




3 1761 11651877 0

GOVT PUBNS



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2023 with funding from
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761116518770>

Published by Authority of the HON. W.D. EULER
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

72-201

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS


GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

ANNUAL REVIEW
OF
THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
IN
CANADA
DURING
1939



OTTAWA
1940

Price 25 cents



A p p r e c i a t i o n .

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics takes this opportunity of publicly expressing again its appreciation of the co-operation rendered by firms and their officers in furnishing monthly statistics on employment. To their promptness and regularity in reporting are largely due the generally representative nature of the surveys of this subject. It is gratifying to find an increasing interest on the part of those completing the monthly questionnaires expressed in a desire fully to understand just what data are required, and to supply these in as great detail as possible. To these payroll officials, the Bureau wishes to extend its sincere thanks for their co-operation and their interest in this highly important work.

C O N T E N T S.

	<u>Page</u>
1.- General Summary of The Employment Situation in Canada in 1939	1
2.- Statistics from Financial Organizations	4
3.- Estimates of Employment and Unemployment	5
4.- Ratios between the Number of Workers included in the Employment Surveys and the Total Population Figures	8
5.- Comparison of the Course of Employment in Manufacturing and on Steam Railways in Canada and the United States	10
1. Manufacturing	10
2. Steam Railways	15
6.- Comparison of the Course of Employment in various Industries and Units of Population.....	17
1. Industrial Comparisons for the Dominion	17
2. Industrial Comparisons within the Economic Areas	20
3. Comparisons for the Five Economic Areas	22
4. Comparisons of the Trends in the Leading Cities and the Provinces in which they are situated	22
7.- The Situation in the Dominion during 1939	24
8.- Comparison of The Employment Data for 1939 and 1938	29
9.- Employment by Economic Areas	31
10.- Employment in the Leading Cities	35
11.- Employment by Industries	40
1. Manufacturing	40
2. Logging	48
3. Mining	48
4. Transportation	50
5. Communications	50
6. Construction and Maintenance	50
7. Services	53
8. Trade	53

C H A R T S.

1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1925-1939.	3
2.- Factory Employment in Canada and the United States, 1925-1939	11
3.- Employment in the Durable and the Non-durable Classes of Manufactured Goods in Canada and the United States, 1937-1939	14
4.- Employment in Steam Railway Transportation in Canada and the United States, 1923-1939	16
5.- Course of Employment in all Industries, and in Certain Main Industrial Groups, 1929-1939.....	18
6.- Course of Employment in all Manufacturing, and in Certain Manufacturing Groups, 1932-1939.....	19
7.- Comparison of the Course of Employment in Manufacturing, Transportation and Trade in the Five Economic Areas and in the Dominion as a whole, 1925-1939	21
8.- Course of Employment in the Five Economic Areas and in the Dominion as a whole, 1923-1939....	23
9.- Course of Employment in certain Cities, and in the Provinces where these Cities are situated, 1924-1939	25
10.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers, 1929 and 1933, and 1935-1939	27
11.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1935-1939	33
12.- Employment by Leading Cities, 1935-1939	38
13.- Employment as Reported by Manufacturers, 1925-1939	41
14.- Employment as Reported Monthly in Manufacturing, Mining, Transportation and Trade, 1935-1939.	46
15.- Employment as Reported Monthly in Logging, Construction and Services, 1935 - 1939	47
16.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Mining Industries, 1925-1939	49
17.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Transportation Industries, 1925-1939	51
18.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Construction Industries, 1925-1939	52
19.- Employment as Reported by Employers in Trading Establishments, 1925-1939	54

T A B L E S.

1.- Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas, Annually, 1927-1939, and Monthly, 1937-1939..	I
2.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities, Annually, 1927-1939, and Monthly 1937-1939..	II
3.- Index Numbers of Employment by Main Industrial Groups, Annually, 1927-1939, and Monthly, 1937-39	III
4.- Index Numbers of Employment by Industries, Monthly, 1937-1939	IV

000000000000

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA -- CANADA

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1939.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
In Charge of Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

1. - GENERAL SUMMARY.

Various factors at home and abroad, combined to make 1939 in many respects a year unparalleled in the nineteen for which employment data are available in the Dominion. The harvesting of the largest wheat crop in eleven years takes first place among the beneficial influences of domestic origin, and the visit of the King and Queen was also highly important in its effect on business; on the other hand, a generally late spring retarded seasonal operations in April and May. Among the external causes making for unusual conditions in 1939 may be cited, first, the general uncertainty engendered by the disturbed political situation in Europe, and second in place, but first in importance, the outbreak of hostilities in September. The revival of activity in the United States also had a stimulating effect upon business in Canada; the recovery in that country, though undoubtedly accelerated in certain lines by orders due to the European war, is regarded in the States as having originated largely in improved domestic conditions.

A slackening in industry had been generally evident in Canada during 1938, and under pressure of seasonal influences, this slowing-up continued into the first four months of 1939. The curve of employment was uninterruptedly downward from October 1, 1938 to April 1, 1939, during which period the index, (1926=100), declined from 116.7 at the former to 104.9 at the latter date, or by nearly twelve points. The commencement of seasonal operations, the activities connected with the Royal Visit, and other factors making for expansion, resulted in a rising level of employment in succeeding months; although the May 1 increase was decidedly below normal (due mainly to the late spring), the improvement in the next two months was rather above the average, and by August 1 the index, standing at 117.5, had gained slightly more than had been lost in the period since October, 1938; on the whole, the advance in these first months of the 1939 period of industrial expansion was slightly above the average from May 1 to midsummer in the experience of the years since 1920.

Stimulated by war-time demands on industry, together with the generally better crop conditions, the movement was even more sharply upward from midsummer until Nov. 1, 1939, when employment reached a level surpassed for the time of year only by that of Nov. 1, 1937 and 1929. In these months from Aug. 1, the rate of increase substantially exceeded the average, being from two to three times as great. There was, on the whole, a moderate slowing-down in employment at the beginning of December, mainly in those divisions whose active seasons had ended, but the loss was decidedly less-than-normal, and the Dec. 1 index was the highest yet recorded at that date, being slightly above the previous maximum December figures, reported in 1937 and 1929.

Despite the unusually great industrial activity generally prevailing in the latter months of 1939, employment averaged only slightly higher than in 1938, while the annual index, at 113.9 p.c. of the 1926 average, was fractionally lower than the 1937 mean of 114.1, and several points below the 1929 high average of 119.0. With these exceptions, it was higher than any other annual figure since the record was commenced in 1921.

During 1939, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated 139,810 individual returns on employment, a monthly average of 11,651 reports. The employees of the co-operating establishments averaged 1,105,712^{1/2}, varying between 1,015,632 at April 1, and 1,206,183 at the beginning of November. In 1938, the range had been from 1,001,970 at April 1, to 1,119,291 at October 1, while the monthly average was 1,069,780; the reports tabulated in that year had aggregated 128,628, an average of 10,719 per month.^{2/}

A brief analysis of the 1939 employment situation in the various units of population and industrial divisions, shows that all provinces except New Brunswick shared to a greater or less degree in the improvement indicated over 1938; unfavourable conditions in logging in the early months of the year under review were mainly responsible for this variation from the general trend, the lumbering industries being particularly important in the industrial structure of New Brunswick. From the beginning of August, 1939, however, employment in that province was at a higher level than in the latter part of 1938.

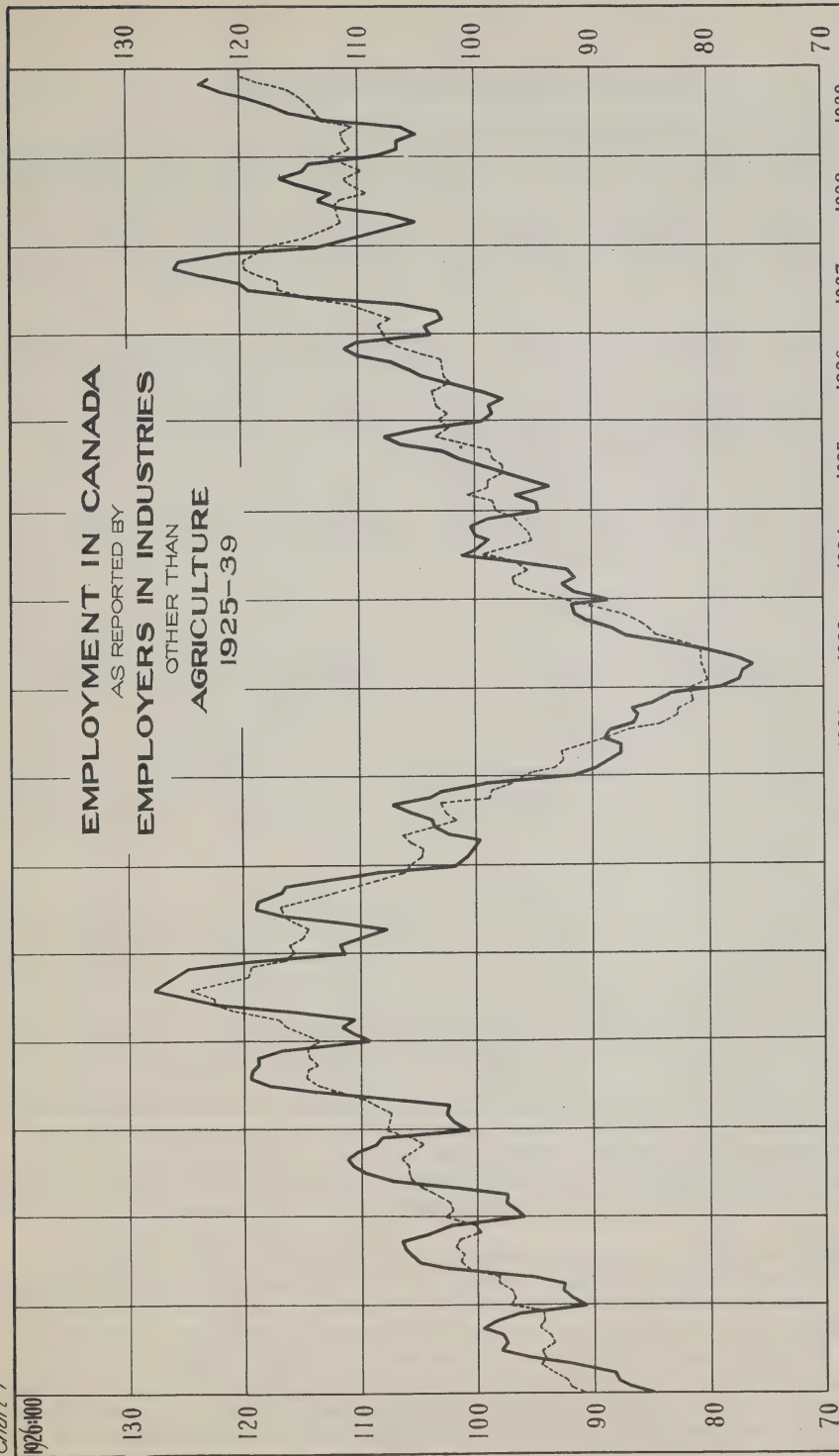
Six of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated reported greater activity, on the whole, in 1939 than in the preceding year; these were Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Hamilton and Windsor, the annual indexes were slightly lower than in 1938. Employment in these eight cities, taken as a unit, showed an advance approximating that indicated generally in the Dominion.

Manufacturing as a whole, afforded rather more employment; the curve rose from a level several points below that of 1938 in the first months of 1939, to an all-time high at November 1 and December 1, but the average index was only slightly higher than in 1938, while it was two points lower than in 1937. The moderate improvement in 1939 over 1938 took place in the group of non-durable manufactured products, which afforded rather more employment than in either the preceding year or 1937, while the durable goods division showed, on the average, a falling-off in both these comparisons, despite the activity prevailing in the heavy industries towards the close of 1939.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging reported reduced employment, owing to the widespread slackness indicated in bush-work in the winter of 1938-39; in the second half of the year under review, however, the situation was generally better than in the same months of 1938. There was a fractional decline in the average index for communications, while mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade generally afforded rather more employment, on the average, in 1939 than in the preceding year.

1/ The industrial and geographical distribution of the workers included in the monthly surveys of employment, in comparison with the industrial and geographical distribution of all workers enumerated in the Decennial Census of June 1, 1931, is discussed in a memorandum which may be obtained by application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A comparison of the 1939 employment aggregate with the total estimated population appears in this Annual, beginning on page 8.

2/ In comparing this figure with that for 1939, it should be noted that adjustment is made in the index number for the growth in the number of co-operating employers. See also the footnote on page 29.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

2. - STATISTICS FROM FINANCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

In addition to the reports from the 11,651 firms classed in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade divisions, statistics of their employment were tabulated during 1939 from banks, trust companies and stock market operators, while from the early summer the co-operation of insurance companies was also sought. The mailing list for the last-named is still in process of building up, but it is hoped shortly to complete this work.

The reported employees of banks, trust companies and stock market operators averaged 33,113 in the last ten months of 1939, the sample having been representative from February; the number of co-operating establishments averaged 413, and the average index was 109.1, on the 1926 base. The inclusion of these data brings the total number of reports tabulated monthly during 1939 to an average of 12,064, and the average number of employees covered in the monthly surveys to 1,138,825. The average index for the ten months, Mar. 1 - Dec. 1, was 115.0, including the data for financial organizations; this was fractionally lower than the figure of 115.2 reported in the same months by the eight industries enumerated in the preceding paragraph, whose records go back to 1920.

Although the experience with the statistics from financial organizations is perhaps too brief to give much significance to conclusions drawn from their course, it is nevertheless interesting to note, from the information now available, that their employment has since the basic year 1926 shown an upward movement more commensurate with that indicated in manufacturing than in any other industry; the 1939 index for the former averaged 109.1, compared with the manufacturing index of 112.3. When more complete data are available from the insurance companies, the third member of the banking and investment group, it is expected that the correspondence will be closer, since the inclusion of the insurance reports now on hand, tends to raise the index for the financial division as a whole.

As had been anticipated, the inclusion of the figures from financial organizations makes comparatively little difference to the general index, but what effect it has is toward stabilization; when general employment is quiet, the index is fractionally raised by the figures from banking, investment and insurance companies, while in months of greater industrial activity it is fractionally lowered. While the effect is slight, it is generally beneficial; the widening of the background of the surveys tends in some degree to minimize the peaks and the troughs to which the Canadian employment curve is unusually subject on account of the seasonal character of many of our industries. The inclusion of the statistics from banking and investment companies also adds to the value of the monthly surveys of employment, by enlarging their representation of the various sources of livelihood open to the Canadian people. This objective is particularly desirable in view of the use made of the monthly employment figures in the calculation of the Bureau's estimates of unemployment.

As already stated, the mailing list for the insurance group is still in process of building up; it may be noted, however, that for December 1, 1939, statistics were furnished by 425 branches of life, casualty, fire and other insurance companies, whose employees numbered 22,993. Based on the 1926 average employment afforded by these companies, the index was 119.9, as compared with the Dec. 1 index of 122.7 in the industries originally included in the monthly employment surveys. The addition of these figures, with those of banking and investment companies, to the general index reduces it to 122.3, the same figure as that resulting from the addition of the data from banks, trust and investment companies to the statistics for the groups for which the indexes are available since 1920.

The 1939 Review of Employment.

The Annual Review for 1939 reproduces in succeeding pages, the Bureau's estimates of employment and unemployment, and contains (1) a short discussion of the general and provincial ratios between the total population and the number of workers included in the monthly surveys of employment; (2) a brief comparison of the employment levels indicated in certain industries and units of population, reproduced from the 1938 Annual, with an additional chart and explanation dealing with the course of employment in manufacturing, transportation and trade in the five economic areas, and (3) a comparison of the level of employment in manufacturing and on steam railways in Canada and the United States. Following these comparisons, are analyses in some detail of the situation as reported by establishments in the various provinces, cities and industries. Numerous charts and tables of index numbers are also given.

3. - ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates^{1/} of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and those unemployed throughout the Dominion. The estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who has or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the following and all other classes of industry: - agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, trade, finance and services - professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc. Also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job. Persons who have retired, those living on income and others reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation", employers and persons working on their own account are also excluded.

In explanation of these figures, it may be pointed out that the estimated number of wage-earners shows some variation, not only from year to year, but also from month to month, the figure expanding or contracting in response to seasonal, secular and cyclical influences. The variation is largely at the expense of the workers classed as "on their own account"; it is, however, also true that when employment is active, either generally or in a particular industry, persons not normally belonging to the wage-earning class (in the broad sense of the word), will take positions, later to retire therefrom without actively seeking work at other periods, and without experiencing the privations frequently associated with unemployment. An illustration of such cases may be found during the canning season, when work of this nature will call forth a considerable body of workers who do not ordinarily look for employment outside their homes in other parts of the year; another example is the employment of students and others in summer hotels or in construction, etc., during the active season, and in retail trade during the Christmas rush.

It should be noted that the information available does not permit allowance to be made in these calculations for enlistments in the armed forces since the outbreak of war. Thus, the estimates of the total number of wage-earners and of wage-

1/ For explanation of these estimates and the method used in their preparation, see Census Monograph No. 11 "Unemployment", by Mr. M. C. McLean, M.A., F.S.S., Chief of the Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The monograph, priced 50 cents, may be obtained on application to the King's Printer, Ottawa.

earners in employment do not include men joining the forces who previously were not wage-earners under the census definition, while the estimates of unemployment continue to include enlisted wage-earners who did not have work at the time of their enlistment. Accordingly, the estimates of unemployment since August 31, 1939, are exaggerated by the number of enlisted wage-earners who were without jobs when they joined the active forces. Such factors as unrecorded emigration within the last year or two may also have an effect on figures based on the Census, which is now nine years away; no adjustment can be made for these factors.

The table on the following page shows that the total number of estimated wage-earners in Canada, as defined in the first paragraph of this section, was higher in 1938 than in any preceding year except 1937, when greater-than-average industrial activity resulted in an increase in the number of wage-earners; this was in accordance with the theory briefly mentioned in a preceding paragraph. The estimated number of wage-earners in employment in 1938 was also greater than in many other years, although it was not equal to the number estimated as having employment in 1937, or in the period, 1928-1930. The estimated number of unemployed men and women in 1938 was larger than in the preceding twelve months, but was lower than in the years 1931-1936. However, it considerably exceeded the estimates for any earlier year for which calculations have been made.

At the time of writing, estimates are available for the first eleven months of 1939. These show that the total number of wage-earners, as already defined, was, on the average, slightly larger than in the preceding year, being in fact, greater than in any other year for which estimates have been prepared. The estimated number of total wage-earners reached its peak in October, 1939, when it was 32.1 p.c. higher than in 1926.

The number of wage-earners in employment towards the end of 1939 was also unusually high; nevertheless, last year's maximum, at October 31, was exceeded by the estimated figures for the months, June to October, 1929, and again by the figures for September and October, 1937. The 1939 average, for eleven months, was greater than in 1938, or any earlier year since 1921, except 1937 and 1929.

The estimated number of unemployed wage-earners declined steadily from the 1939 high of 494,000 at March 31, to 283,000 at the end of October; it was then larger than in July to October of 1937, and also exceeded the figures for two months in 1930, but was otherwise the smallest figure since 1929. There was an increase of some 13,000 in the estimate for November 30, 1939, when the figure of 296,000 was, with the exception of that for the preceding month, the lowest since November, 1937. The 1939 average, for eleven months, was 4.7 p.c. below the 1938 mean; while greater than in 1937, it was lower than in earlier years since 1930.

According to these estimates, the proportion of unemployed to the total number of wage-earners (as previously defined) was 14.1 p.c. in the first eleven months of 1939, as compared with 15.1 p.c. in 1938, but with 12.5 p.c. in 1937. In 1933, this proportion was 26.5, the maximum recorded, while the smallest was that of 2.5 p.c. in 1928.

Table prepared by the Social Analysis Branch,^{1/} showing, in thousands, the Estimated Number of Wage-earners, of Wage-earners in Employment and of Wage-earners Unemployed, together with Index Numbers, Annually from 1927 to 1938, and by Months, 1939.

(1926=100)

Year	Total ^{1/} Wage- earners	Indexes of total Wage- earners (1926=100)	Wage- earners in employ- ment	Indexes of Wage- earners employed (1926=100)	Wage- earners un- employ- ed	Indexes of Wage- earners un- employed (1926=100)	Per cent of unem- ployed in total estimated wage- earners
	000 omitted		000 omitted		000 omitted		
1927 - Average	2,209	103.2	2,147	105.1	62	62.6	2.8
1928 - "	2,359	110.2	2,299	112.6	60	60.1	2.5
1929 - "	2,551	119.2	2,444	119.7	107	108.1	4.2
1930 - "	2,654	124.0	2,313	113.3	341	344.5	12.8
1931 - "	2,537	118.6	2,095	102.6	442	446.5	17.4
1932 - "	2,459	114.9	1,820	89.1	639	645.5	26.0
1933 - "	2,434	113.7	1,788	87.6	646	652.6	26.5
1934 - "	2,530	118.2	2,009	98.4	521	525.3	20.6
1935 - "	2,539	118.6	2,056	100.7	483	487.9	19.0
1936 - "	2,572	120.2	2,142	104.9	430	434.3	16.7
1937 - "	2,706	126.4	2,369	116.1	337	340.4	12.5
1938 - "	2,704	126.3	2,297	112.5	407	411.1	15.1
1939 Jan. 31	2,678	125.1	2,193	107.4	485	489.9	18.1
Feb. 28	2,684	125.4	2,193	107.4	491	496.0	18.3
Mar. 31	2,655	124.1	2,161	105.9	494	499.0	18.6
Apr. 30	2,659	124.3	2,186	107.1	473	478.0	17.8
May 31	2,724	127.3	2,329	114.1	395	399.0	14.5
June 30	2,754	128.7	2,385	116.9	369	372.7	13.4
July 31	2,771	129.5	2,419	118.5	352	355.6	12.7
Aug. 31	2,793	130.5	2,461	120.6	332	335.4	11.9
Sept. 30	2,806 ^{2/}	131.1	2,506 ^{3/}	122.8	300 ^{4/}	303.0	10.7
Oct. 31	2,828 ^{2/}	132.1	2,545 ^{3/}	124.7	283 ^{4/}	285.9	10.0
Nov. 30	2,821 ^{2/}	131.8	2,525 ^{3/}	123.7	296 ^{4/}	299.0	10.5
1939 - Average (11 months)	2,743 ^{2/}	128.2	2,355 ^{3/}	115.4	388 ^{4/}	392.1	14.1

1/ For explanation of these estimates and the method used in their preparation, see Census Monograph No. 11 "Unemployment", by Mr. M.C. MacLean, M.A., F.S.S., Chief of the Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The monograph, priced at 50 cents, may be obtained on application to the King's Printer, Ottawa. For definition of the term "wage-earner" see the opening paragraphs under Section 3.

2/ Not including enlisted men who were previously non-wage-earners.

3/ Not including enlistments.

4/ Less the number of enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.

4. - THE RATIO BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF WORKERS INCLUDED IN THE CURRENT SURVEYS OF EMPLOYMENT AND THE TOTAL POPULATION FIGURES.

The extent to which the monthly surveys are generally representative of employment conditions among the total industrial wage-earners of the Dominion, and consequently of conditions among the general population, is indicated in a comparison of the numbers on the staffs of the co-operating establishments with the total population figures.

According to the latest Decennial Census, the population in 1931 numbered 10,376,000 of whom 2,100,139 were wage-earners at work at the census date (June 1), a percentage of 20.2. These aggregates and the proportion included wage-earners in agriculture, domestic and professional service (notably education and government service), and a number of other classes not covered in the employment surveys; men and women employed in the industries coming within the purview of these surveys numbered about 1,369,000 or 13.2 p.c. of the total population. At the Census date, the persons on the payrolls of the firms whose statistics were included in the monthly employment reviews constituted 9.1 p.c. of the total population. This compares with the above stated, theoretically - possible coverage of 13.2 p.c; actually, such a coverage would require the taking of a monthly census, and even were it necessary or desirable, would be impossible of achievement within the time limit of a month. The current employment surveys are in the main restricted to statistics from employers ordinarily having fifteen persons or more on their payrolls; there are, however, some rare exceptions - where the unit of production is usually small, for example, or to complete the record for certain establishments. This limitation excludes a very large number of small establishments ^{1/} employing in the aggregate a considerable number of persons, while there are many other reasons making it impracticable, within a short period of time and at a moderate cost, to obtain anything like a complete coverage. Notable among these causes are the great distances in the Dominion, and the fact that at certain periods of the year the only postal facilities in some parts of the country are the air-mails.

While a generally higher level of industrial activity prevailed in 1939 than in 1931, and there has also been an important growth^{2/} in the number of co-operating businesses, the general population has gained substantially in the last eight years. The advance in the first of these factors is reflected in an increase of 11.1 p.c. in the 1939 employment index over that for 1931, accompanied by a rise of 9.1 p.c. in the total population, estimated at 11,315,000 for 1939.

As a result of these various factors, the proportion of the total population included, on the average, in the employment surveys for 1939 was 9.8 p.c., compared with 9.1 p.c. at the census date. When industrial activity was at its last year's peak, (At November 1), 1,066 men and women in each 10,000 of the total population belonged to the working forces of the establishments furnishing monthly returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; when employment was at its 1939 low, at April 1, only 897 per 10,000 of the population were working for these firms.

1/ Thus the number of manufacturing establishments furnishing current statistics on employment in 1937 was only 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. of the number reporting to the Annual Census of Manufactures; their employees, however, constituted 85.6 p.c. of the total number reported in the 1937 Census, the latest data available when this Review was prepared.

2/ Adjustment is made in the index for this factor.

A comparison^{1/} of the monthly employment data for June 1, 1931, with the Decennial Census figures of total wage-earners at work at June 1, 1931, in the industries covered by these surveys, showed that geographically the samples on which the indexes were based were fairly uniform in size; the following are the percentages that the number of persons on the payrolls of the co-operating firms constituted of the total number of wage-earners enumerated in the comparable industrial groups in the five economic areas at the Census date: Maritimes, 65.6; Quebec, 68.7; Ontario, 70.9; Prairies, 66.8; British Columbia, 64.7; Canada, 68.7. Thus the variation from the Dominion proportion ranged from 2.2 points above in Ontario, to four points below in British Columbia.

These discrepancies were largely the result of the varying industrial distribution of the wage-earning population from East to West, a factor which is also responsible to a considerable extent for the variation in the proportions that those on the payrolls of the co-operating firms constitute of the total population in the various economic areas. The great distances between Ottawa and points in British Columbia tend in practice to lower the possible coverage of firms in that province, in a monthly survey issued within four weeks of the date to which it refers. The relatively low proportions in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces also reflect the fact that the size of the industrial unit^{2/} in those two areas is generally below the average for the Dominion, or for any of the remaining provinces.

The following table contains the populations and proportions as at June 1, 1931, and for 1939; the 1931 comparisons are given to show the proportions that existed when an actual count of the population and its industrial distribution was last made:

Area	Data for June 1, 1931			Data for 1939		
	No.	p.c.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	p.c.
Maritimes	1,009	17.3	10.9	7.1	1,100	7.4
Quebec	2,874	20.1	14.1	9.7	3,210	10.7
Ontario	3,432	23.5	15.9	11.2	3,752	12.1
Prairies ...	2,354	15.4	8.0	5.3	2,465	5.4
Br. Columbia .	694	25.4	17.7	11.4	774	12.1
Yukon & N.W.T.	13	-	-	-	14	-
Canada ..	10,376	20.2	13.2	9.1	11,315	9.8

1/ The industrial and geographical distribution of the workers included in the monthly surveys of employment, in comparison with the industrial and geographical distribution of all workers enumerated in the Decennial Census of June 1, 1931, is discussed in a memorandum which may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

2/ In this regard see footnote 1/ on page 10.

The varying increases in the estimated population from East to West since 1931 have, according to this table, been accompanied by small gains in the proportion of the total estimated population represented by the employment surveys. It therefore follows that the latter are not only maintaining, but are increasing their representative character, by generally keeping pace with changes in both the industrial and the general population. This aspect is particularly important in its relation to the prevention of a bias in the employment indexes.

5. - COMPARISON OF THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING AND ON STEAM RAILWAYS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

In the United States,^{2/} as in Canada, statistics of employment are furnished monthly by leading industrial establishments. The scope of the enquiries, the statistical methods followed and the basic periods used in the two countries differ, while there are also important differences in the two industrial classifications and groupings. Again, the Canadian surveys, in asking firms for information respecting their salaried employees as well as their wage-earners, probably include a greater proportion of the total number on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments than is the case in the States. However, the indefinite nature of these terms as commonly used makes extremely difficult any distinction between the two classes in so many cases that no evaluation of this factor is possible. These fundamental differences in the surveys prohibit comparisons of the trends in the United States and Canada in a number of industries. However, enough correspondence exists between the figures for manufacturing and steam railways in the two countries to permit comparisons of some interest and significance to be made in these important classes.

1. - Manufacturing.

The base period used in calculating the Canadian employment indexes is the 1926 average, while the American manufacturing indexes are calculated on the average for the three years, 1923-25, as 100. Accordingly, the latter have been converted to the 1926 base as 100, to facilitate comparison of the Canadian and American data. In this regard, it should be noted that, on the 1923-25 average as 100, the 1926 figure was 101.7; the conversion to the latter, therefore, slightly lowers the indexes as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In accordance with its established policy, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has recently adjusted its indexes of employment in manufacturing, to conform to the general levels indicated by the statistics of the Biennial Census of Manufactures. This is the fourth biennial revision of the kind that has been made; the figures recently adjusted are those from 1935, which now conform to the movements shown in the 1937 Census of Manufactures.

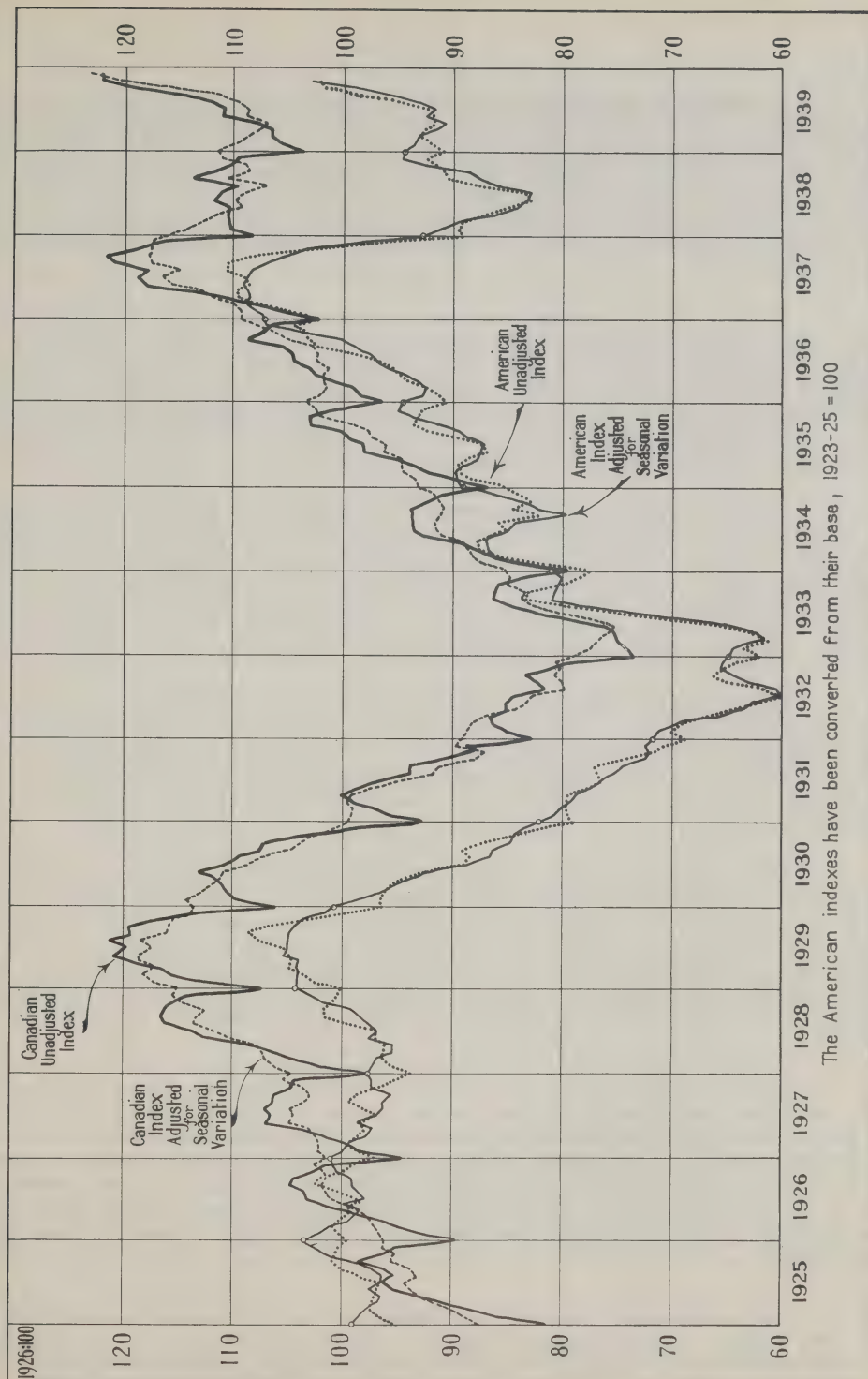
1/ Thus, according to the 1937 Census of Manufactures, the number of employees in manufacturing establishments averaged just under 16 in the Maritime Provinces, and just over 16 in the Prairies, while the figures for the other provinces were as follows: Quebec, 26; Ontario, 33; British Columbia, 25; Canada, 27. Similar figures are not available for other industries, but with the exception of coal-mining, and to a lesser degree, of logging, it is probable that there would be somewhat similar differences in the non-manufacturing classes. (The reference to this footnote appears in the second paragraph on page 9.)

2/ The American material used in this analysis is taken from "The Monthly Labor Review" issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, and from the monthly press releases on employment from the same source.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

1925 to 1939

Chart 2



The American curves in charts 2 and 3, reproduced from the 1938 Annual Review of Employment, have been re-plotted to depict the revised figures. On the whole, employment in factories in the United States does not ordinarily show such pronounced fluctuations of a wholly seasonal character as normally occur in Canada, so that their crude and seasonally-adjusted curves in Chart 2 correspond more closely than do the Canadian crude and corrected curves, also depicted. The adjustment in the indexes for both countries has been made by the link-relative method, on the experience of the years, 1929-1937.

The use of the revised American figures alters some of the conclusions drawn in the 1938 Survey, notably through the substitution of 1937 for 1929 as the year of maximum employment. Thus, the 1929 index (106.0 p.c. of the 1923-25 average, or 104.2 converted to 1926 as 100), now takes second place to the 1937 figure of 108.6, (106.8 on 1926=100). In the Dominion, however, the records of the Annual Census of Industry and the monthly employment surveys agree that 1929 was the peak year in manufacturing, 1937 coming second in respect of industrial activity.

A brief review of the movements in recent years shows that employment in American factories declined sharply and uninterruptedly from 1929 to the summer of 1932, while in Canada the retrogressive movement, though not quite so pronounced, continued into 1933, when the average was below that of the preceding year. In the former country, the period of curtailment reduced the index, (on 1926=100) from 104.2 in 1929 to 65.2 in 1932, a loss of over 37 p.c. In Canada,^{1/} the decline in employment between 1929 and the year of greatest depression (1933) was 31.4 p.c.

The revival dating in the United States from 1932 and in the Dominion from 1933 carried employment to successively higher levels until 1937; the upward movement in the former, like the depression that preceded it, was, however, more pronounced than in the Dominion. The American annual average index advanced from 65.2 in 1932 to 106.8 in 1937, or by 41.6 points, while the Canadian index rose by 34.1 points between 1933 and 1937.

The recession of 1938 lowered employment in both countries, but here again, the reaction in the United States was decidedly more violent than that in Canada, where the average index declined by little more than three per cent during the year, compared with a falling-off of over 17 p.c. in the American figure. Putting it in another way, the 1938 index in the Dominion approximated that for 1928, a year in which business was regarded as good, while the index for the United States was lower than in 1935, when employment was slightly more than halfway in its climb from the 1932 low.

American figures are now available for the period, January 15 to November 15, 1939, and show that from the former to the latter the crude index gained by 12.6 p.c. and the seasonally-corrected index, by 8.8 p.c. The Canadian crude at both November 1 and December 1 was a little over 17 p.c. higher than at the opening of the year, while the seasonally-adjusted figure had advanced by 8.3 p.c. at the former and by 11 p.c. at the latter date. The rate of improvement in the Dominion from the beginning of 1939 to the end of the year was accordingly slightly greater than in the United States.

1/ For the comparisons made in this study, of conditions in the two countries, the figures of employment in electric light and power have been eliminated from the Canadian index for general manufacturing, to increase comparability with the American figures. Eventually, this step will also be taken in respect of the various manufacturing indexes for the provinces and cities, in conformity with the practice now also in force in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

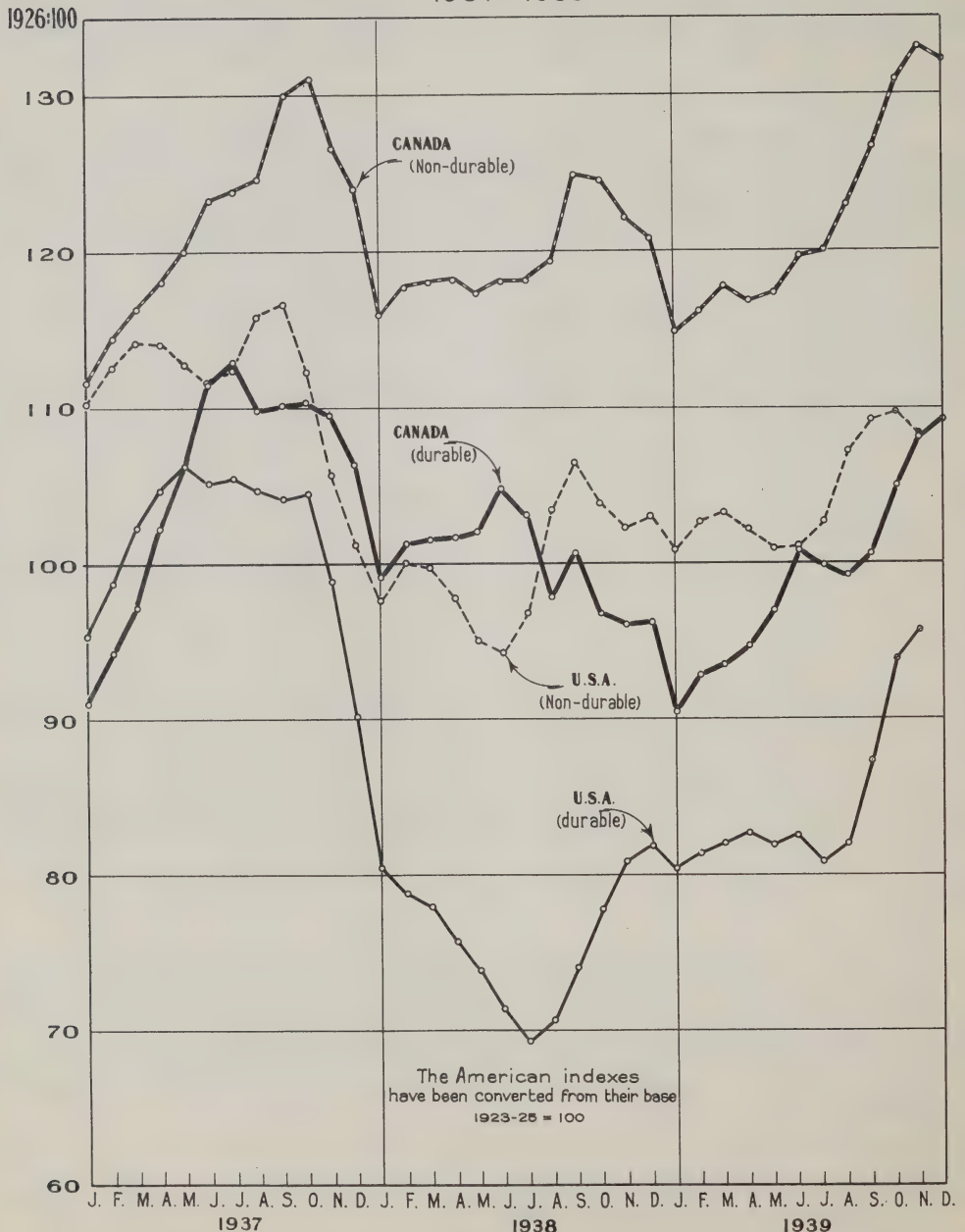
If comparison is made with the data for 1938, however, a rather different picture is presented, since the recession in the United States in that year had reduced employment to a relatively greater extent than was the case in Canada. Thus, the American index (on 1926 as 100) advanced from 88.2 in the preceding year to 94.6 in 1939, or by over seven p.c., whereas the Canadian crude figure in 1939 averaged only a little better than one p.c. over the 1938 average. It is, however, important to note that employment in manufacturing in this country during 1939 was only about two p.c. below the level of 1937, while that in the United States averaged over eleven p.c. lower.

From this comparison of the course of manufacturing employment in Canada and the United States over a number of years, it appears that, despite the greater influence of seasonal fluctuations in the Dominion, there generally exists a relatively greater stability of employment in our factories than in those across the Border. In some small measure, this may be due to the inclusion of a larger proportion of "salaried workers" in the Canadian figures; presumably the employment of this class, on the whole, varies less than that of factory operatives, but it does not seem likely that this factor can contribute to the discrepancy sufficiently to offset the decidedly greater degree of seasonality to which Canadian manufacturing as a whole is subject. The smaller size of the average unit of production included in the Dominion surveys may tend in some degree to minimize the ups and downs of employment. The latest available data respecting the number of employed in the American factories furnishing current data to the Bureau of Labor Statistics are for November, 1938, when the average staff was not quite 167. In the same month, the average number on the payrolls of the manufacturing establishments reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 89, an average that was practically the same in 1939. Associated to some extent with this variation in size of establishment, are probable differences in industrial distribution of the workers on the forces of the plants co-operating in the surveys of employment made in Canada and the United States. The monthly reports issued in the latter do not contain information by which this last factor can be discovered. However, according to the 1937 Biennial Census of Manufactures 1/ to whose levels the American indexes are adjusted, those employed in the non-durable goods industries constituted some 53.5 p.c., and those in the durable goods divisions about 46.5 p.c. of the total number of workers covered in the 1937 Census. In the same year, the Canadian surveys of employment showed a greater proportion in the former class (57.9 p.c.), while the manufacture of durable goods provided work for only 42.1 p.c. of the total employees on the staffs of the co-operating establishments. Since the fluctuations of employment in the production of goods for immediate consumption are ordinarily less violent than those in the production of durable goods, this moderate variation in the proportions is undoubtedly an extremely important contributor to the relatively greater stability of factory employment as a whole in the Dominion.

Chart 3 traces for the last three years the course of employment in the manufacture of durable and non-durable goods in Canada and the United States. The graph shows clearly that employment in the latter class in both countries is ordinarily at a level much higher in relation to the basic average of 1926 than that in the production of durable goods. One reason for this superiority is no doubt the existence, in general, of a more clearly defined correspondence with the growth of the population within a country.

1/ United States Department of Commerce, Census of Manufactures: 1937 - Summary by Industries, issued May 11, 1939.

EMPLOYMENT IN DURABLE AND NON-DURABLE CLASSES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES 1937-1939



During 1936, the American employment index for the durable goods (on 1926=100) averaged 88.5, while the Canadian figure was a little higher, at 90.1; the upswing in 1937 raised the former figure by fifteen per cent and the latter by 16.8 per cent. The slump in the following year resulted in a decline of over 25 p.c. in the personnel of plants manufacturing durable goods in the States. The recession also lowered employment in Canadian factories, but to a much smaller extent, there being a decline of less than five per cent from 1937.

The 1939 movements in the durable goods industries were definitely upward in both countries; indeed, the percentage increase from the beginning to the end of the year were similar. In the United States, the growth from Jan. 15 to Nov. 15 (the latest date for which information is available) was 19.2 p.c., while from January 1 to December 1 the Canadian index rose by 20.9 p.c. The American advance, however, left employment in the production of durable goods at a point nearly 17 p.c. below the 1937 average; in the Dominion, the 1939 figure was also lower than that for 1937, but the falling-off was considerably smaller, at 5.7 p.c.

The range of employment in the production of non-durable goods is not so great in either Canadian or American factories as that in the durable goods, while, on the whole, the fluctuations in this country since 1936 have not been so pronounced as in the States. From 1936 to 1937, an advance of 5.4 p.c. in the latter was accompanied by a gain of 6.8 p.c. in Canada; the loss in the 1938 recession amounted to 10.4 p.c. in American plants, but only to 1.9 p.c. in Canadian factories.

During 1939 the trend of employment in the non-durable groups has been decidedly upward in both cases; the gain of 4.3 p.c. over 1938 shown in the States was somewhat larger than that of 2.3 p.c. reported in this country. Where the Canadian index, however, was slightly higher in 1939 than in 1937, that for the factories co-operating with the American Bureau of Labor Statistics was 6.5 p.c. lower. This discrepancy is less than that existing in a similar comparison of the Canadian and American indexes for the durable goods.

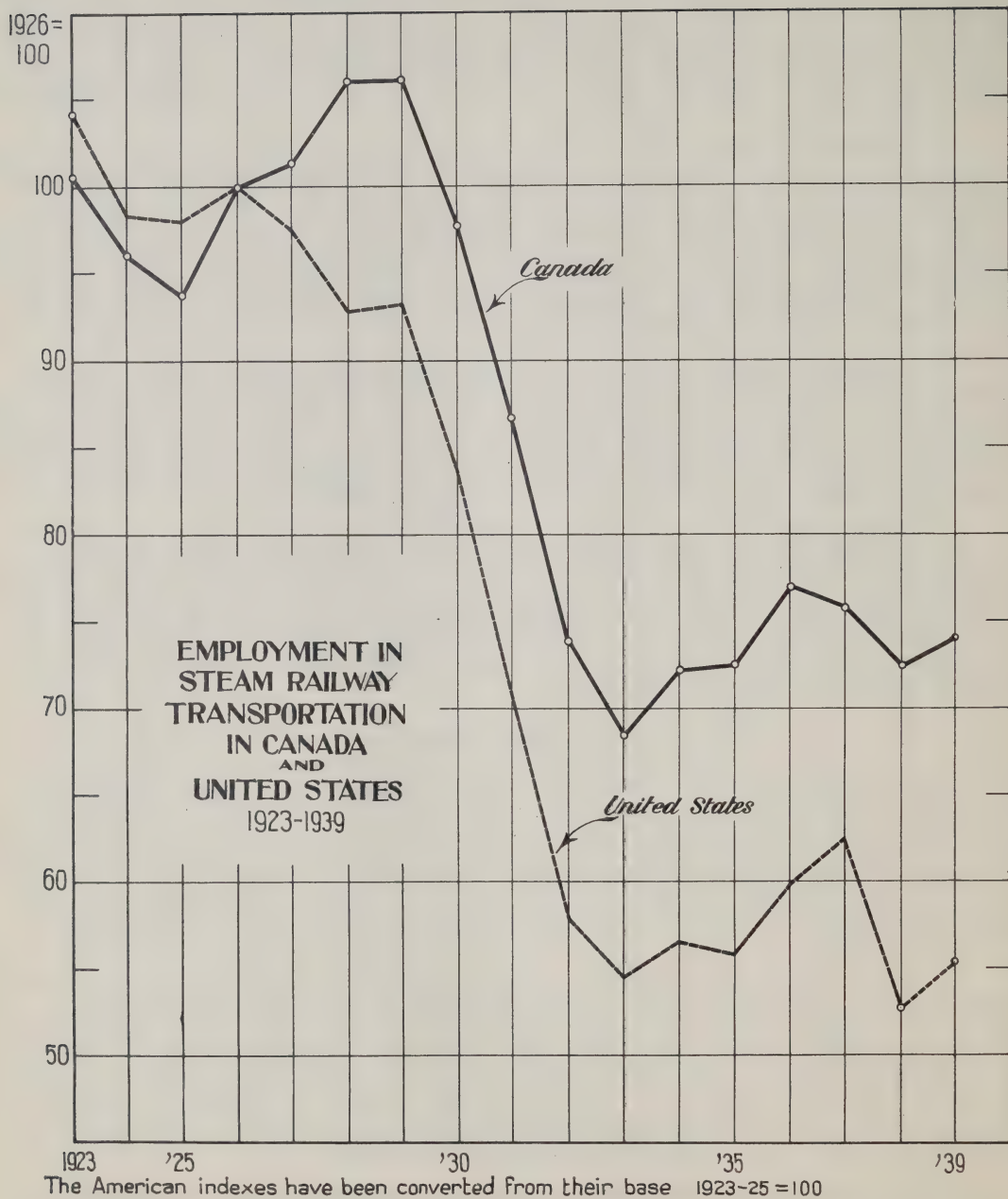
2. - Steam Railways.

In Chart 4 are shown the fluctuations of employment on steam railways in Canada and the United States; the American statistics used are those collected from Class I railroads by the United States Interstate Commerce Commission; these data have been recalculated from 1923-25 as 100, on the 1926 average as 100, for comparison with the Canadian figures, which include the total numbers employed on the Canadian railways co-operating in the monthly employment surveys, irrespective of the industry to which they belong.

From 1923 to 1926 activity on the American lines was at a relatively higher level than in Canada, but a difference in the trends of employment from the latter year to 1928 brought about a reversal of this position. In 1929, little change was indicated in either country, while from then until 1933 employment showed successive and pronounced declines, from which there has been relatively slight recovery in either Canada or the States; this is in contrast with the advances in automotive transportation. Since 1929, however, employment on the Dominion railways has maintained its position at a higher level than that on the American roads.

The 1938 recession brought employment in these industries in the States to a point rather below the previous minimum of 1933. There was also a falling-off on the Canadian lines in 1938, but this was not so pronounced, and the index at 72.4, approximated that of 1935. In 1939, improvement was indicated in railway employment in both countries, the gain in the States being slightly greater than in Canada;

Chart 4



nevertheless, it left the American curve in a position a little lower than in 1935, while that in the Dominion was slightly higher, the index being 74.

6. - COMPARISON OF THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES AND UNITS OF POPULATION.

1. - Industrial Comparisons for The Dominion.

The course of employment in seven of the leading industrial groups, in comparison with that in all industries, is depicted for the years since 1929 in Chart 5. Throughout this period, manufacturing and transportation have been almost uniformly at a lower level than general industrial employment, although the disparity in manufacturing in the last four or five years has considerably diminished. Partly as a result of general business conditions, and partly owing to the growth in the use of mechanical equipment, activity in communications has also been below the all-industries level. The course of employment in construction, governed to some extent by unemployment relief works in the years since 1931, has been erratic. From a point greatly above the general average in the years immediately preceding 1932, it then declined steeply to a position below, being, however, slightly above the level of manufacturing and transportation in 1932; 1933 saw further curtailment, which reduced the curve to an all-time low, but in 1934, largely in response to a programme of unemployment relief projects, there was a sharply upward movement in the construction industries. With a general betterment in business conditions, public works for the relief of unemployment became a factor of lessened importance in 1935 and 1936, and the removal of this stimulus resulted in a lowered index in construction in those years. However, in 1937, 1938 and 1939 a measure of recovery was indicated, that in the last named raising the construction curve to a position close to the all-industries curve.

In the remaining main industrial groups, the level of employment has for many years been above the average. This favourable position has been particularly marked in mining, but trade and services have also shown a progressively better situation than any other group except mining; this is partly a result of the impetus afforded by the tourist trade, but it also reflects the growing importance of these divisions in the industrial distribution of the population, a development which has been revealed in successive censuses. On the whole, the employment figures for mining, trade and services not only exert a stabilizing effect upon the general volume of employment, but also have an important influence in raising it above the level of the manufacturing, construction, transportation and communications industries.

Chart 6 shows the course of employment since 1931 in four great divisions of manufacturing, in comparison with that in manufacturing as a whole; these are the lumber, pulp and paper, textile, and iron and steel industries. The proportion that the employees reported in these classes constituted of the total number on the pay-rolls of all factories furnishing monthly employment data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics increased last year to 60 p.c. from 56 p.c. in 1938; the advance reflects a general revival of activity in the industries, particularly evident towards the latter part of 1939.

While employment in each of these divisions shows distinct seasonal trends, the fluctuations of that character are most violent in lumber mills. In general, the curve for the pulp and paper divisions, (which includes printing and publishing), approximates more closely to the all-manufactures curve than any of the other three; this group, on the whole, is also less subject to seasonal variation than the textile, lumber or iron and steel industry. The factors making for intensified activity in 1939 operated with greater force upon the last three than upon the pulp and paper division; accordingly, the movement in this group was not so steeply upward during the period of expansion in the year under review as that in any other of the

Chart 5

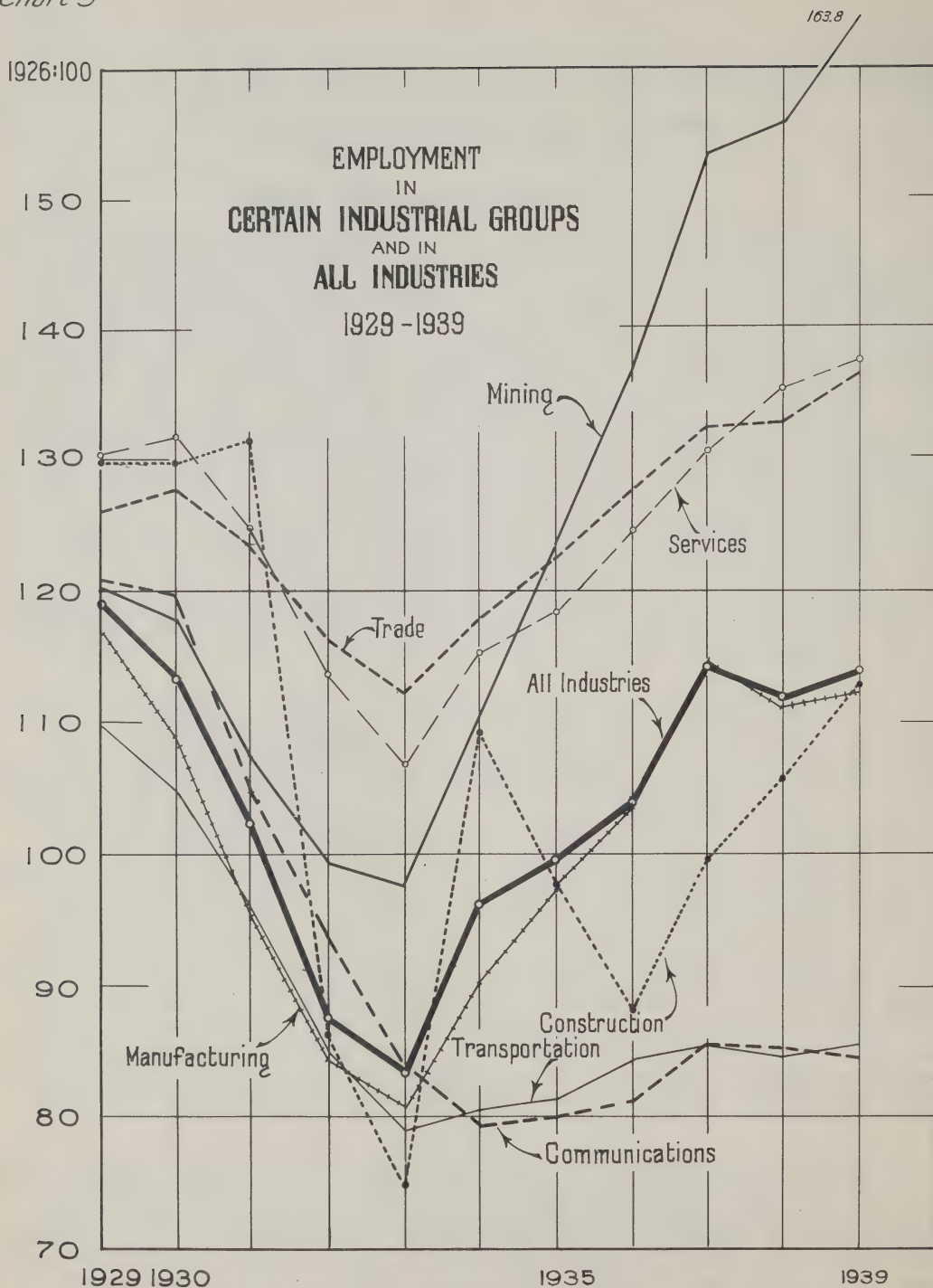
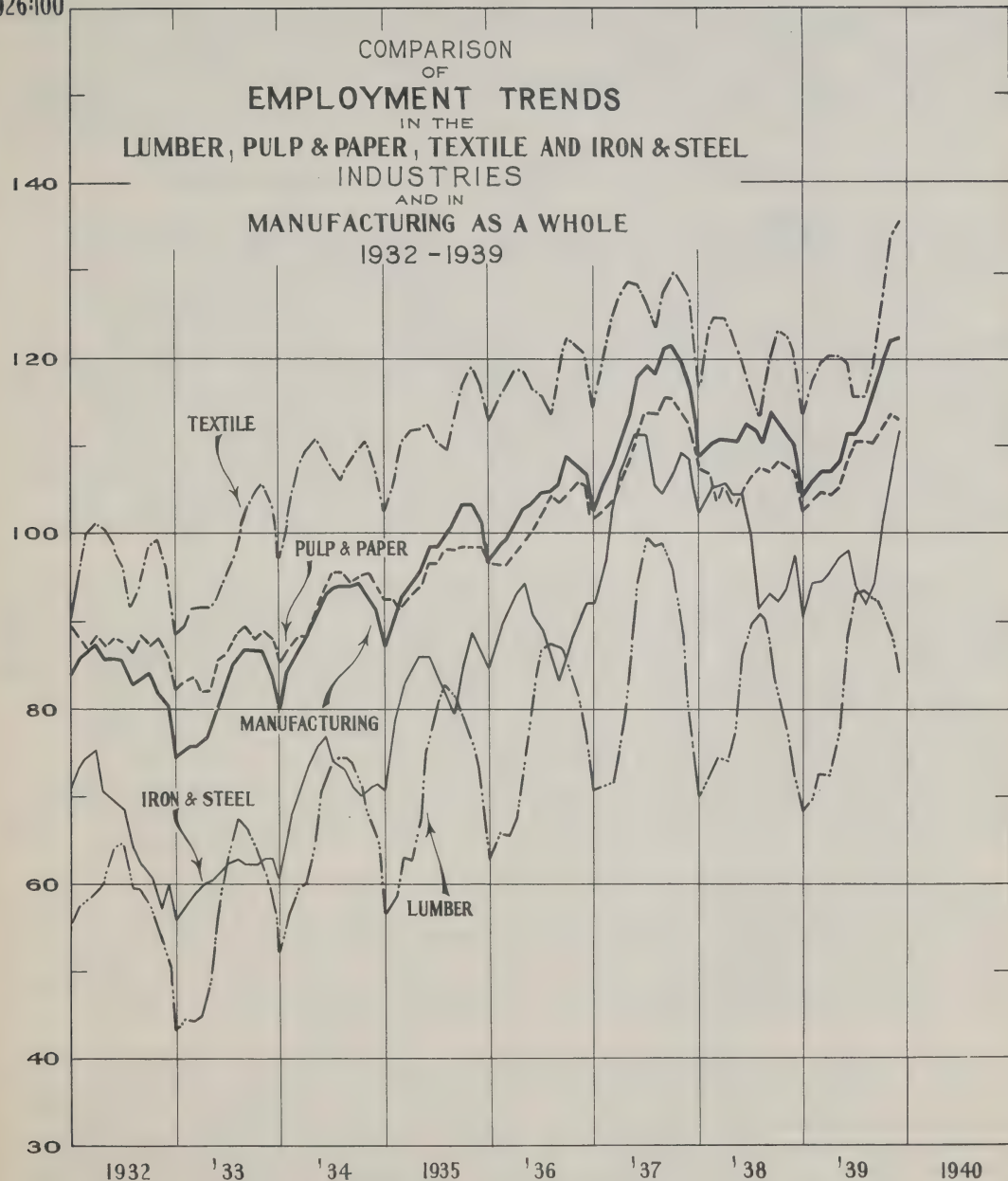


Chart 6

1926=100



industries whose curves are plotted in Chart 6. Textile manufacturers appear in a particularly favourable position in this comparison, the index in recent months having reached a level unequalled in any other year. The improvement in iron and steel in recent months has also been pronounced, with the result that, at the beginning of December, 1939, employment was slightly higher than in any preceding month since the early part of 1930; however, employment in this group continued relatively lower than in textiles or pulp and paper, being also below the level of manufacturing as a whole.

2. - Industrial Comparisons Within the Five Economic Areas.

Another phase of the situation is illustrated in Chart 7, which depicts annually since 1925 the course of employment in manufacturing, transportation and trade, in the Dominion as a whole, and in the five economic areas.

The curves in manufactures are similar in their major movements; the correspondence is particularly interesting in view of the variations in the industrial distribution of the persons engaged in manufacturing from East to West. The general upswing to 1929 was succeeded by a recession that was also without interruption, until the depression in the Dominion and in four of the five economic areas reached its lowest level in 1933; in British Columbia, however, this was reached in 1932. From the low point, manufacturing generally showed continuous recovery to 1937, when the second peak of industrial activity in the last fifteen years was indicated. The movements, on the whole, in the five areas were strikingly close during these years of recovery.

The slackening in manufacturing operations in 1938 affected particularly the situation in the Maritime Provinces, where employment in lumber and textiles and some other industries was below its level in the other economic areas. A disparity, which first appeared to a slight degree in the Western Provinces in 1937, became increasingly evident in the succeeding year, and the curves for manufacturing in the Prairies and British Columbia lagged behind that for the Dominion as a whole, to a greater extent than in most of the other years since 1924. However, the recovery that extended to all five economic areas during 1939 was relatively more pronounced in British Columbia than elsewhere, raising the curve for that province to a position slightly above the Dominion level. In the Prairie Provinces, as in the Maritime area, manufacturing activity was relatively not so great as in the other provinces.

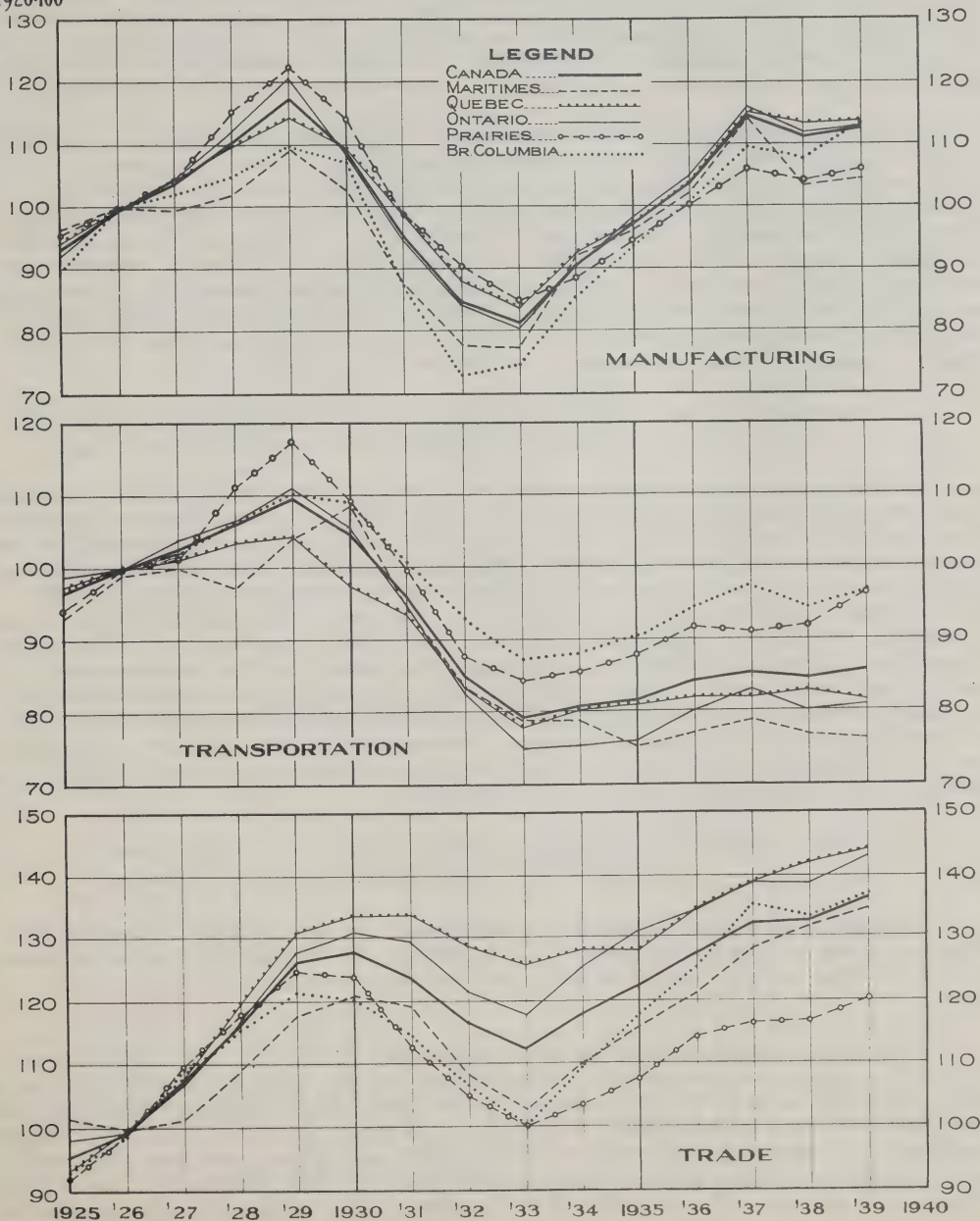
While manufacturing generally, as depicted in Chart 7, was last year slightly below the 1937 and 1929 peaks, it is interesting to note that, had the curves been plotted on a monthly basis, they would show factory operations at a higher level towards the close of 1939 than in the same period of any other year of the record, in the Dominion and in four of the five economic areas. The exception in this regard is the Prairie area, where the favourable comparison goes back only to 1930.

The trends of employment in transportation in the various sections of Canada have also displayed a considerable similarity, although this is not quite so marked as in manufacturing. The curves for the Western areas have been persistently higher than those of the Dominion as a whole, and those for the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario have been generally lower. In keeping with these trends, and to a considerable extent resulting from the better crop, employment in transportation in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia showed improvement in 1939, that further raised the curves for those provinces over the Dominion level. In the remaining economic areas, there was little change in the annual averages for transportation, but here, as in manufacturing, activity increased towards the latter months of 1939, until in most provinces employment in transportation exceeded that indicated in the autumn and early winter of any recent year.

Chart 7

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT TRENDS
IN THE
MANUFACTURING, TRANSPORTATION AND TRADE INDUSTRIES
IN THE
FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE
1925-1939

1926=100



The third part of Chart 7 depicts the situation in trading establishments. A number of factors combine to produce rather greater stability of employment in trade than in many other industries, notably the impracticability of temporarily suspending operations in stores during a dull period, as is frequently the practice in factories which are overstocked. The momentum gained in immediately preceding years carried employment in trade to a generally higher level in 1930 than in 1929. This was one of a very few industries to show such a condition. However, commencing with 1931, there was a slackening which extended into 1933. Since then, the curve in trade has shown an almost uninterruptedly favourable movement in all five economic areas, resulting during 1939 in the highest level of employment yet recorded.

The curves of employment in trading establishments in Quebec and Ontario have in the last decade been consistently above that for Canada as a whole. In the last three years this has also been true for British Columbia. Since 1933, the position of the curve for the Prairie Provinces has been lower than that for any other part of the Dominion, the disparity gradually increasing; in the main, this reflects the unsatisfactory agricultural and marketing conditions of recent years, together with the associated, slower growth in the general population of the Prairies than in other sections of the Dominion. It may also be pointed out that Quebec, whose curve of employment in trade has usually been highest, has shown population increases exceeding those indicated in any other part of Canada.

3. - Comparison of the Course of Employment in the Five Economic Areas and in the Dominion.

The course of employment since 1923, in the five economic areas in relation to that in Canada as a whole, is depicted in Chart 8. This shows that employment conditions in the different parts of the Dominion in past years have responded in much the same degree to the general factors governing business. The deviations that are apparent are mainly due to the varying industrial distribution existing in the different areas. For example, in British Columbia, where the general curve is below the average, mining and logging are more-than-ordinarily important in providing employment for industrial workers, and in these two industries the indexes have recently been below the corresponding Dominion figures. The depressing effect of many unsatisfactory crops since 1929 is reflected in the lowered position of the curve for the Prairie Provinces. However, improvement in that respect, together with other factors making for expansion, resulted in an advance during 1939 which approximated the gain shown in the Dominion as a whole.

4. - Comparisons of the Trends in Leading Cities and the Provinces in Which They Are Situated.

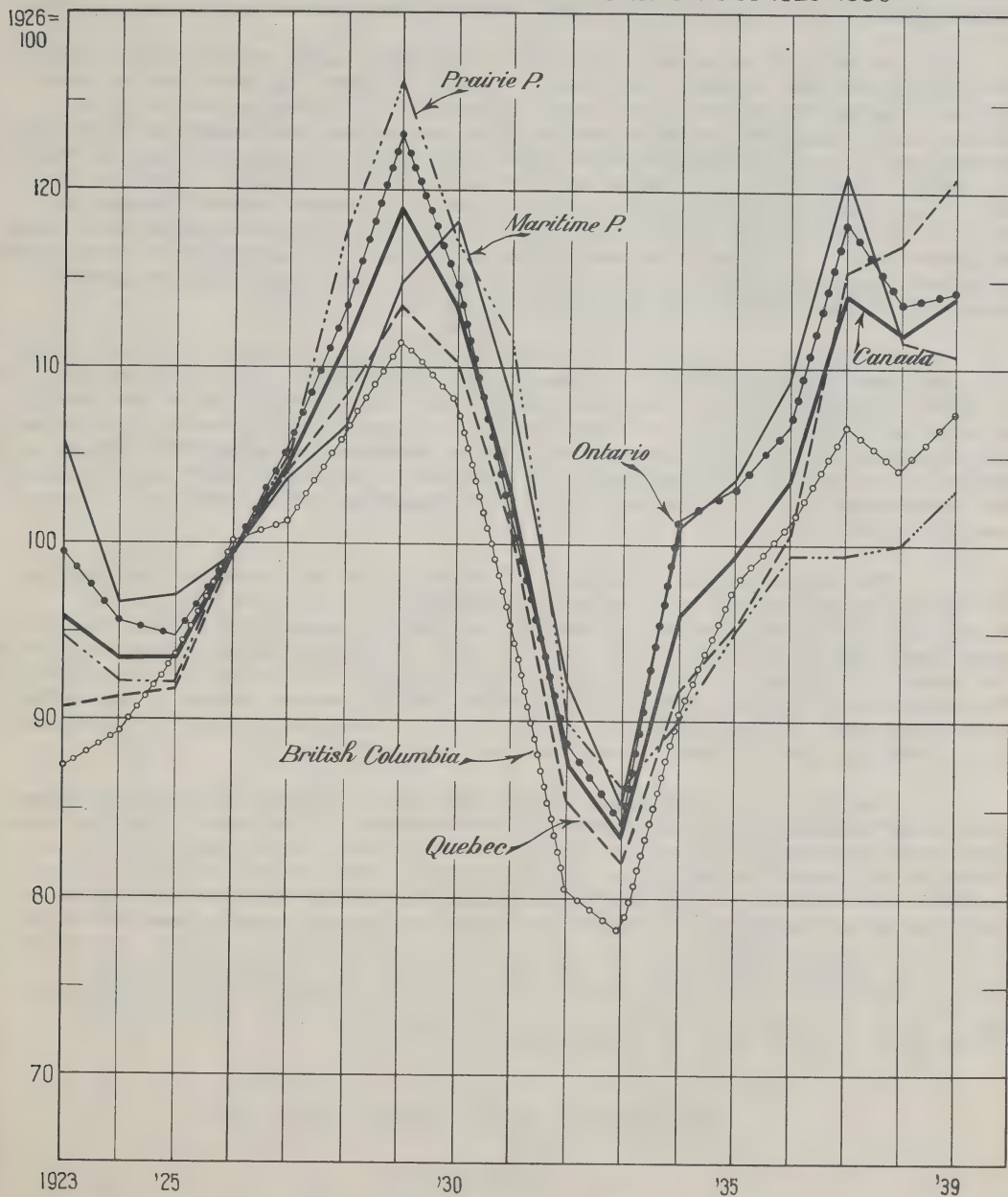
Chart 9 shows the movements of employment in the leading cities and the provinces in which they are situated; for Winnipeg, the comparison has to be made with the Prairie curve, since data have not long been separately tabulated for Manitoba.

The heavy weighting of Montreal industries in the total Quebec figures resulted in a close correspondence in the curves for the city and province during many years. However, since 1933 this similarity has diminished, partly because employment in manufacturing and certain other industries has since then been relatively quieter in Montreal; in recent years, work on unemployment relief projects has also been a greater factor in raising the provincial level than the Montreal curve, there being, in general, a tendency for projects of this nature to be situated away from the cities.

In Quebec City, the curve, though at a higher level, was also more or less parallel to that for the province from about 1927 to 1933; in the next two years,

Chart 8

EMPLOYMENT IN THE FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND IN
THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE IN THE YEARS 1923-1939



the correspondence in the movements disappeared, although the superiority in position was maintained. Since 1936, however, the latter has also been lost, the city level being below that of the province, although relatively greater improvement in the former during 1939 brought the city and the provincial curves very close together.

As would be expected, there is a generally greater correspondence between the Ontario and the Toronto curves than is shown in those for other centres whose data are segregated; nevertheless, there is relatively little uniformity in the movements of employment in those two political units, and the periods in which the Toronto curve parallels that of Ontario are much shorter than the periods in which the curves for Montreal and Quebec are parallel. In this regard, it may be noted that the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating Montreal establishments constituted in 1939, nearly 48 p.c. of the total number of employees reported by firms in Quebec, while in Toronto the proportion was 31 p.c., a discrepancy of considerable importance in determining the influence that these cities exert upon the general movements within the provinces to which they belong.

In Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton, the level of employment in recent years has been below that of Ontario as a whole. As stated in the Quebec comparisons, this is partly due to the policy regarding unemployment relief works, which are usually situated at a distance from the larger centres of population. However, the tendency for employment in the leading municipalities to be below the provincial levels, also noted in a preceding paragraph, similarly operates in Ontario to the disadvantage of the above-named cities. (See also the general analysis under Section 10 - "Employment by Cities".)

The comparison for Winnipeg must be made with the curve for the Prairie Provinces, since the Manitoba figures are available for only two full years. Practically throughout the period depicted in Chart 9, employment in Winnipeg has been lower than in the Prairies as a unit, while in 1938 and 1939, it was also below the level for Manitoba. From 1933 to 1936, the curves for Winnipeg and the Prairie Provinces were almost parallel; in 1937, there was no general change in the latter, while employment in the former rose slightly. In 1939 the general improvement in the Prairie area was more pronounced than that in Winnipeg.

Over 39 p.c. of the total number employed by the British Columbia firms furnishing monthly data on employment in 1939 belonged in Vancouver. Despite this considerable proportion, there has in recent years been little similarity in the course of employment in that city and the province. Since 1930, the level in Vancouver has, except in 1934 and 1935, been above that in the province. This no doubt partly reflects what in recent years has been a more advantageous industrial distribution in the former; as already mentioned, employment in logging and mining in British Columbia has tended in the last few years to be below the provincial average, and these industries affect the situation in Vancouver only in a general way. Again, manufacturing in that city has, since 1935, been relatively more active than in other parts of British Columbia.

7. - THE SITUATION IN THE DOMINION DURING 1939.

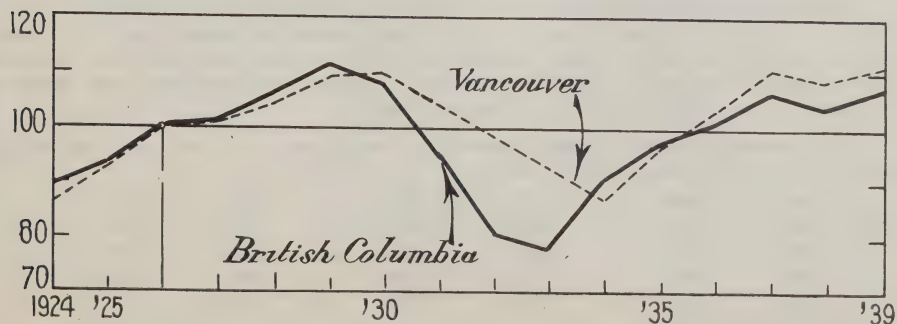
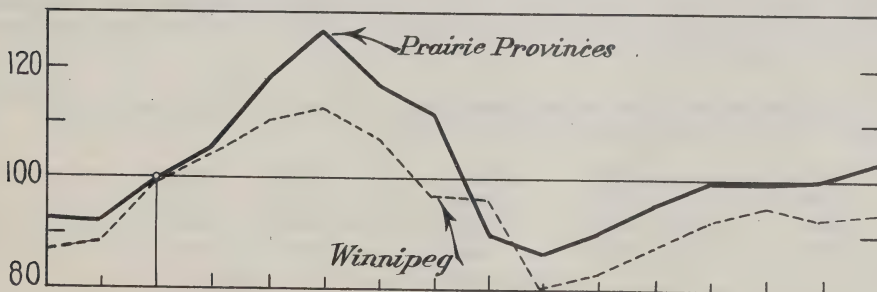
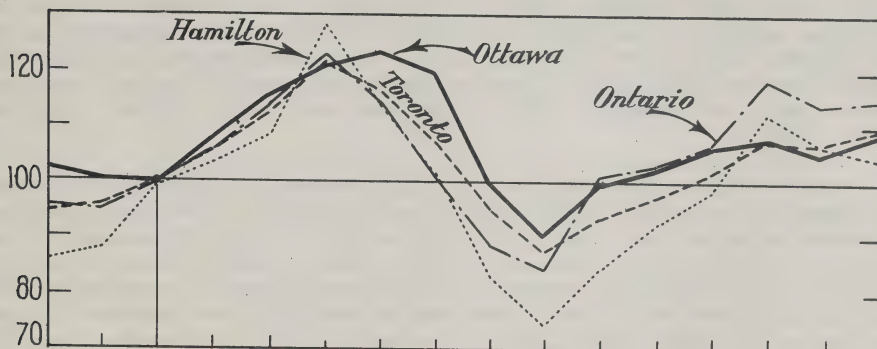
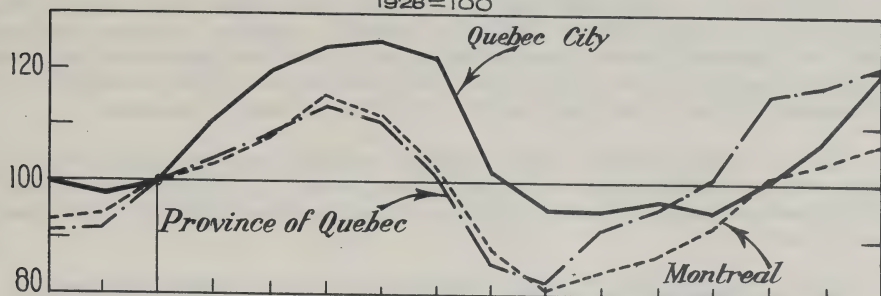
General Review

In accordance with the retrogressive movement invariably indicated at January 1 in the years since 1920, employment at the opening of 1939 showed a contraction, which, however, was not equal to the average loss recorded in the preceding eighteen years. The trend was again downward at February 1, the decline being contra-

Chart 9

EMPLOYMENT IN CERTAIN CITIES AND PROVINCES 1924-1939

1928 = 100



seasonal, while no general change was noted in the succeeding month. There was further curtailment of a seasonal character at April 1, when the change like that in immediately preceding months, was below normal. Despite the fact that industrial employment was generally at a lower level than in the same period of the preceding year, the falling-off in the index from January to April, 1939, amounted to 3.2 points, whereas in the first four months of 1938, it was 8.4 points.

At the first of May, 1939, seasonal recovery was indicated, but here again the change was not equal to the average in the years, 1921-1938, and the May 1 index, at 106.2, showed a rather greater reduction from the same month of 1938 than had been the case in April.

At the beginning of June, 1939, however, the movement was sharply upward, the advance then recorded having substantially exceeded the average increase at that date in the preceding eighteen years. As a result of this unusually large increase in industrial activity, the index, for the first time in twelve months, was higher than at the same date in the preceding year. This superior position was maintained throughout the remainder of 1939, the improvement, indeed, becoming increasingly pronounced, until at December 1, 1939, the index was 7.6 p.c. higher than that for December 1, 1938.

During the period from April 1 until November 1, 1939, the movement was uninterruptedly favourable; the firms co-operating in the Bureau's current surveys of employment enlarged their payrolls by approximately 182,000 persons in these seven months, and the index advanced by 18.7 points. This increase of 17.8 p.c. was, in the years since 1920, exceeded only by that reported in the same period of 1937; while the November 1, 1939, index was the third highest November figure in the nineteen years for which statistics are available, that for December 1 was the highest yet recorded at that date. In conformity with the movement almost invariably indicated in past years, there was a contraction at the beginning of December, but this was unusually small, the percentage loss being only about a third of the average decline at December 1 in the period, 1921-1938.

Following are the percentages that the index for each month of 1939 constituted of that for the same month in 1938:

1939, Jan. 1	.....	95.3	May 1	.....	98.9	Sept. 1	....	103.9
Feb. 1	.....	96.5	June 1	.....	101.1	Oct. 1	....	104.3
Mar. 1	.....	98.8	July 1	.....	102.0	Nov. 1	....	107.9
Apr. 1	.....	99.9	Aug. 1	.....	104.8	Dec. 1	....	107.6
1939 Average			.....	101.9				

From these percentages, it is evident that while employment in the first five months of 1939 was lower than in 1938, this unsatisfactory position gradually disappeared. Beginning with June 1 the comparison became increasingly favourable, until the December figure, (122.7), was the highest recorded for that month in the nineteen years for which statistics are available.

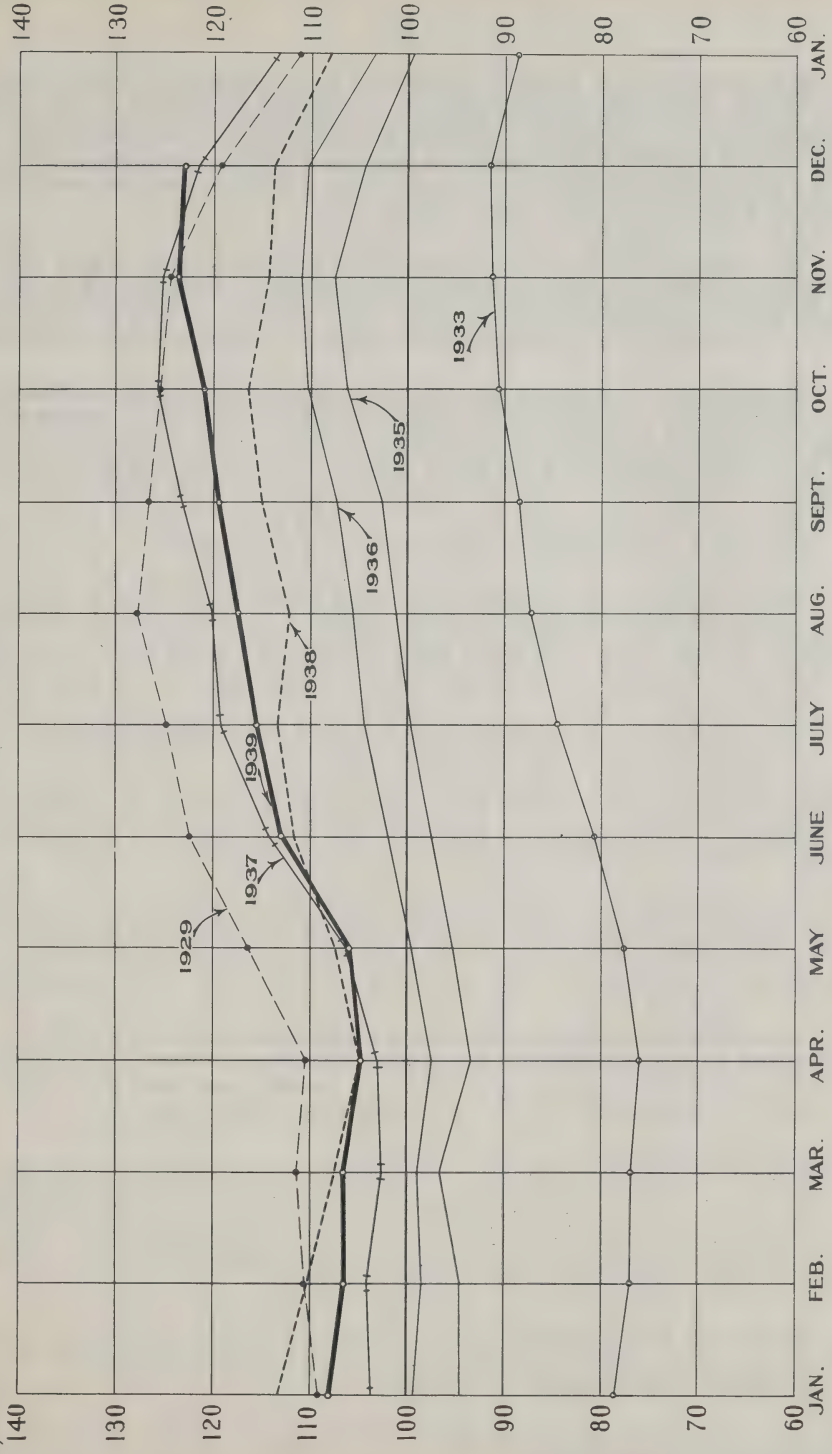
The annual average index numbers of employment as reported by employers since 1920 are as follows, (1926=100) :^{1/}

1921	....	88.8	1926	....	99.6	1931	....	102.5	1936	....	103.7
1922	....	89.0	1927	....	104.6	1932	....	87.5	1937	....	114.1
1923	....	95.8	1928	....	111.6	1933	....	83.4	1938	....	111.8
1924	....	93.4	1929	....	119.0	1934	....	96.0	1939	....	113.9
1925	....	95.6	1930	....	113.4	1935	....	99.4			

^{1/} As the average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1939



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

The variations in general employment are illustrated in the curves shown in Charts 1 and 10. Industry in the Dominion is subject to severe fluctuations due to climatic conditions. Indexes of seasonal variation have accordingly been calculated, the link-relative method being used; the monthly indexes, depicted in the heavy curve in Chart 1, have been adjusted by means of these factors, and the seasonally-corrected index numbers are shown in the broken curve.

The statement made in previous Annual Reviews of employment must be repeated, that the general index in recent years has responded in some degree to the stimulus provided by public construction works undertaken for the relief of unemployment. 1/ Directly and indirectly, considerable employment has resulted from these undertakings.

An analysis of the data furnished by employers throughout the Dominion shows that, on the average, most industries reported a higher level of employment than in 1938, the improvement becoming increasingly evident in the final months of 1939. As compared with 1937, (the high year since 1929), many industries showed a falling-off on the whole, although in a number of cases the unfavourable comparison in the earlier months of 1939 was reversed towards the end of the year. However, there was very general improvement over 1936 and immediately preceding years.

Manufacturing, which employed in 1939 practically 52 p.c. of the total workers included in these monthly surveys, showed almost continuous expansion from the beginning to the end of the year, which raised the index by 17 p.c., to 122.2 at Dec. 1; this gain compared favourably with an average advance of just over eight p.c. between January 1 and December 1 in the period, 1921-1938. Considerable improvement was reported over 1938 in the latter months of the year under review, but the annual average, at 112.3, was only slightly higher than the 1938 mean of 111.0, while it was slightly lower than the 1937 figure of 114.4. With this exception, however, the 1939 average was the highest since 1929. Activity in most of the various branches of manufacturing was, on the average, rather greater than in the preceding year, and in some cases, reached unprecedented levels in the final months of 1939.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, mining generally afforded more employment than in any other year of the record. This was mainly due to continued gains in the extraction of metallic ores, while the mining of non-metallic minerals, except coal, was also brisker. Coal-mining, 2/ on the other hand, showed a slight falling-off. Logging, which was seriously curtailed in the winter of 1938-39, reported pronounced improvement from the autumn, which raised the index to its highest point since the winter of 1937-38, but failed to overcome the losses recorded in the earlier months of 1939. Accordingly, the average for last year was lower than in 1938; it was also lower than in any preceding year since 1933.

1/ The number of man-days worked on a wage basis on relief projects authorized by the Dominion-Provincial Agreements as reported to the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief was 1,547,656 for the first ten months of 1939. The average number of men afforded employment per month during the period was 13,803. These numbers are subject to revision.

During the twelve months Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1938, the number of man-days worked on a wage basis was reported as 1,350,192 and the monthly average number of men afforded employment was 9,838.

2/ See also the paragraph dealing with coal-mining in Part 3 of Section 11 - "Employment by Industries."

The volume of employment reported in trade was three p.c. greater than in 1938, when the index was practically the same as in 1937; the figures for these three years are the highest yet recorded. In the service group, consisting mainly of hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, the annual index showed a small increase over 1938, when it was in turn a little higher than in preceding years since 1920. In the communications industries, the level of employment showed only a slight change, on the whole, from 1938, the index being fractionally lower. Transportation, on the other hand, generally afforded rather more employment. The indexes for that industry in the latter months of 1939 were, indeed, rather higher than in the same months in any other year since 1931; this was due not only to the movement of a larger crop, but also to greater industrial activity.

Construction generally was a little brisker than in 1938. Building reported a moderate advance; highway work afforded more employment than in any other year since 1934, partly owing to an increase in unemployment relief projects, while railway construction and maintenance provided work for a slightly larger number of men than in 1938.

Charts in the following pages show for the manufacturing, mining, transportation, trade and construction industries, the crude and corrected curves of employment since 1925, the seasonal adjustments being made by the link-relative method. Other graphs show the course of employment in the economic areas, the leading cities and the main industrial groups during the last few years, while annual and monthly index numbers are given in the tables at the end of this review.

8. - COMPARISON OF THE EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR 1939 AND 1938.

The table on page 30 summarises the employment data for 1939, giving the average number of reporting firms and of their employees, and the annual average index numbers for the twelve months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1939. The changes since 1938 in these three sets of figures are also given, those for the indexes being shown in points as well as in percentages; a falling-off in this comparison is indicated by the minus sign. The table calls only for brief explanation, since the employment situation in the various localities and industries is discussed in considerable detail in subsequent pages.

According to this table, there was a gain of 8.7 p.c. in the number of individual returns^{1/} tabulated, accompanied by an increase of 3.4 p.c. in the number of employees reported by the co-operating establishments, while the index advanced by 1.9 p.c. Of the last two comparisons, that between the index numbers should be used as a guide to the fluctuations in the employment situation, since allowance is made in the indexes for the inclusion of new enterprises, as well as for the losses in employment resulting from the cessation of businesses.

^{1/} A continued growth is to be noted in the number of establishments included in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly surveys of employment. The gain is due (1) to the establishment of new industries and to other accessions to the mailing list, (2) to more regular co-operation from employers in general and (3) to the fact that a steadily increasing number of firms furnish statistics in detail for locality and industry. The different branches of a business organization appear in the tabulation as separate firms in the centres and in the industries for which separate reports are furnished. The "number of firms", as used here, might more precisely be termed "the number of reports tabulated", but the former expression is in accordance with usage in other series and other countries. On the whole, the establishments now being added to the mailing list have payrolls that are smaller than the average, being in most cases the less well-known businesses.

Average Number of Reporting Firms, and of their Employees, and the Average Indexes,
for the Twelve Months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1939, together with the changes shown in
these figures as compared with those for 1938.

Geographical or Industrial Unit	1 9 3 9			Change from 1938 in the			
	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employ- ees	Average Index (1926= 100)	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employ- ees	Average Index Points	P.C.
(Decrease indicated by the minus sign)							
(a) <u>Provinces and Economic Areas.</u>							
Maritime Provinces.....	825	81,500	110.5	57	268	- 1.0	- .9
Prince Edward Island.....	50	1,871	95.5	9	157	6.5	7.1
Nova Scotia.....	400	47,973	121.7	29	1,515	1.6	1.3
New Brunswick.....	375	51,656	97.6	19	1,204	- 4.6	- 4.5
Quebec.....	2,894	544,034	120.8	271	16,084	3.8	3.2
Ontario.....	5,085	452,717	114.3	585	8,577	.6	.5
Prairie Provinces.....	1,662	133,716	103.2	142	6,196	3.2	3.2
Manitoba.....	706	60,023	96.5	52	1,966	1.9	2.0
Saskatchewan.....	362	29,547	109.9	33	1,000	1.8	1.7
Alberta.....	594	44,146	108.8	57	3,210	6.0	5.8
British Columbia.....	1,185	93,745	107.5	77	4,807	3.3	3.2
CANADA.....	11,651	1,105,712	113.9	932	55,932	2.1	1.9
(b) <u>Cities.</u>							
Montreal.....	1,684	164,901	106.5	177	7,190	2.6	2.5
Quebec City.....	209	16,714	119.6	25	2,164	12.1	11.5
Toronto.....	1,729	140,565	109.9	131	6,200	2.6	2.4
Ottawa.....	226	14,702	108.4	22	776	3.4	3.2
Hamilton.....	325	33,680	103.7	26	613	- 3.1	- 2.9
Windsor.....	195	18,418	133.4	8	488	- 4.9	- 3.5
Winnipeg.....	520	40,799	93.9	27	721	.8	.9
Vancouver.....	508	56,933	111.4	42	1,490	2.3	2.1
TOTAL - 8 LEADING CITIES.....	5,396	466,712	107.8	458	17,440	2.1	2.0
(c) <u>Industries.</u>							
Manufacturing.....	6,372	574,602	112.3	248	9,580	1.3	1.2
Animal products - edible.....	316	26,964	139.0	8	1,645	7.9	6.0
Fur and its products.....	72	2,279	100.1	7	341	8.5	9.3
Leather and its products.....	324	23,339	113.4	18	1,417	6.3	5.9
Lumber and its products.....	927	44,351	82.6	32	1,949	2.9	3.6
Musical instruments.....	36	1,445	50.6	1	41	1.4	2.8
Plant products edible.....	529	37,383	122.8	17	854	2.3	1.9
Pulp and paper products.....	700	67,076	108.2	80	2,227	1.9	1.8
Rubber products.....	54	13,546	108.4	1	863	7.4	7.3
Textile products.....	1,161	105,616	121.5	24	1,455	1.1	.9
Beverages.....	146	9,193	172.0	7	412	5.7	3.4
Tobacco.....	45	9,450	114.6	- 1	294	- 3.4	- 2.9
Chemicals and allied products....	501	18,873	161.9	27	1,080	3.5	2.2
Clay, glass and stone products....	218	9,895	88.3	6	501	1.9	2.2
Electric light and power.....	100	16,819	132.8	2	618	4.7	5.7
Electrical apparatus.....	125	17,674	150.4	- 1	1,080	- 7.5	- 5.4
Iron and steel products.....	922	127,758	97.6	23	2,227	- 2.0	- 2.0
Non-ferrous metal products.....	188	24,879	158.1	8	206	2.2	1.4
Non-metallic mineral products....	100	12,547	156.5	- 9	242	1.0	.6
Miscellaneous.....	108	5,555	142.6	- 2	166	2.7	1.9
LOGGING.....	392	34,814	119.1	24	6,316	-25.7	-16.6
MINING.....	458	75,984	163.8	15	3,353	7.9	5.1
Coal.....	103	24,384	89.3	- 1	196	- 1.1	- 1.2
Metallic ores.....	233	42,548	343.1	15	3,645	25.3	8.0
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	102	9,052	135.7	1	504	9.4	7.4
COMMUNICATIONS.....	86	22,541	84.4	1	169	- .6	- .7
TRANSPORTATION.....	505	103,640	85.6	32	1,963	1.2	1.4
Street railways, cartage & storage	282	28,960	126.0	27	2,208	7.9	6.7
Steam railway operation.....	100	59,629	74.9	1	623	.7	.9
Shipping and stevedoring.....	123	15,052	81.1	4	867	- 6.0	- 6.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.	1,287	136,265	113.0	39	10,546	7.6	7.2
Building.....	852	28,338	62.1	42	1,449	2.0	3.3
Highway.....	402	83,672	218.8	1	8,335	20.7	10.4
Railway.....	33	26,255	65.6	- 4	562	1.4	2.2
SERVICES.....	587	30,242	137.4	79	1,264	2.2	1.6
Hotels and restaurants.....	353	18,636	133.6	73	1,713	2.6	2.1
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	254	11,606	144.1	6	449	1.7	1.2
TRADE.....	1,933	127,624	136.6	493	15,511	4.0	3.0
Retail.....	1,328	95,888	142.4	462	13,983	3.7	2.7
Wholesale.....	655	31,736	121.7	31	1,528	3.2	2.7
ALL INDUSTRIES.....	11,651	1,105,712	113.9	932	55,932	2.1	1.9

Heightened activity was recorded in all provinces except New Brunswick in 1939 as compared with the preceding year, while in Quebec and the Western Provinces the level of employment was also slightly higher than in 1937. Industrial activity generally was greater than in any of the five or six years immediately preceding.

Six of the eight cities for which employment data were segregated reported improvement in the situation in 1939 as compared with the preceding year. The exceptions were Hamilton and Windsor. The other cities, with the exception of Winnipeg, reported percentage gains over the year-interval that rather exceeded the general rate of recovery throughout the Dominion; the gain in Winnipeg, on the other hand, was below the general average.

Except in a comparatively few instances, the various industries reported greater activity in the year under review than in 1938. In the manufacturing classes, the exceptions were tobacco, electrical apparatus and iron and steel. A generally late season adversely affected the situation in tobacco factories towards the close of the year; while the electrical apparatus and iron and steel divisions both showed considerable improvement in the latter part of 1939, this was not sufficient to overcome the losses recorded in the comparison with earlier months of 1938. In the non-manufacturing divisions, logging, coal-mining, communications and shipping, on the whole, afforded less employment than in 1938. The remaining industries reported greater activity during the year under review.

9. - EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

As already stated, employment in all provinces except New Brunswick was brisker in the year under review than in 1938. The depression in the lumbering industries seriously affected the situation in that province towards the end of 1938 and in the first part of 1939, and so lowered the index that the moderate improvement indicated from August onward did not suffice to overcome the earlier losses. In most of the other provinces, the improvement in 1939 commenced after the lapse of a few months, during which the comparison with the same period in 1938 was unfavourable. Except in Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, the rate of expansion was accelerated towards the close of the year, with the result that the Dec. 1 gain over the same date in 1938, considerably exceeded the average increase shown in the same province. In Prince Edward Island, on the other hand, this situation was reversed, the gain in the Dec. 1 comparison being less than the average increase shown in 1939 over 1938, while in Saskatchewan, the advance in this respect took place in the first eight months of last year.

Manufacturing operations in each of the economic areas, on the whole, afforded more employment than in 1938; trade also showed improvement in all parts of the Dominion. In the other industries, however, there was less uniformity in the trends, but mining, transportation and services generally reported greater activity than in the preceding year. Construction in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces and logging in British Columbia reported increases over 1938, but elsewhere the comparisons for these industries were unfavourable.

Average index numbers of employment in the five economic areas for the years since 1926 are given in Table 1, together with monthly figures since 1936; for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, indexes are given for the last thirty-one months, since the records in these provinces go back only to June 1, 1937.

Maritime Provinces.

Firms in the Maritime Provinces reported an upward movement in eight months of 1939, as compared with only five in 1938, when the recorded advances were decidedly smaller, while the declines in the remaining months, on the whole, were substantially larger. However, the 1939 index, at 110.5, was slightly lower than that of 111.5 in the preceding year; this small falling-off was due to the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in the first part of 1939, the index each month since July having been above that indicated in the same period of 1938. Indeed, the Dec. 1 figure was the highest recorded at that date in any year for which statistics are available.

The aggregate payrolls of the 825 co-operating employers in the Maritime Provinces averaged 81,500 persons in 1939; in the year before, 768 firms had reported a mean of 81,232 men and women. In the latest year, firms in Nova Scotia reported 58.9 p.c. of the total payrolls, those in New Brunswick reported 38.8 p.c. of the aggregate, while in Prince Edward Island were employed 2.3 p.c. of the staffs covered in the surveys for these three provinces. In 1939, as in 1938, employment in Nova Scotia averaged higher than in New Brunswick, where unfavourable conditions in the lumbering industry had a particularly adverse effect upon the general situation.

Manufacturing in the Maritimes as a whole was quieter each month from Jan. 1 to June 1 than in 1938, after which the comparison was favourable. The index averaged 104.4, showing a small gain over that of 103.2 in 1938. On the whole, the lumber, textile, iron and steel and other industries reported improvement as compared with 1938; the pulp and paper division, however, was generally quieter.

In the non-manufacturing industries, employment on the average was not so active, there being losses in logging, mining, communications, transportation and construction. Services showed practically no general change, while trade afforded rather more employment.

Quebec.

The trend in Quebec was favourable in six months, during which the gains in employment substantially exceeded those reported in the period of expansion in 1938, while the losses in the remaining months of that year were decidedly larger than those reported in 1939. In three months of the latter, the index was lower than at the same date in 1938, the comparisons being favourable in the other nine months; however, the annual index, at 120.8, was only moderately above the 1938 average of 117.0, the previous maximum in this record of nineteen years.

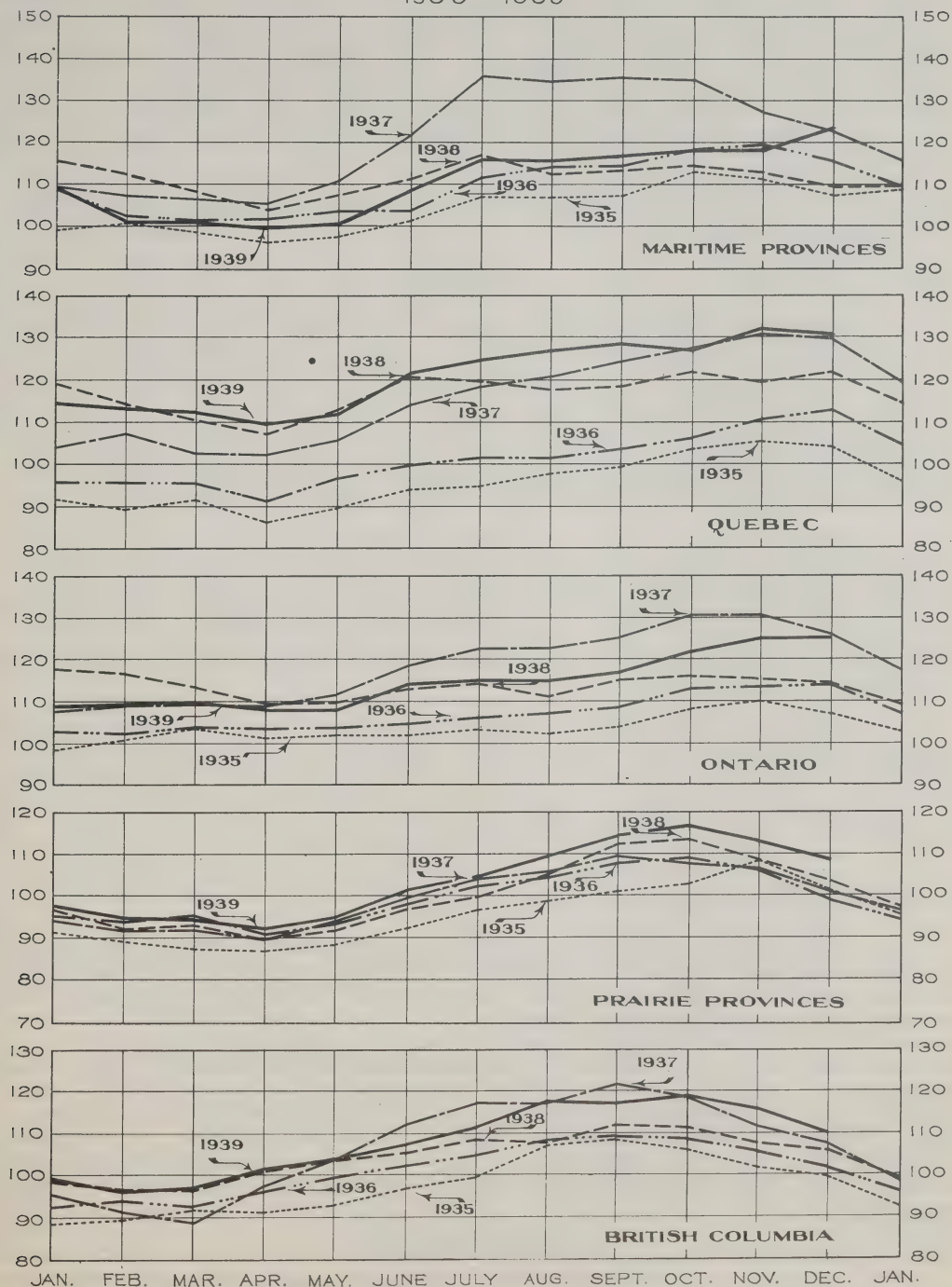
The labour forces of the 2,894 co-operating employers varied between 310,584 and 375,718 workers at the dates of minimum and maximum activity at April 1 and Nov. 1, respectively, averaging 334,034 for the twelve months; the 1938 average payroll of the 2,623 reporting firms was 327,950.

Employment in manufacturing as a whole was a little more active than in 1938, although it was slightly below the 1937 average; towards the close of 1939, however, the index was higher than at the end of any earlier year of the record. As in 1937 and 1938, the index slightly exceeded that for the Dominion as a whole, being also one point above the Ontario figure. The 1939 index in Quebec averaged 113.9, as compared with 113.0 in 1938 and 115.0 in 1937. In the latter months of the year, employment in practically all groups of manufacturing was in greater volume than in the same period of 1938; the indexes in pulp and paper, textiles and certain other industries were also higher on the average, while those in the lumber and iron and steel divisions were somewhat lower, despite the improvement in the last three or four months over the same period of 1938.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

1926=100

1935 - 1939



The index in communications was practically unchanged. Transportation, on the whole, was a little quieter, partly as a result of the late spring which greatly affected shipping in the opening weeks of the Quebec navigation season. In the logging group, activity was substantially less in most months, the index averaging 167.5, compared with 223.7 in 1938. The extractive industries continued extremely active, particularly in the metallic ore branch; the mining index averaged 274.2, as against 246.8 in the year before. Construction afforded more employment, being brisker than in most other years of the record; an important programme of road construction work was carried out in 1939, partly in connection with the unemployment relief policy. Employment in services was at a slightly lower level, but trade was rather more active than in the preceding year.

Ontario.

An average staff of 452,717 employees was registered by the 5,085 firms furnishing data in Ontario; the mean index was 114.3 in 1939, fractionally higher than the figure of 113.7 in 1938, when the payrolls of the 4,700 co-operating establishments had averaged 444,140. Employment, on the whole, showed greater fluctuations during 1939 than in the preceding twelve months, the index showing a range of nearly seventeen points, compared with that of about eight points in 1938. The situation each month until May 1 was not so good as in the corresponding month of 1938, but beginning with June 1 steady improvement in that comparison was indicated.

Manufactures, on the whole, reported heightened activity, the gain over 1938 occurring in the last quarter of 1939; during those months, factory employment reached a volume unequalled in the same part of any previous year of the record. The Ontario manufacturing index has quite frequently rather exceeded the corresponding figure for Quebec, the second great manufacturing province, but in 1938 and 1939, this ascendancy disappeared, although the differences in the averages for the two provinces were very slight.

Employment in the pulp and paper, lumber, textile and some other divisions averaged higher than in 1938, while iron and steel, despite the great activity prevailing towards the close of the year, was generally quieter. The Ontario index for the last-named industry was higher than in any other of the economic areas except the Maritimes, being also substantially above that for the Dominion as a whole. The index for iron and steel averaged 107.2, as compared with 108.7 in 1938, and 114.8 in 1937, while the 1936 figure was 94.7; at the 1933 minimum, the index was only 58.3, while at the 1929 maximum, it was 130.5.

Operations in logging camps were dull during most of 1939, the index, at 95.4, being the lowest since 1933, despite the considerable expansion reported in bush work towards the close of the year under review. Employment in mining was at its nineteen-year maximum, the index averaging 278.3, as compared with 252.3 in 1938, the previous high. The extraction of metallic ores, which accounts for most of the persons engaged in mining in Ontario, continued to afford an unusually large volume of employment. The number having work in transportation was very slightly greater than in 1938; that in communications and construction, on the other hand, was slightly lower. In each of these three, and in logging, the annual index was decidedly below that for all industries in the province. Services and trade reported improvement over 1938; the level of employment in these two divisions was substantially above the average.

Prairie Provinces.

Employment in each of the Prairie Provinces averaged higher in 1939 than in 1938; there was improvement in this respect in Alberta from the beginning to the end of the year, while the gains in Manitoba and Saskatchewan were not so consistent,

nor were the increases over the preceding year so marked. The index for the Prairies averaged 103.2, compared with 100.0 in 1938 and 99.3 in both 1937 and 1936. The 1,662 employers furnishing data in this area had an average staff of 133,716 persons during the year, while in 1938, the 1,520 co-operating firms reported an average payroll of 127,520 workers. In the year under review, the firms in Manitoba reported 44.9 p.c. of the total on the payrolls, those in Saskatchewan, 22.1 p.c. and in Alberta, 33.0 p.c. of the persons included in the surveys for the Prairie Provinces.

Activity in manufacturing, mining, transportation, construction, services and trade in the Prairie Provinces was rather greater during the year under review than in 1938, or any of the immediately preceding years. On the other hand, logging was quieter, and communications reported a slight falling-off. Within the manufacturing group, there were advances in the lumber, pulp and paper, textile and certain other divisions, the exception being iron and steel plants, in which activity on the whole was slightly lower, despite the recovery noted towards the close of 1939.

British Columbia.

The 1,185 firms making returns in British Columbia employed an average work-force of 93,745 employees, while in the preceding year a mean of 88,938 was reported by 1,108 employers; the 1939 index averaged 107.5, as compared with 104.2 in 1938 and 106.8 in 1937. In these years, the employment level was higher than in any other since 1930.

Manufacturing as a whole indicated heightened activity during 1939. The lumber, pulp and paper, food and certain other branches showed improvement, while textiles and iron and steel were generally quieter. However, recovery was noted in these classes in the latter months of the year under review. Logging afforded rather more employment than in 1938; during part of last year, government forestry camps were again operated in British Columbia to provide work for unemployed transients. Mining continued relatively active, although the index averaged a little lower than in 1938. Transportation, communication, services and trade were slightly brisker in 1939. On the other hand, construction continued dull, the index, at 80.5, being below the 1938 average of 88.4.

Index Numbers by Economic Areas.

Monthly index numbers by economic areas are shown for the last three years in Table 1, which also gives annual averages since 1926; for the provinces in the Maritime and Prairie areas, figures are given since May, 1937. The course of employment in the five economic areas in recent years is depicted in Chart 11, the curves being based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

10. - EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The situation reported in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver was generally better in 1939 than in the preceding year. These centres showed gains ranging from just under one p.c. in Winnipeg to 11.3 p.c. in Quebec City; in all but Winnipeg, the increases slightly exceeded the percentage advance in the Dominion as a whole. In Hamilton and Windsor, on the other hand, activity was generally rather lower than in 1938; despite the unfavourable trend in these two, an index calculated for the eight cities, as a whole, showed a two p.c. increase, compared with that of 1.9 p.c., in the general index for Canada.

As was pointed out in the 1938 Annual Review of Employment, activity in the leading cities taken as a unit, which in the pre-depression years was at practically the same level as general industrial employment, has since 1934 lagged; this situation continued during 1939, when the index for each of the above-enumerated centres, except Quebec and Windsor, was below the Dominion average. Three factors may be generally regarded as chiefly contributing to this result, the first two being of greatest importance: (1) the higher-than-average level of employment existing in industries normally carried on in rural areas, notably logging, mining, food canning and highway construction and maintenance; although logging on the whole was relatively quiet in 1939, the index averaged 119.1, or several points above the all-industries index; (2) the unemployment relief works of the various governments, which in most cases, have been carried on at a distance from the cities and (3) the movement of industry from the larger to the smaller centres where taxation and wages are frequently lower.

The index for the eight cities in 1939, as has been the case since 1932, was below that for Canada as a whole, the discrepancy in this comparison being the same as in 1938, when it was not so marked as in 1937. As in the preceding six years, the general index was lowered by the inclusion of the figures for the eight largest industrial centres. Nevertheless, their 1939 employment index, at 107.8, was the highest recorded since 1930, being two points over the 1937 figure. However, an index for the remainder of Canada, at 118.8, was the highest in the decade except for 1937.

The following table shows indexes of employment in Canada, in the eight leading cities, and in the other parts of the Dominion in the years since 1928:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Elsewhere</u>
1929	119.0	119.3	118.9
1930	113.4	114.2	112.9
1931	102.5	104.3	101.1
1932	87.5	90.2	85.3
1933	83.4	83.0	83.7
1934	96.0	88.2	102.1
1935	99.4	93.1	104.5
1936	103.7	97.7	108.4
1937	114.1	105.8	120.8
1938	111.8	105.7	116.7
1939	113.9	107.8	118.8

Employment generally in manufacturing, communications, trade, services and construction in the larger cities in 1939 as in immediately preceding years, did not reach a level equal to that in other parts of Canada. The most outstanding difference in this comparison was again in construction, in which the index for the cities averaged 82.7 during 1939, compared with the Canada figure of 113.0; in the building division, the indexes were 51.7 and 62.1, respectively. On the other hand, the cities' employment index for transportation in recent years has been above the Canada figure, standing in 1939 at 91.1, compared with 85.6 throughout the Dominion.

The course of employment in recent years in the leading cities is depicted in Chart 12, while Chart 9 shows the curves for the cities plotted with the provincial curves. Table 2 gives the annual average indexes since 1926, together with the monthly figures for the last three years.

Montreal.

The staffs of the 1,684 Montreal firms making returns averaged 164,901 persons, while the 1939 mean index, at 106.5, was above that of 103.9 in 1938 and 101.2 in 1937, being also higher than in any earlier year since 1930. Employment increased in eight of the twelve months; during this period of expansion, some 22,600 persons were added to the payrolls of the reporting employers. In 1938, there had been only six general increases, and these had been on a smaller scale. The index rose from 100.4 at Jan. 1, 1939, to 112.7 at the beginning of December, when activity was at its highest point in nine years.

Manufacturing on the whole showed improvement in many months, and from July, was more active than in the same part of 1938. The 1939 index was 107.1, slightly higher than the average of 106.0 in the preceding year, and also fractionally above the 1937 index of 106.9. In each of the years since 1930, the average index for manufacturing in Montreal has been lower than that for the province of Quebec, or for Canada as a whole.

Improvement over 1938 was indicated during the year under review in food, textile, tobacco and beverage, pulp and paper and certain other factories, but iron and steel works, on the whole, were slacker, despite considerable recovery towards the end of the year. Among the non-manufacturing classes, communications and transportation showed no general change, while there were advances in trade and construction; the gain in the latter was mainly due to an increased programme of unemployment relief work.

Quebec.

Employment in Quebec City during 1939 showed rather less variation than in 1938, the range from the low to the high point being little more than 17 points, as compared with a variation of 21 points in 1938, when the average index, at 107.5, was lower than the 1939 figure of 119.6. The staffs of the 209 employers furnishing data averaged 16,714, as compared with the average of 14,550 reported by 184 firms in 1938.

Activity in manufacturing generally was at a slightly higher level, the annual index standing at 106.9, as against 105.7 in the preceding year; leather plants, on the whole, were rather busier than in 1938, and other branches of manufacturing showed slight improvement. Employment in transportation and construction was also brisker.

Toronto.

Employment advanced during eight months of 1939, with the result that the index at the close of the year was over ten points higher than it had been at the beginning; the annual index was the highest since that for 1930. The employees of the 1,729 firms co-operating during 1939 averaged 140,565, while in the preceding twelve months the average staff of the 1,598 reporting employers was 134,365.

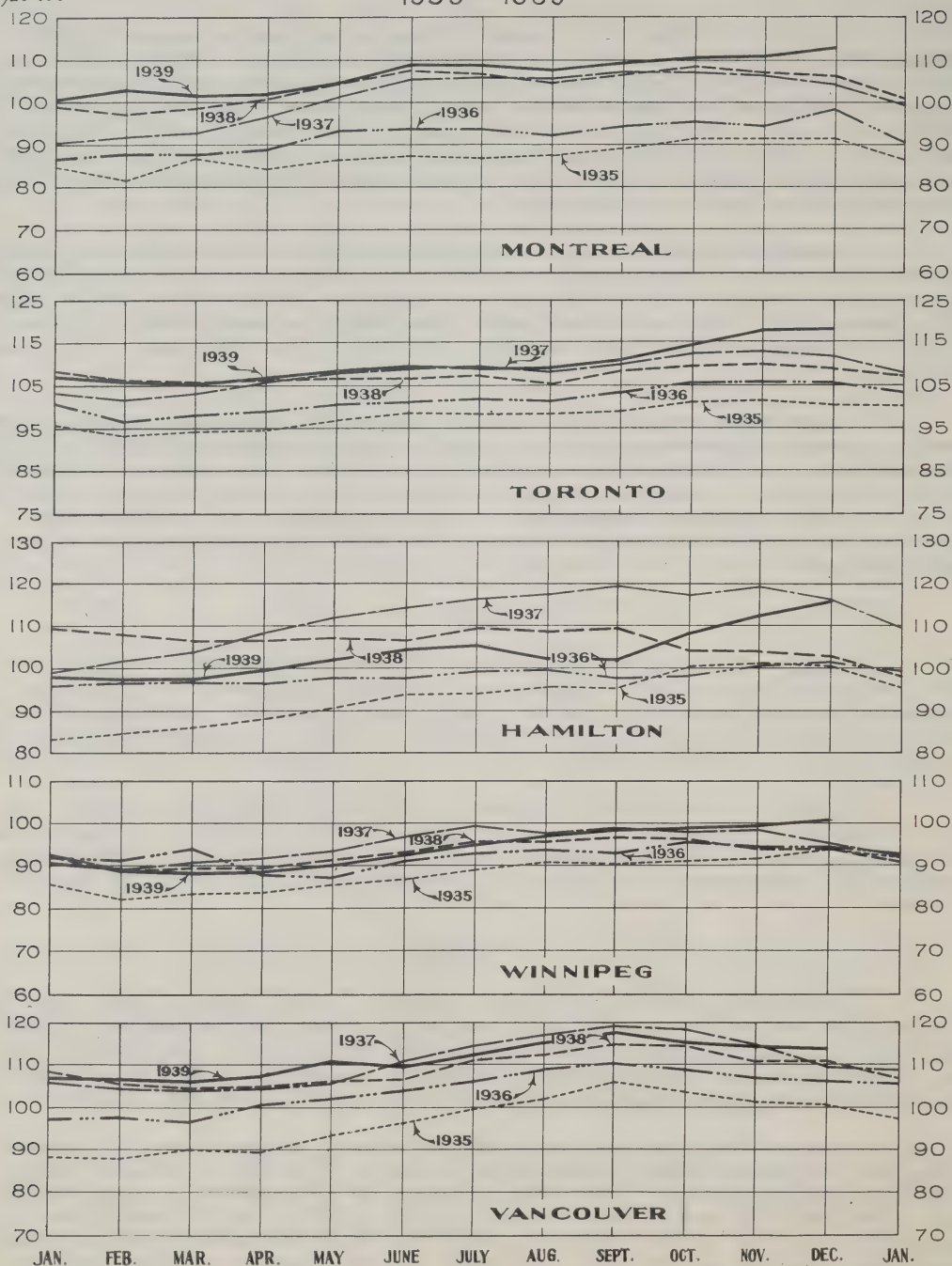
The manufacturing division showed an advance on the whole, the average index, at 108.9, being slightly above the 1938 figure of 106.5; it was also higher than in any other year since 1930. The 1939 mean in Toronto was 1.8 points above that in Montreal; in each of these centres, the index of factory employment was decidedly lower than in the province in which the city is situated, being also lower than in the Dominion as a whole. In Toronto, the food, textile, printing and publishing, and iron and steel industries were brisker. The index in iron and steel was the highest in the years since 1930; it exceeded the Dominion figure for that industry, but was not equal to the Ontario average.

Chart 12

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING CITIES

1935 - 1939

1926=100



Transportation and communications during 1939 reported very small gains from the preceding year, the indexes averaging 96.8 and 67.5, respectively, as compared with the 1938 figure of 96.4 in the former and 67.3 in the latter. In construction, the mean index was 58.9, compared with 61.2 in the year before. Trading establishments recorded slightly greater activity; the index averaged 131.6 in 1939, or 4.1 points higher than in the preceding year. The Canada index for this division was 136.6.

Ottawa.

There were advances in industrial employment in Ottawa during six months of last year, as also in 1938, when the average index was 3.4 points lower than that of 108.4 in the year under review. Manufacturing reported rather greater employment in all divisions. Trade showed further improvement, and construction was also brisker. An average payroll of 14,702 workers was employed by the 226 firms whose data were received, as compared with the 1938 average of 13,926, reported by 204 employers. In addition to the employees of these firms, the Dominion Government employed in Ottawa, 11,848 men and women at Mar. 31, 1939, compared with 11,672 at the same date in 1938. Under pressure of war work, these numbers have no doubt considerably increased in recent months.

Hamilton.

Industrial activity in Hamilton showed further curtailment during 1939, resulting in a lower level of employment than in either 1937 or 1938, although the index was higher than in any other year since 1930. The 1938 mean index was 103.7, compared with 106.8 in 1938, 112.1 in 1937 and 98.3 in 1936. The 325 co-operating firms employed an average working force of 33,680 persons; in 1938, 299 establishments reported 34,293 workers, on the average.

Despite marked improvement towards the close of the year, manufacturing in this city was generally quieter than in 1938, all branches reporting lowered activity on the whole; the largest losses were in iron and steel and electrical apparatus. The index of factory employment was 103.9 in 1939, compared with 107.6 in 1938. As in most of the cities for which data are tabulated, construction in Hamilton was dull, the index averaging 55.2, compared with 56.7 in the preceding year. Trade, on the whole, afforded rather less employment than in 1938, reflecting the general slackness in business in the city during most of last year.

Windsor.

The index number of employment in Windsor averaged 133.4, and the recorded payrolls of the 195 co-operating firms averaged 18,418 workers in 1939, compared with the mean index of 138.3, and 18,906 employees in 187 establishments reported during the preceding year. In 1929, when employment was at its maximum for this record, the average index was 153.2. Manufacturing showed general curtailment during the year under review, the index averaging 145.5, or nearly five points lower than in 1938. Automobile and other factories reported lowered activity in most months. Construction continued quiet, the index standing at 39.9, as compared with 46.8 in the year before.

Winnipeg.

Industrial conditions in Winnipeg showed a very slight betterment, on the whole, during 1939, but the average index in that city was again lower than in any other of the municipal areas for which separate data are compiled. However, the figures for the latter months of 1939 were the highest since Dec. 1, 1930. This city has been particularly affected by the unfavourable agricultural situation in many

recent years, intensifying the ill effects of the general depression in business; the 1939 improvement in these factors is reflected in the upward movement indicated towards the close of the year. There were uninterrupted gains from Apr. 1 to Dec. 1, during which period the index rose by over 12 points, the largest increase recorded in any year since 1929. The mean index for the year, however, at 93.9, was less than one point higher than the 1938 figure, and was lower than that of 95.1 in 1937.

The manufacturing division as a whole was more active in the last five months of the year under review than in the same period in 1938, and averaged fractionally higher. There were declines in iron and steel, while printing and publishing, textile and some other classes showed improvement. Little change, on the whole, took place in food factories. Transportation and construction reported slightly reduced employment, while the index in trade, at 102.1, was rather higher than in any earlier year since 1930. An average staff of 40,799 was employed by the 520 firms whose data were received during the twelve months under review, compared with 40,078 employees in 493 establishments in 1938.

Vancouver.

Data were furnished by 508 employers in Vancouver with an average payroll of 36,933 workers, while in 1938, the means were 466 establishments and 35,443 employees. The 1939 index averaged 111.4, being slightly higher than the previous maximum annual figure of 110.7 in 1937. It has been pointed out in earlier Annual Reviews that, over a period of some years, there has not been a diminution in the number of unemployed in Vancouver commensurate with the improvement recorded from time to time in employment; this is probably due in part to the fact that the milder winters at the coast attract transients in search of work or relief, in excess of the industrial absorption capacity of the province. While the number of unemployed on relief in British Columbia declined as the year progressed, it is likely that the single unemployed men constituted a generally greater problem in Vancouver during 1939 than in most cities.

Manufacturing showed consistent improvement over 1938, when the index averaged 4.2 points lower than that of 118.5 in 1939; this was the highest figure recorded in the seventeen years for which manufacturing indexes are available for Vancouver. During most of the year, the lumber trade was more active, and other branches of factory employment also reported a generally higher level. Communications, transportation, services and trade likewise afforded more employment, while further curtailment was indicated in construction.

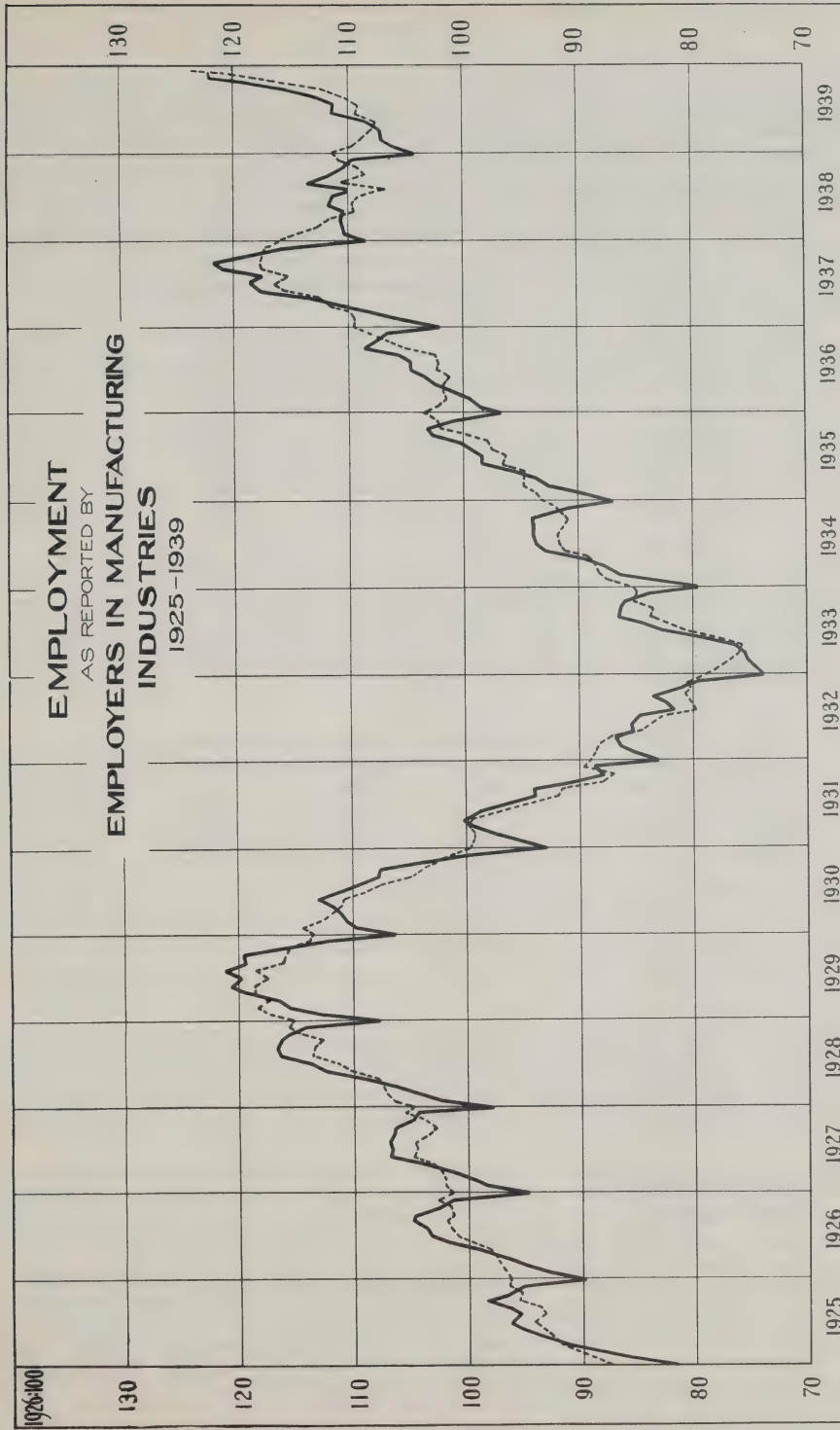
Index Numbers in Eight Leading Cities.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2, and Chart 12 illustrates the fluctuations of employment in the larger industrial centres during the last few years, the curves being based upon the figures given in Table 2.

11. - EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

1. MANUFACTURING.

The manufacturing industries showed practically uninterrupted expansion from the first of January until December 1, during which period the co-operating establishments added over 92,000 persons to their working forces. The index rose from 104.3 at Jan. 1 to an all-time maximum of 122.2 at the beginning of December, an increase of 17.2 p.c., which compared very favourably with the average gain of rather better than eight p.c. indicated from Jan 1 to Dec. 1 in the experience of the years, 1921-1938.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

Last year's percentage advance has rarely if ever been exceeded in the earlier years for which data are available. Despite the unusually pronounced expansion in 1939, the annual average index, at 112.3, was only slightly higher than the 1938 figure of 111.0. This was due to the relatively low level of activity prevailing in the first part of last year, the monthly indexes from January to July being below those for the same dates in the preceding year. While the improvement in such a comparison was marked towards the latter part of 1939, the depressing effect of the earlier indexes so lowered the average for the twelve months that it was only 1.2 p.c. higher than the 1938 annual figure.

The following shows the percentage that the index for each month of 1939 constituted of the corresponding figure in the preceding year:

1939, Jan. 1	....	96.4	May 1	....	98.0	Sept. 1	....	101.3
Feb. 1	....	96.1	June 1	....	99.2	Oct. 1	....	106.4
Mar. 1	....	96.8	July 1	....	99.6	Nov. 1	....	110.1
Apr. 1	....	96.7	Aug. 1	....	102.5	Dec. 1	....	111.0
1939 Average								
101.2								

The 1939 average slightly exceeded that for 1938, but was a little lower than the 1937 annual figure of 114.4. With this exception, it was the highest average for any year since 1929. The following table contains the average index numbers of employment in manufacturing in the nineteen years of the record, (1926-100) :

1/

1921	.....	87.7	1926	.....	99.6	1931	.....	95.3	1936	.....	103.4
1922	.....	88.3	1927	.....	103.4	1932	.....	84.4	1937	.....	114.4
1923	.....	96.6	1928	.....	110.1	1933	.....	80.9	1938	.....	111.0
1924	.....	92.4	1929	.....	117.1	1934	.....	90.2	1939	.....	112.3
1925	.....	93.0	1930	.....	109.0	1935	.....	97.1			

Statistics were received from 6,372 manufacturers employing, on the average, 574,602 operatives, as compared with the mean of 565,222 reported by the 6,124 establishments making returns in 1938. The average staff of the manufacturers reporting in 1939 was just over 90; the number ranged from nearly 86 in January to almost 97 in December.

Index numbers are prepared for 43 different divisions and sub-divisions of factory employment, in 31 of which activity was generally higher than in 1938, while in 12 it was lower. Chart 13 shows the course of employment in manufacturing since 1925, curves being plotted for both the crude and the seasonally-adjusted indexes.

Animal Products - Edible. -- Employment in this group showed advances during five months of 1939, the index rising from its minimum of 119.6 at Mar. 1 to 162.0 at the maximum at the beginning of August; in the preceding year, the period of expansion had extended over six months, but employment had not then attained so high a level. The mean index in the animal food group averaged 139.0 in 1939, compared with 131.1 in 1938, and 133.3 in 1937. Fish-preserving and meat-packing plants were rather more active, and dairies also showed some improvement. The payrolls of the 316 employers furnishing statistics averaged 26,964 workers, varying between 23,129 at Mar. 1 and 31,494 at the beginning of August; in the year before, 308 co-operating firms reported an average working force of 25,319 persons.

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

Leather and Products. -- Leather factories, on the whole, afforded more employment during the year under review than in 1938, while the index was also slightly higher than in 1937. An average staff of 23,339 employees was recorded by the 324 co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 113.4, as compared with 107.1 in 1938 and 112.7 in 1937. Footwear factories were decidedly more active, particularly towards the last of the year, and there were also gains in employment in tanneries and in the production of other leather goods.

Lumber Products. -- The seasonal advances indicated in the lumber trades during six months of 1939 were on a much larger scale than in 1938, while the declines in the remaining months were not nearly so pronounced. The index averaged 82.6, compared with 79.7 in 1938, but with 85.9 in 1937. The payrolls of the 927 firms furnishing data, on the average, ranged between 36,237 persons at the beginning of January, and 50,615 at Aug. 1, averaging 44,351 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1938 mean of 42,402 employed in 895 establishments. Rough and dressed lumber mills, affected by a greater demand for their products at home and abroad, were generally brisker than in 1938, while furniture and other lumber-using plants also reported some improvement.

Musical Instruments. -- Employment in musical instrument factories was in much the same volume as in immediately preceding years, according to statements from 36 firms whose staffs averaged 1,445. The mean index stood at 50.6 in 1939, compared with 49.2 in 1938 and 50.6 in 1937. The production of wireless apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which continues to be seriously affected by the popularity of radios.

Plant Products, Edible. -- The preparation of vegetable food products, on the whole, afforded more employment than in preceding years; sugar refineries, bakeries and chocolate and confectionery factories reported a generally higher level of activity; in canneries, the annual average was lower, despite improvement over 1938 in the latter months of 1939. An average working force of 37,383 persons was reported by the 529 reporting employers, the number of operatives ranging between 31,659 at Mar. 1, and 48,841 at the beginning of October. The mean index in the edible plant products group was 122.8 in 1939, when it was at its maximum in this record of nineteen years; in 1938, the figure was 120.5.

Pulp and Paper. -- The pulp and paper group as a whole experienced general but moderate improvement during 1939; this took place in the printing and publishing and paper products divisions, pulp and paper mills showing practically no change, on the average. From the early spring, however, the last-named reported a generally higher level of employment than in 1938. Additions to their staffs were indicated in eight months by the co-operating establishments, compared with an expansion period of only five months in 1938. The staffs of the 700 employers making returns averaged 67,076, and the index 108.2, as compared with the mean index of 106.3 in the preceding year, when 620 plants had reported 64,849 men and women. Of the 1939 aggregate, 28,804 employees were classified in the manufacture of pulp and paper, 10,699 in paper products and 27,574 in printing and publishing establishments.

Rubber Products. -- Activity in rubber factories in 1939 showed a considerable advance in 1939, when the level of employment was higher than in any other year since 1930; the annual index stood at 108.4, as compared with 101.0 in the year before, and with 106.6 in 1937. The Dec. 1 index, at 116.0, was nearly fourteen points higher than at Jan. 1, 1939, and also exceeded the Dec. 1, 1938, figure by 10.4 points. The payrolls of the 54 plants supplying information during 1939 averaged 13,546, ranging between 12,755 workers at Feb. 1, and 14,494 at the beginning of December. In the preceding year, the employees had averaged 12,683, and the number of establishments, 53.

Textile Products. -- Employment in textile industries during the latter part of 1939 showed considerable recovery from the slowing-up which had characterized 1938, but the comparisons in the first five or six months were unfavourable, and the average index, at 121.5, was only slightly higher than that of 120.4 in 1938, while it was lower than the 1937 figure of 125.6, the maximum in the years since 1920. However, the indexes for Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1939, were above those for any other months in the record.

An average staff of 105,616 was employed by the co-operating manufacturers, who averaged 1,161 in number; in 1938, some 1,137 firms provided work for an average of 104,181 men and women. The cotton, woollen, hosiery and knitting and certain other branches of this group afforded more employment than in the preceding year; on the other hand, silk and garment manufacturers on the whole were slacker. Marked improvement, however, was noted in clothing establishments towards the end of 1939, when they were busier than in the same period of any other year of the record.

Tobacco. -- Statements were compiled from 45 firms, whose working forces averaged 9,450 persons, while the mean index was 114.6. Tobacco factories were brisker during some months of 1939 and quieter in others, but, on the whole, afforded less employment than in 1938, when the index was 118.0; much of the moderate falling-off in the year under review was due to the fact that the active season this winter was generally unusually late in commencing.

Beverages. -- According to data from 146 manufacturers, employment in the beverage industries was in greater volume; their staffs averaged 9,193, while the index, at 172.0, was several points above the 1938 figure of 166.3.

Chemical and Allied Products. -- The level of employment in this group was rather higher than that indicated in the preceding year, or than in any other year for which data are available; the index averaged 161.9, as compared with 153.4 in 1938, the previous maximum. An average staff of 18,873 was reported by the 301 employers whose statistics were tabulated. In 1938, the 274 co-operating firms had employed working forces numbering 17,793 persons, on the average.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products. -- These industries reported somewhat more activity in 1939 than in 1938, although they continued quieter than in 1937. The average index was 88.3, while in 1938 it was 86.4, and in 1937, 90.9; in 1933, at the minimum, it was 55.6, and in 1929, the year of maximum activity, it had stood at 126.2. For the twelve months under review, 218 factories recorded an average payroll of 9,895 persons, ranging from 7,880 at Feb. 1, 1939, to 11,209 at the beginning of August. The 212 firms making returns in the preceding year had an average of 9,594 employees.

Electric Light and Power. -- The number reported as engaged about electric light and power plants was between three and four p.c. greater in 1939 than in 1938, when the index averaged 123.1, as compared with 132.8 in the year under review. The aggregate staffs of the 100 co-operating producers averaged 16,819; in 1938, 98 central electric stations reported 16,201 employees, on the average. The need for extra staff to guard against sabotage following the outbreak of war, was reflected to some extent in the 1939 figures, but only when the guards were employed by the power plants themselves; in some cases work of this nature was regarded as police duty.

Electrical Apparatus. -- Employment in this division, which includes a considerable proportion of the establishments producing radios and equipment, was, on the whole, in smaller volume in 1939 than in 1938, although the situation towards

the close of the year showed improvement in that comparison. The 125 firms making returns had, on the average, 17,674 workers, and the mean index was 130.4, as compared with 126 employers of 18,754 persons, and an annual index of 137.9, in 1938.

Iron and Steel Products. - The employment afforded by iron and steel works, with few exceptions, showed marked improvement from the first of January, 1939, to the end of the year, in which period the index gained over 23 p.c. Following a large seasonal decrease at Jan. 1, 1939, the movement was uninterruptedly favourable for five months; there were seasonal contractions at July 1 and Aug. 1, succeeded by a period of very pronounced expansion in the remaining months. From the 1939 low of 90.5 at the opening of the year, the index advanced to 111.7 at Dec. 1, when it was higher than in almost any other month since the late spring of 1930. However, the losses recorded during 1938 and at the beginning of 1939 had so reduced the index that the later recovery did not suffice to raise the average for 1939 to the 1938 level; the annual figure was 97.6, compared with 99.6 in the preceding year, and with 105.4 in 1937. It is interesting also to compare these figures with the 1933 low of 61.1, and the 1929 high of 125.2.

The aggregate working force of the 922 manufacturers of iron and steel products co-operating during 1939 averaged 127,738 persons; in 1938, the mean of the 899 reporting establishments was 129,965. The average labour force per establishment in the year under review was between 138 and 139, compared with 144 in 1938, 158 in 1937 and 137 in 1936. During the first seven months of last year, employment was in less volume than in the same part of 1938, but this situation was reversed from July, and at Dec. 1, the index was almost fifteen p.c. above that for Dec. 1, 1938.

On the average, employment in the agricultural implement, automobile and other vehicle, steel shipbuilding, structural iron and steel, and foundry and machine shop divisions was quieter than in the same period of 1938, despite improvement in most of these towards the close of the year. On the other hand, crude, rolled and forged, heating appliance and miscellaneous iron and steel plants were more active, on the whole, than in the preceding year.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products. - Employment generally in this division was well maintained as compared with earlier years of the record; the index averaged 158.1, as compared with 155.9 in 1938 and 154.8 in 1937. The reported employees numbered 24,879, on the average, and were engaged in 188 establishments, as compared with the 1938 mean of 24,673 workers in 180 plants. Additions to staffs were recorded in ten months of last year, while the index rose almost uninterruptedly from its minimum of 150.9 at Jan. 1, to its maximum of 169.2 at Dec. 1; in 1938, the range had been just over eight points to the high of 160.3 at Sept. 1.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products. - There were gains in six months of 1939, when the employment index averaged 156.5, or slightly higher than the figure of 155.5 in the preceding year. Statements were received monthly from 100 firms, whose staffs included 12,547 persons. The data for this industry shown in the 1938 tabulation were slightly larger, since the transfer of certain firms to another industrial classification reduced the 1939 aggregates; adjustment is made in the index numbers for these changes. Oil refineries continued active during 1939, raising employment in the non-metallic mineral industries to a level above that of most other manufacturing divisions.

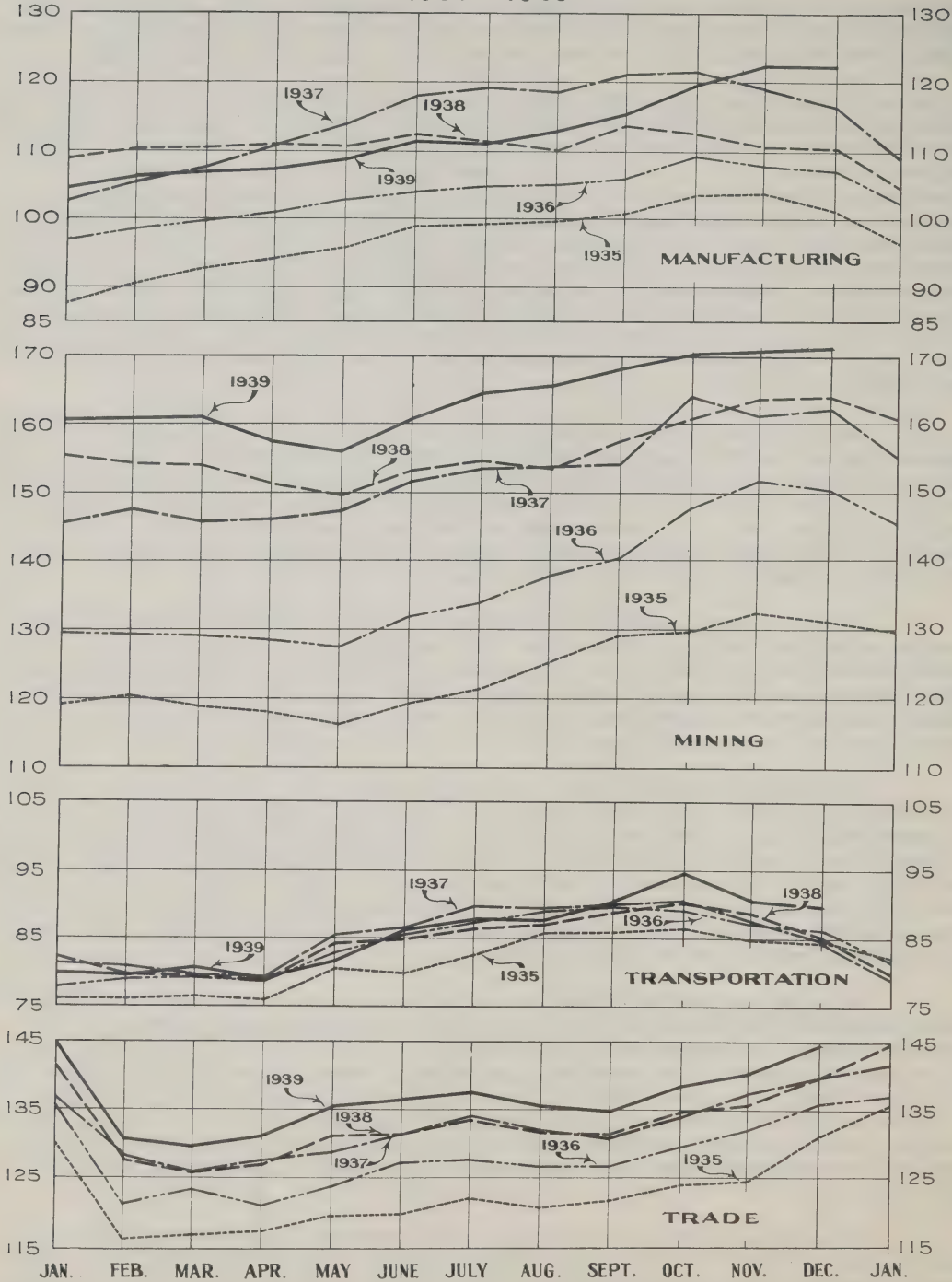
Other Manufacturing Industries. - Fur factories, on the whole, reported a gain in employment, the 1939 index averaging 100.1, as against 91.6 in the preceding year. The production of miscellaneous manufactured products also showed a further small advance; the index stood at 142.6, or 2.7 points higher than in the preceding year.

Chart 14

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1935 - 1939

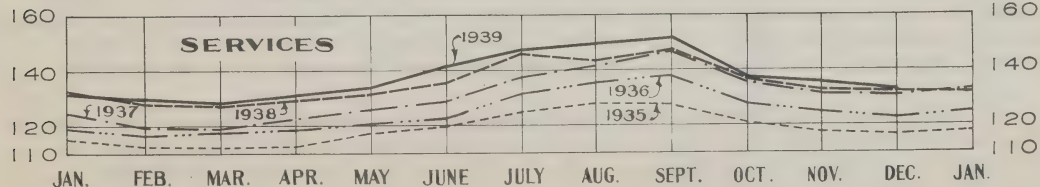
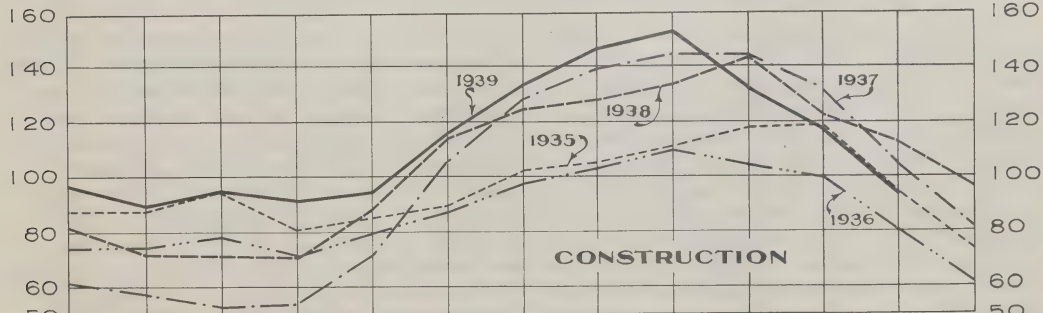
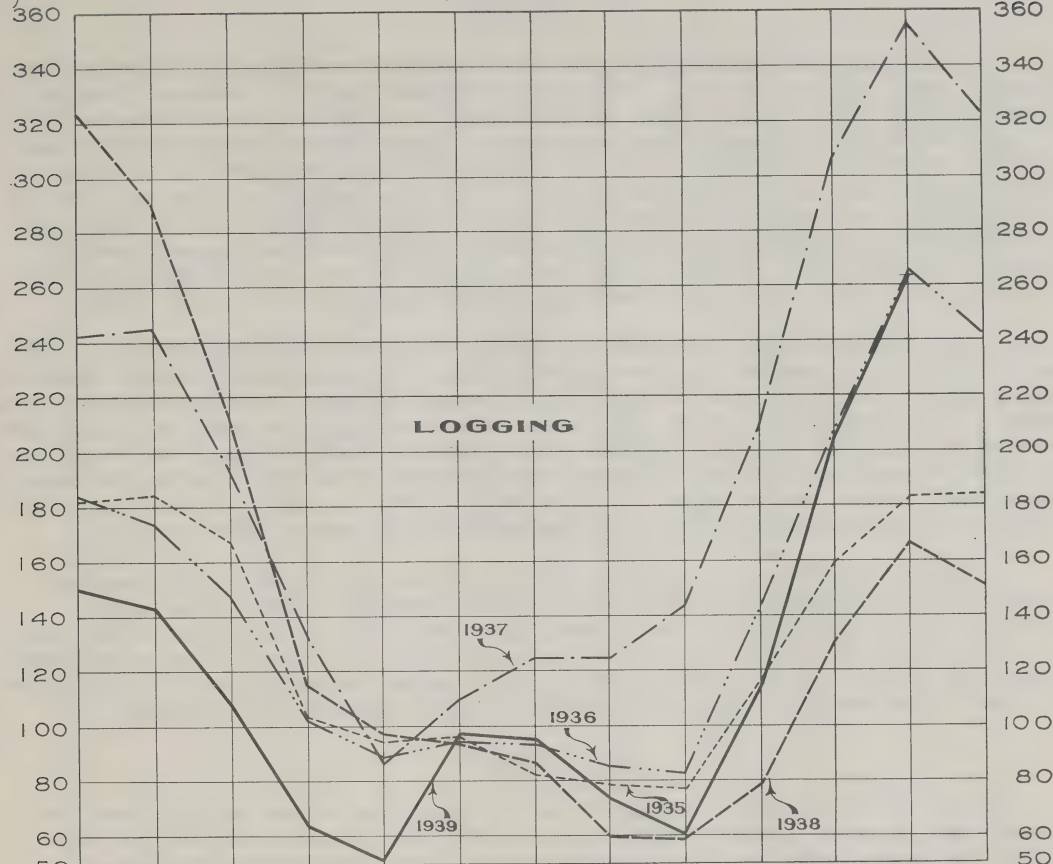
1926=100



EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1935 - 1939

1926=100



2. - LOGGING.

Bush operations during 1938 had shown important curtailment, following the unusually great activity of 1937. The trend continued generally downward from Jan. 1 to May 1, 1939, there being in this period a decline of 66 p.c., which brought the May index to 51.0, the lowest since the summer of 1933. River-driving caused a considerable increase in personnel at June 1, and this raised employment to a level slightly above that at the same date in 1938. The relatively favourable position in this comparison was maintained throughout most of the remaining months of 1939, in the last quarter of which there were particularly large increases in employment. Nevertheless, the index for the twelve months, at 119.1, was considerably below the 1938 average of 142.8, and was, indeed, the lowest figure since that for 1933.

In British Columbia, the index in the year under review was slightly higher than in 1938, but elsewhere the averages were lower. The government in that province again operated forestry camps for unemployed transients during parts of the year under review. The working force of the 392 logging firms supplying information during 1939 averaged 34,814. The reported payrolls varied between 14,898 at May 1 and 77,591 at the first of December; the index at the latter date stood at 263.6, being then very substantially above the figure of 166.4 recorded at Dec. 1, 1938. In that year, the 368 employers co-operating reported an average of 41,130 men on their payrolls.

In previous issues, the difficulty of collecting statistics covering bush operations has been mentioned; this is due to the fact that many of the larger operators let their wood contracts to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement, from whom in many cases it is impossible to obtain data, at any rate in time for inclusion in the monthly surveys of employment. Nevertheless, the size of the sample in logging is probably greater than in previous years.

3. - MINING.

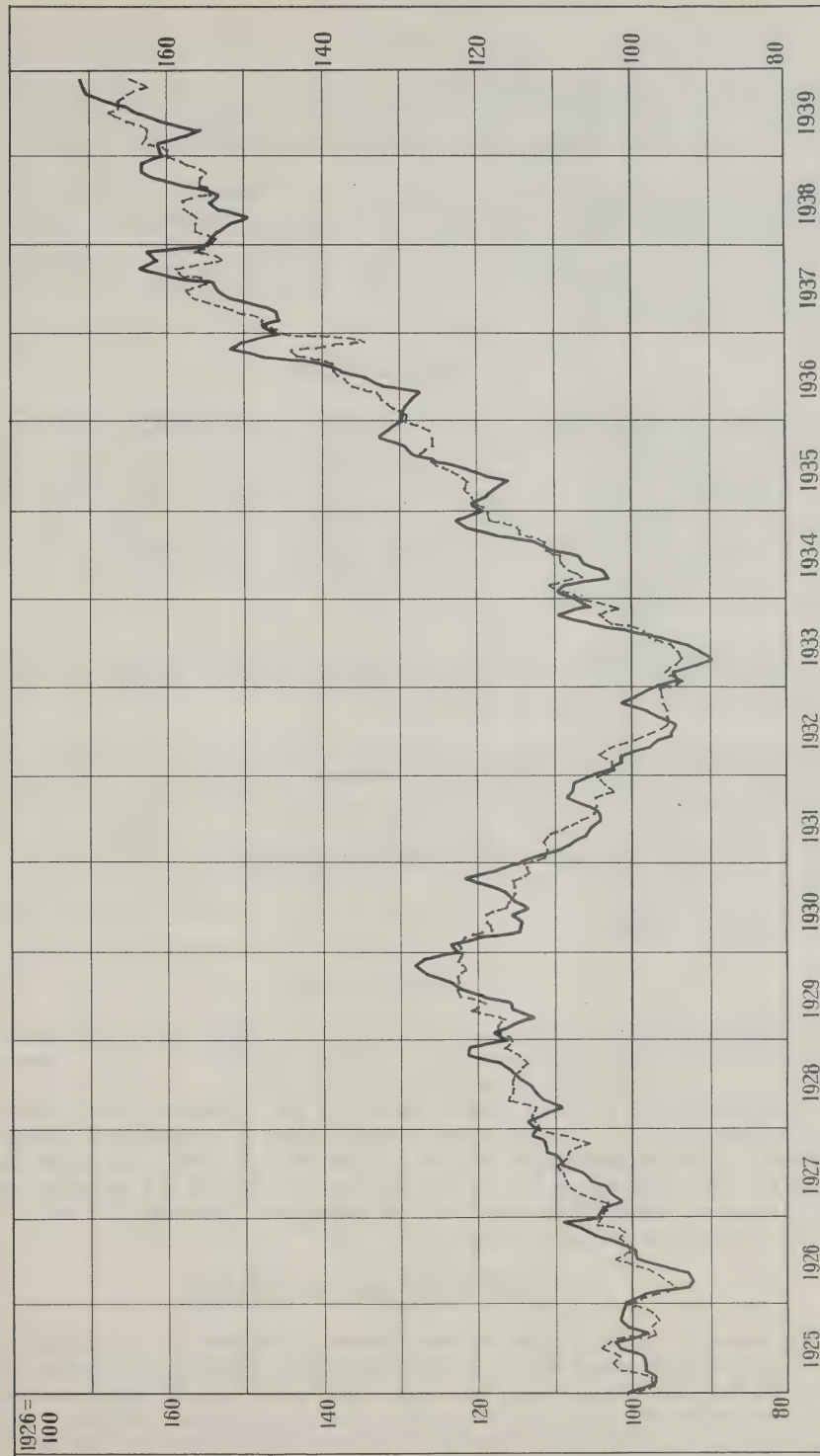
The trend in mining as a whole was upward in nine months of 1939, when employment was in rather greater volume than in 1938, the previous maximum for this record; the annual index was 163.8, compared with 155.9 in the preceding year.

In coal mining, the index averaged 89.3, or practically the same as the 1938 figure of 90.4. The labour force of the 104 co-operating operators included 24,384 workers in 1939, as against a mean of 24,580 men employed in the 104 mines in the preceding year. The working time lost in industrial dispute in this industry was decidedly greater in 1939 than in 1938. This factor ordinarily does not affect the employment data, except at the close of a prolonged strike, when some time may be required to restore working conditions to normal; again, the existence of an industrial dispute is not always reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The production of coal in Canada showed a gain of about eight p.c. in 1939 from the preceding year, while the employment index was fractionally lower; it is, therefore, probable that this discrepancy is a result of the much larger loss in working time due to strikes in 1939. Another factor may also be an increase last year in the hours, per day or per week, worked in coal-mines, which frequently reduce the working time when business is slack, or conversely, may increase it in times of greater activity, without altering substantially the number of persons given employment.

Employment in the extraction of metallic ores generally was greater than in 1938, or any other year for which statistics are available; the annual index, at 343.1, was 25.3 points above the average of 317.8 in the preceding twelve months. The index varied from 325.2 at Jan. 1, to 354.4 at Dec. 1, showing almost uninterrupted improvement during this period. The staffs of the 233 reporting firms

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MINING ESTABLISHMENTS

1925 TO 1939



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

averaged 42,548 during the year under review, compared with 38,903 in 218 mines during 1938. World monetary conditions, together with the war-time demand for Canadian metallic ores, resulted in exceptionally great activity in this division.

Non-metallic minerals, (other than coal), afforded more employment in 1939 than in 1938 or any other year since 1929. The index averaged 135.7, or 7.4 p.c. above the 1938 figure of 126.3. An average payroll of 9,052 persons was employed during 1939 by the 102 co-operating firms, while those reporting in the preceding year had a mean of 8,548. Quarries and other divisions coming under this heading recorded a rather better situation.

4. - TRANSPORTATION

The transportation index, on the average, showed a small gain over 1938, and was also slightly above the 1937 figure; the increased movement of grain and of other commodities brought about improvement in many months, and, at the end of the year, resulted in the highest level of employment indicated since 1931. The employment index averaged 85.6, as compared with 84.4 in 1938 and 85.2 in 1937. The 505 transportation and storage companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 103,640 workers, as compared with the mean of 101,677 reported by the 473 employers co-operating in the preceding year.

In the steam railway division, the index averaged 74.9, as compared with 74.2 in 1938 and 75.7 in 1937. An average working force of 59,629 employees was recorded, compared with 59,006 in the year before.

Street railway and cartage and storage companies, to the number of 282 with an average staff of 28,960, recorded a higher level of employment, the annual index being 126.0, as compared with 118.1 in the preceding year. Shipping and stevedoring, on the other hand, showed a falling-off from 1938. The mean index was 81.1, while the indicated employees averaged 15,052, varying between 11,737 persons at Feb. 1, and 17,123 at the beginning of September. The 1938 annual index was 87.1. A shortage of vessels resulting from war-time conditions has considerably hampered shipping operations in recent months.

5. - COMMUNICATIONS

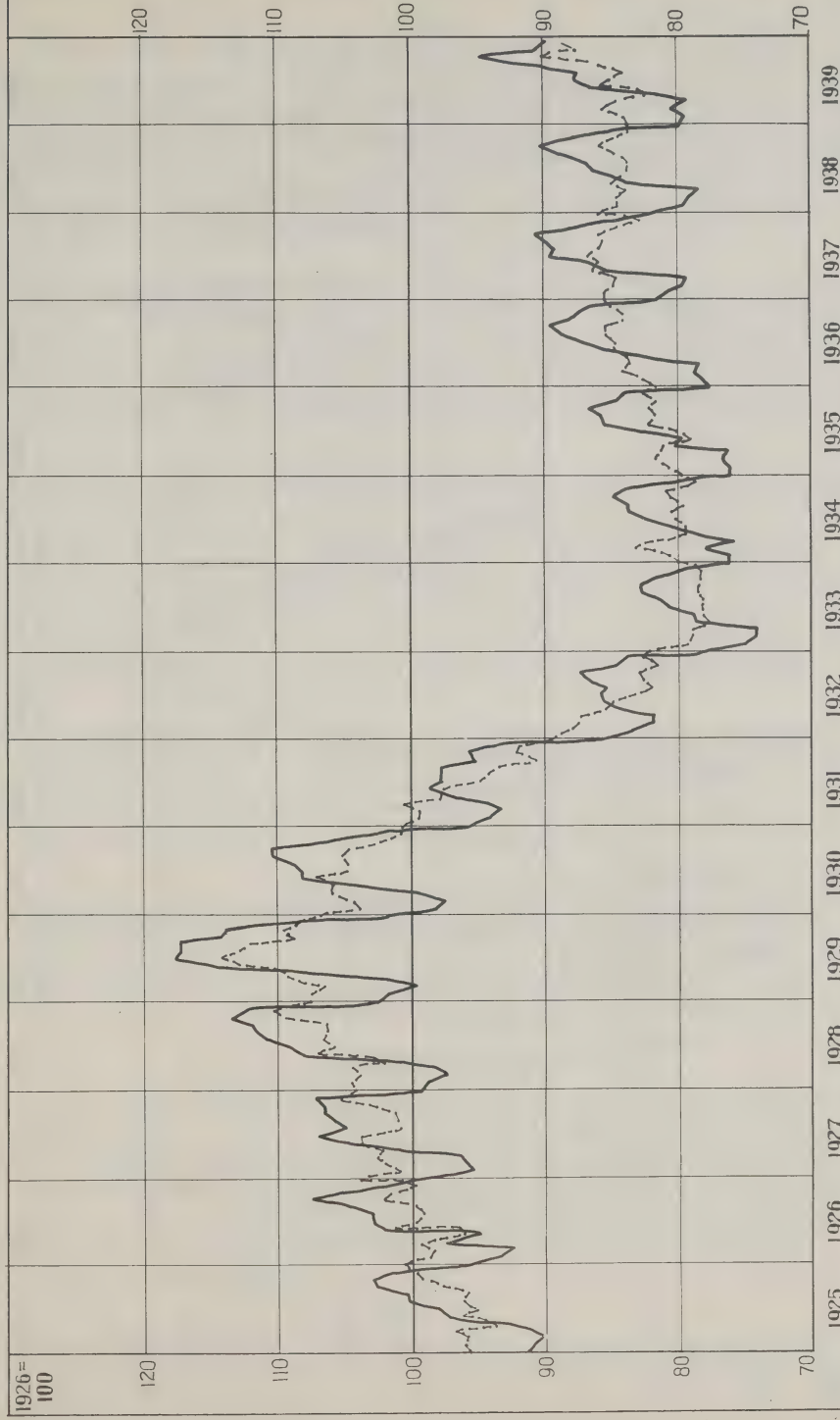
The communications division afforded a little less employment than in the preceding year, the index averaging 84.4, compared with 85.0 in 1938. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 22,541 employees, of whom 17,086 were engaged on telephones and 5,455 on telegraphs. In the preceding year, the average employees numbered 22,710, of whom 17,201 were engaged in telephonic communications. When employment in these industries was at the maximum in 1929, the index number averaged 120.6. The difference is, of course, partly due to the growing use of mechanical instead of manual equipment in the telephone division, in which the decline from the peak is greater than on telegraphs.

6. - CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Employment in construction showed general advances in six months of 1939, during which period approximately 79,250 workers were taken on by the co-operating contractors; in the preceding year, increases had been recorded in seven months, and the persons then added to the reported payrolls numbered about 86,400. Employment was better maintained in the first three quarters of 1939 than in the same part of 1938, but beginning with October, an unfavourable comparison was indicated; however, the index for the twelve months under review, at 113.0, was 7.2 p.c. above that for 1938.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN TRANSPORTATION ESTABLISHMENTS

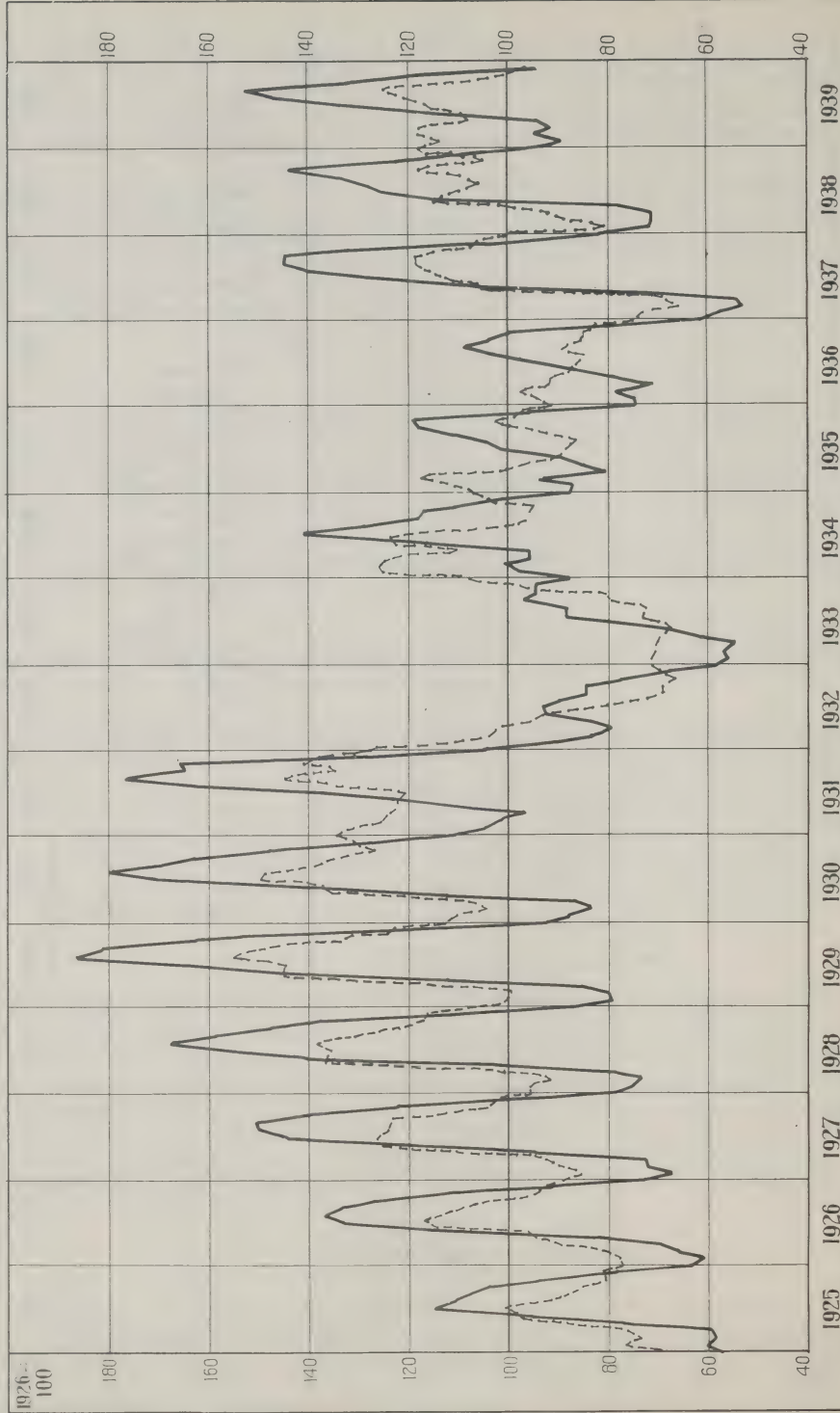
1925 - 1939



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN CONSTRUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1939



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

In 1939, the persons engaged on Dominion-Provincial unemployment relief projects were more numerous than in 1938, and considerable work was also carried out by the provinces themselves; accordingly, road work generally was more active than in the preceding year. Building contractors recorded a small gain, and railway construction and maintenance work also showed slight improvement. The forces of the 1,287 co-operating construction employers aggregated 136,265 in the year under review, varying from 107,320 at Feb. 1, to 183,953 at the beginning of September.

Building construction gained in eight months in 1939, and in the second half of the year was rather more active than in the same period of 1938. The mean index in the latest year was 62.1, or two points higher than in 1938; though extremely low in comparison with years of more normal building activity, this figure exceeded that for any other year since 1931. The average number of persons employed by the 852 reporting contractors was 26,338. In 1938, 810 contractors had reported an average of 24,889 employees.

As already stated in connection with logging, there is an increasing tendency for the larger contractors to sublet their contracts, by trades, to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have fewer than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly substantially in excess of that covered in these statistics. This has been a factor of particular importance in the last few years, when much of the considerable volume of work resulting from the National Housing Act and the Government Home Improvement Plan, being carried out by the smaller contractors, will not be reflected in the monthly surveys of employment.

Road construction, as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, generally afforded more employment than in 1938; the reported payrolls averaged 83,672, ranging between 60,609 at Dec. 1 and 118,691 at the beginning of September. In 1938, the average was 75,337. The 1939 indexes averaged 218.8, compared with 198.1 in 1938, 174.3 in 1937, 135.5 in 1936, 175.5 in 1935 and 221.3 in 1934.

As already stated, employment in railway construction and maintenance generally was more active than in the preceding year. The working forces averaged 26,255, as compared with 25,693 in 1938. The reporting employers averaged 33, four fewer than in 1938. The mean index was 65.6, while in 1938 it was 64.2, and in 1937, 69.2. In 1928, when activity was at its maximum in this record of seventeen years, an average payroll of 46,148 persons was reported, and the mean index stood at 116.7.

7. - SERVICES.

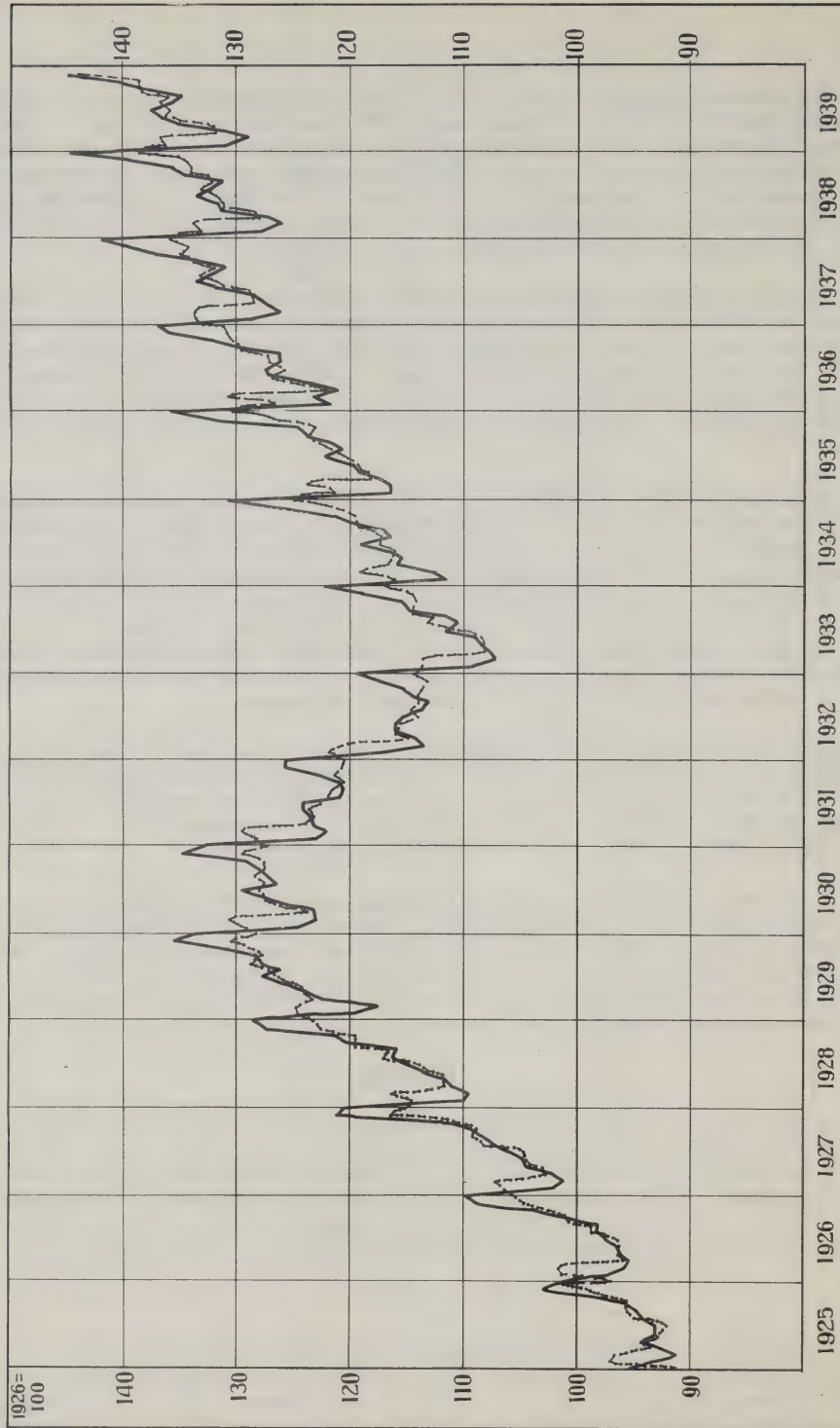
In the service division, monthly data were furnished by 587 firms, whose employees averaged 30,242. Expansion was shown during six months, while the volume of employment in eleven of the twelve months slightly exceeded that of the same period of 1938. The 1939 index averaged 137.4, compared with 135.2 in the preceding year, the previous maximum. Hotels and restaurants were somewhat busier than in 1938, and laundering and dry-cleaning establishments also reported greater activity.

8. - TRADE.

A generally high level of employment was again reported in trading establishments in all sections of the Dominion. The first months of 1939 saw the usual recessions, but the trend was upward from Mar. 1 to July 1, and further improvement was indicated in the last quarter. The payrolls of the 1,983 firms co-operating in 1939 averaged 127,624 persons, and the index, 136.6, compared with 132.6 in 1938.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADING ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1939



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

Of the workers reported in the trade group during 1939, 95,888 were reported by retail stores, in which activity was relatively greater than in wholesale houses. In recent years, there has been a growing tendency for the larger store and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, and this change in organization has no doubt been a factor in keeping the index of employment in trade at a high level.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions in the last three years, together with annual averages since 1926, while the trend of employment in some 60 industries during the years, 1937-39, is shown in Table 4. 1/ The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees in the specified industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1 of the indicated years.

1/ Detailed indexes for the years 1924-1936 may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLES

1 TO 11

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated province or area, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at December 1, 1939.

	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	CANADA
1927 - Average	105.7	-	-	-	104.0	105.6	105.5	-	-	-	101.1	104.6
1928 - Average	106.6	-	-	-	108.5	113.5	117.9	-	-	-	106.4	111.6
1929 - Average	114.8	-	-	-	115.4	125.1	128.5	-	-	-	111.5	119.0
1930 - Average	118.5	-	-	-	110.5	114.6	117.1	-	-	-	107.9	113.4
1931 - Average	108.1	-	-	-	100.9	101.2	111.5	-	-	-	95.5	102.5
1932 - Average	92.2	-	-	-	85.5	88.7	90.0	-	-	-	80.5	87.5
1933 - Average	85.3	-	-	-	82.0	84.2	86.2	-	-	-	78.0	85.4
1934 - Average	101.0	-	-	-	91.7	101.5	90.0	-	-	-	90.4	96.0
1935 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	95.4	103.5	95.2	-	-	-	97.7	99.4
1936 - Average	109.4	-	-	-	100.7	106.7	99.5	-	-	-	101.1	105.7
1937 - Jan. 1	109.5	-	-	-	104.0	107.5	94.2	-	-	-	95.4	103.8
Feb. 1	107.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.4	91.4	-	-	-	91.5	104.1
Mar. 1	106.6	-	-	-	102.5	108.9	91.5	-	-	-	89.2	102.8
Apr. 1	105.4	-	-	-	102.2	108.8	89.4	-	-	-	97.5	105.0
May 1	110.7	-	-	-	105.2	111.2	95.2	-	-	-	103.4	106.5
June 1	122.0	82.0	124.5	121.4	115.6	118.8	99.5	97.4	105.9	99.4	112.2	114.5
July 1	135.8	79.7	138.3	136.1	118.0	122.2	104.0	100.3	110.2	105.7	117.1	119.1
Aug. 1	134.3	85.2	131.5	140.8	120.8	122.2	105.6	99.0	118.8	107.1	116.9	120.0
Sept. 1	155.4	87.9	155.5	140.5	124.5	125.0	109.4	100.2	128.5	111.0	121.2	123.2
Oct. 1	134.9	100.6	132.7	139.5	127.3	130.4	107.6	99.2	120.4	112.2	117.9	125.7
Nov. 1	127.3	85.0	124.9	132.8	130.5	130.4	106.2	99.3	115.9	110.5	111.5	125.2
Dec. 1	122.5	79.4	127.6	118.9	129.6	125.8	100.5	96.0	99.8	108.0	107.5	121.6
Average, 1937	121.0	-	-	-	115.4	118.5	99.5	-	-	-	106.8	114.1
1938 - Jan. 1	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8	115.4
Feb. 1	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4	110.4
Mar. 1	108.3	85.8	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2	107.8
Apr. 1	105.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2	105.0
May 1	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8	107.4
June 1	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	95.7	100.2	100.1	105.1	111.9
July 1	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0	115.5
Aug. 1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1	112.1
Sept. 1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0	115.1
Oct. 1	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3	116.7
Nov. 1	112.6	95.0	125.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5	114.6
Dec. 1	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8	114.0
Average, 1938	111.5	89.2	120.1	102.4	117.0	115.7	100.0	94.6	108.1	102.8	104.2	111.8
1939 - Jan. 1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	105.8	98.0	108.1
Feb. 1	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2	106.5
Mar. 1	101.2	85.8	112.6	88.5	112.8	109.1	94.5	88.6	96.9	99.6	96.7	106.5
Apr. 1	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5	104.9
May 1	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.5	106.2
June 1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6	113.1
July 1	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.5	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0	115.8
Aug. 1	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.6	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0	117.5
Sept. 1	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6	119.6
Oct. 1	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	154.7	121.8	118.7	121.7
Nov. 1	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	105.1	124.5	120.0	115.5	125.6
Dec. 1	125.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0	122.7
Average, 1939	110.5	95.5	121.7	97.8	120.8	114.3	103.2	96.5	109.9	108.8	107.5	115.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces as at Dec. 1, 1939.

7.6 0.1 4.4 5.1 51.1 41.5 11.9 5.4 2.5 4.0 8.1 100.0

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at December 1, 1939.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1927 - Average	105.0	111.5	105.7	107.7	105.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
1928 - Average	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.6	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.5
1929 - Average	115.5	124.2	121.5	120.7	128.4	155.2	112.5	109.2
1930 - Average	111.8	125.5	116.5	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.8
1931 - Average	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.5	88.5	97.1	104.5
1932 - Average	88.1	101.8	95.2	99.5	85.7	78.4	86.6	88.5
1933 - Average	81.0	95.1	87.5	90.2	74.6	75.9	80.2	85.0
1934 - Average	84.5	95.1	93.5	99.5	84.1	93.1	82.9	87.4
1935 - Average	87.5	96.9	97.5	102.2	92.6	115.0	87.8	96.6
1936 - Average	92.1	95.2	101.5	106.3	98.3	121.5	92.5	105.7
1937 - Jan. 1	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.5
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	105.7	146.8	90.8	105.8
Apr. 1	96.8	95.5	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	95.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	155.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	155.0	97.6	117.5
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	115.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.5	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	105.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.5	111.9	105.2	116.2	155.1	95.4	109.5
Average, 1937	101.2	100.5	107.9	107.9	112.1	146.4	95.1	110.7
1938 - Jan. 1	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.5	89.5	105.5
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	155.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	105.8	106.3	105.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.5	105.8	106.7	106.5	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.5	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.5	104.1	126.7	96.5	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	105.8	150.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Average, 1938	105.9	107.5	107.5	105.0	106.8	138.5	95.1	109.1
1939 - Jan. 1	100.4	119.7	107.5	104.5	97.9	105.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	105.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.5	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.5	99.1	139.1	88.5	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.5	140.8	90.0	110.5
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.5	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.5	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.5	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	106.2	124.6	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.5	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	115.7
Average, 1939	106.6	119.6	109.9	108.4	105.7	155.4	95.9	111.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1939.								
	14.6	1.5	12.6	1.2	5.2	1.7	5.7	5.2

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at December 1, 1939.

	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade	All Industries
1927 - Average	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Average	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929 - Average	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	150.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Average	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	151.6	127.7	113.4
1931 - Average	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5
1932 - Average	84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5
1933 - Average	80.9	66.5	97.5	83.9	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	83.4
1934 - Average	90.2	124.7	110.8	79.1	80.3	109.3	115.1	117.9	96.0
1935 - Average	97.1	126.9	123.3	79.8	81.2	97.8	118.2	122.1	99.4
1936 - Average	103.4	158.7	156.5	81.0	84.1	86.2	124.5	127.5	105.7
1937 - Jan. 1	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	156.9	103.8
Feb. 1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4	104.1
Mar. 1	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1	102.8
Apr. 1	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5	103.0
May 1	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4	106.3
June 1	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	151.5	114.3
July 1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	153.4	119.1
Aug. 1	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2	120.0
Sept. 1	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9	123.2
Oct. 1	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	155.4	133.4	125.7
Nov. 1	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	151.7	151.0	137.0	125.2
Dec. 1	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	150.6	139.6	121.6
Average, 1937	114.4	189.3	153.2	85.4	85.2	99.5	150.2	152.1	114.1
1938 - Jan. 1	108.6	323.8	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7	113.4
Feb. 1	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9	110.4
Mar. 1	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0	107.8
Apr. 1	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1	105.0
May 1	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	151.3	107.4
June 1	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	151.5	111.9
July 1	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	153.5	113.5
Aug. 1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	145.5	132.1	112.1
Sept. 1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	151.0	115.1
Oct. 1	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	154.5	116.7
Nov. 1	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	155.6	114.6
Dec. 1	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7	114.0
Average, 1938	111.0	142.8	155.9	85.0	84.4	105.4	135.2	132.6	111.8
1939 - Jan. 1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8	108.1
Feb. 1	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	151.0	106.5
Mar. 1	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9	106.5
Apr. 1	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1	104.9
May 1	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	155.1	106.2
June 1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	156.6	113.1
July 1	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4	115.8
Aug. 1	112.8	75.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	155.5	117.5
Sept. 1	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	154.9	119.6
Oct. 1	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	151.5	156.1	158.6	121.7
Nov. 1	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	155.2	140.2	123.6
Dec. 1	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7	122.7
Average, 1939	112.3	119.1	163.8	84.4	85.6	113.0	137.4	136.6	113.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1939.

52.3	6.5	6.6	1.9	9.1	9.5	2.5	11.6	100.0
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	-------

TABLE 4.- INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1937-1939. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 7							Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1		
MANUFACTURING	102.4	105.5	107.6	110.8	113.8	117.9		55.1
Animal products - edible	121.5	118.5	117.8	119.9	125.6	137.8		2.4
Fur and products	62.6	79.4	81.2	92.5	97.9	102.5		.2
Leather and products	97.8	108.6	114.2	117.3	117.8	117.9		2.2
Boots and shoes	96.8	111.2	118.2	120.9	120.1	120.2		1.5
Lumber and products	70.7	71.3	71.6	77.0	85.5	95.2		4.7
Rough and dressed lumber	59.8	60.0	59.5	63.8	72.8	88.8		2.8
Furniture	81.8	85.3	86.0	88.3	88.3	89.2		.7
Other lumber products	96.1	95.5	98.7	109.6	113.2	120.1		1.2
Musical instruments	54.7	44.6	44.4	44.8	45.9	55.2		.1
Plant products	101.4	101.2	100.4	101.8	105.7	112.5		5.0
Pulp and paper products	101.9	102.5	103.9	105.6	107.4	111.7		6.3
Pulp and paper	92.4	92.7	95.1	95.4	98.7	107.1		3.0
Paper products	120.7	123.0	127.4	133.1	133.0	133.0		1.0
Printing and publishing	107.8	108.5	107.5	109.6	110.1	110.5		2.3
Rubber products	95.8	97.5	101.1	102.1	104.6	108.9		1.3
Textile products	114.6	120.8	124.5	127.3	128.8	128.6		10.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	134.9	138.7	139.3	140.9	142.7	143.5		4.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	98.7	101.2	100.5	101.0	102.8	105.1		1.9
Woolen yarn and cloth	144.6	144.8	147.5	151.1	150.5	149.6		.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	508.0	537.4	545.5	547.4	548.9	541.4		.9
Hosiery and knit goods	118.5	121.7	124.1	125.7	128.6	127.4		1.9
Garments and personal furnishings	100.4	108.8	115.7	120.3	120.4	120.3		3.3
Other textile products	89.7	101.0	107.1	110.3	112.3	110.3		1.0
Tobacco	127.0	129.5	123.7	105.4	101.7	99.4		.8
Beverages	158.0	155.9	150.2	153.7	154.3	154.3		.7
Chemicals and allied products	141.7	140.9	145.5	149.2	154.6	155.7		1.2
Clay, glass and stone products	75.5	75.8	76.7	82.1	89.7	99.6		1.0
Electric light and power	113.5	112.2	112.3	111.3	114.3	119.4		1.4
Electrical apparatus	122.3	125.0	127.9	133.7	138.7	143.8		1.8
Iron and steel products	92.3	97.2	101.4	106.6	109.4	111.5		13.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	121.0	124.6	128.1	137.8	141.0	144.1		1.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	110.3	114.9	117.1	123.7	128.3	129.5		1.2
Agricultural implements	59.3	62.2	67.5	72.0	74.1	75.3		.6
Land vehicles	88.4	94.9	98.5	101.8	105.4	104.4		5.8
Automobiles and parts	149.0	157.1	161.8	166.8	164.9	165.4		2.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	58.3	58.2	63.8	72.8	79.2	85.5		.3
Heating appliances	100.7	106.3	116.6	121.7	127.1	130.0		.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	88.1	95.1	102.8	114.6	119.0	130.4		.8
Foundry and machine shop products	103.8	104.8	111.9	118.2	121.3	123.4		.6
Other iron and steel products	94.6	97.4	100.6	105.2	109.1	111.1		1.9
Non-ferrous metal products	142.6	143.4	143.8	148.9	151.9	157.1		2.3
Non-metallic mineral products	139.2	139.3	139.3	140.9	146.2	153.0		1.4
Miscellaneous	123.2	126.0	124.2	129.7	133.7	138.8		.6
LOGGING	242.1	244.4	193.3	132.5	86.7	109.1		2.9
MINING	145.6	147.6	145.8	146.0	147.4	151.9		6.4
Coal	97.1	95.3	93.8	87.8	84.1	85.4		2.1
Metallic ores	270.5	283.9	280.6	290.7	296.5	308.4		3.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	114.8	111.2	111.2	118.3	131.5	143.5		.9
COMMUNICATIONS	80.7	79.8	80.8	81.4	82.9	85.6		2.1
Telegraphs	89.5	88.8	90.3	90.0	95.9	98.5		.5
Telephones	78.3	77.5	78.3	79.1	79.9	82.1		1.6
TRANSPORTATION	81.4	80.7	79.6	79.5	85.1	86.7		9.5
Street railways, cartage and storage	116.4	115.7	115.6	116.4	117.4	118.1		2.4
Steam railways	73.1	73.1	72.5	72.6	74.9	76.3		5.6
Shipping and stevedoring	74.5	70.7	65.7	64.1	89.7	93.1		1.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	61.2	57.2	52.8	53.7	71.4	105.2		11.5
Building	39.6	33.8	32.7	36.3	45.2	58.7		2.2
Highway	95.4	85.4	87.9	69.3	106.3	180.3		6.3
Railway	53.2	56.5	59.3	58.8	65.2	81.7		5.0
SERVICES	124.8	119.1	118.9	122.7	125.2	129.0		2.6
Hotels and restaurants	119.8	110.4	110.6	114.2	116.1	121.2		1.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	133.6	131.3	130.5	134.6	139.6	142.1		1.0
TRADE	136.9	128.4	126.1	127.5	128.4	131.5		9.9
Retail	148.1	136.2	132.6	134.4	135.3	138.6		7.2
Wholesale	111.2	110.5	111.2	111.9	113.1	115.4		2.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	103.8	104.1	102.8	103.0	106.3	114.3		100.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1937-1939. (1928=100)-Continued.

Note: For the relative importance in 1937 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 7						Aver. Jan. 1- Dec. 1
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING	119.0	118.1	121.2	121.7	119.0	116.3	114.4
Animal products - edible	142.3	144.7	152.6	145.7	158.2	156.8	133.5
Fur and products	105.1	99.8	98.3	98.2	99.5	95.4	94.2
Leather and products	113.6	116.7	119.5	117.0	109.2	102.8	112.7
Boots and shoes	115.4	119.8	122.5	118.8	109.1	101.3	114.5
Lumber and products	99.4	98.6	98.8	96.2	89.0	79.9	85.9
Rough and dressed lumber	94.8	93.5	95.0	88.9	77.4	63.8	76.3
Furniture	89.3	90.9	93.6	94.5	93.5	92.0	89.4
Other lumber products	121.9	120.7	121.2	120.5	121.4	120.3	113.3
Musical instruments	56.4	57.8	58.9	55.5	56.8	52.2	50.6
Plant products - edible	119.4	127.5	152.7	161.1	158.0	122.3	120.9
Pulp and paper products	113.7	113.8	115.3	115.3	113.9	111.8	109.7
Pulp and paper	110.5	111.7	113.2	112.3	109.0	103.8	105.5
Paper products	135.4	133.5	137.0	138.6	139.0	138.8	132.7
Printing and publishing	110.3	109.9	110.7	111.0	111.7	113.0	110.0
Rubber products	109.2	109.1	110.9	113.9	115.1	111.6	106.6
Textile products	126.0	125.6	127.3	129.9	128.9	126.6	125.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	140.3	139.9	141.6	141.6	140.9	143.2	140.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	105.4	104.6	102.9	103.0	104.1	105.5	102.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	141.7	141.9	148.2	148.4	144.9	150.2	146.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	523.1	550.6	545.7	544.7	550.4	535.2	556.5
Hosiery and knit goods	127.6	126.6	126.8	129.1	129.2	128.7	126.2
Garments and personal furnishings	118.3	113.6	120.0	124.9	123.3	116.9	116.9
Other textile products	103.1	98.9	106.9	110.8	108.6	102.0	105.1
Tobacco	100.2	102.1	105.0	101.3	100.3	141.5	111.4
Beverages	154.1	155.7	156.9	156.6	161.3	161.6	165.0
Chemicals and allied products	154.6	151.9	157.0	159.4	159.9	157.4	152.3
Clay, glass and stone products	101.5	102.1	102.9	99.9	94.4	92.9	90.9
Electric light and power	124.0	123.2	131.0	129.5	129.6	128.4	121.2
Electrical apparatus	149.2	151.8	157.2	157.0	158.6	152.9	145.2
Iron and steel products	111.1	105.7	104.8	107.0	109.3	108.7	105.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	142.8	144.9	145.7	145.0	144.3	139.2	138.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	135.2	134.3	134.5	134.6	134.9	133.3	127.4
Agricultural implements	76.6	75.9	72.6	72.5	80.2	74.4	71.7
Land vehicles	102.6	91.8	89.2	93.5	98.0	100.0	97.2
Automobiles and parts	160.3	125.1	108.7	129.8	151.9	159.1	150.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	82.2	75.8	74.4	70.9	68.2	79.9	72.3
Heating appliances	135.0	128.2	136.2	137.6	135.0	126.8	124.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	130.0	134.1	136.1	133.1	130.4	123.4	119.6
Foundry and machine shop products	123.4	116.2	121.0	118.6	120.6	120.0	116.9
Other iron and steel products	111.9	111.5	111.3	113.5	113.5	112.3	107.7
Non-ferrous metal products	161.3	160.6	166.8	162.7	159.7	158.3	154.8
Non-metallic mineral products	155.5	157.3	156.6	153.6	149.5	151.4	146.9
Miscellaneous	144.8	143.3	147.2	147.5	139.8	133.2	137.5
LOGGING	125.0	124.7	143.4	208.5	306.3	355.4	189.3
MINING	153.6	153.7	159.1	163.9	161.1	162.3	153.2
Coal	83.3	82.3	89.8	96.1	93.2	98.3	90.4
Metallic ores	312.9	316.0	319.6	323.4	320.4	316.7	303.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	146.3	146.1	146.9	147.6	145.4	140.2	133.6
COMMUNICATIONS	88.0	89.9	90.9	90.5	88.9	85.9	85.4
Telegraphs	99.9	102.0	106.2	105.6	101.9	95.6	96.8
Telephones	84.7	86.6	86.7	86.4	85.3	83.3	82.3
TRANSPORTATION	89.4	89.1	89.7	90.4	87.2	84.1	85.2
Street railways, cartage and storage	120.1	120.4	119.5	120.8	116.8	115.5	117.6
Steam railways	78.1	77.7	79.2	78.8	77.4	75.0	75.7
Shipping and stevedoring	100.6	100.1	98.9	103.5	93.1	87.5	86.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	128.5	159.8	144.5	144.3	131.7	104.2	99.5
Building	69.6	76.9	81.6	86.3	85.3	75.4	60.1
Highway	232.7	266.2	278.1	280.3	250.8	182.5	174.3
Railway	89.9	84.5	82.4	74.8	66.2	59.4	69.2
SERVICES	187.5	141.7	146.6	135.4	131.0	130.6	130.2
Hotels and restaurants	134.6	143.2	148.7	131.1	141.1	138.7	139.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	144.3	142.8	147.4	145.6	141.1	138.7	132.1
TRADE	133.4	132.2	130.9	133.4	137.0	139.6	139.5
Retail	140.6	138.3	136.4	139.7	144.6	149.0	145.4
Wholesale	117.1	118.3	118.5	119.3	119.9	118.5	115.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	119.1	120.0	123.2	125.7	125.2	121.6	114.1

TABLE 4.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1937-1939.(1926=100)-Continued.

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 8						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	108.6	110.3	110.5	110.8	110.6	112.3	53.5
Animal products - edible	127.6	122.5	119.6	121.1	124.4	134.8	2.4
Fur and products	76.4	76.1	82.0	91.2	94.4	103.6	.2
Leather and products	99.4	103.9	108.4	109.2	108.5	105.3	2.0
Boots and shoes	101.2	108.4	113.5	113.3	112.7	109.5	1.4
Lumber and products	70.1	72.0	74.5	74.2	77.3	86.3	4.5
Rough and dressed lumber	54.5	58.0	61.7	61.2	66.3	79.2	2.5
Furniture	82.9	85.7	84.1	82.5	80.2	79.9	.6
Other lumber products	108.3	105.2	107.4	108.9	109.9	114.2	1.2
Musical instruments	36.5	40.3	42.5	47.3	46.7	45.1	.1
Plant products - edible	104.3	104.7	105.1	105.2	107.4	111.5	3.2
Pulp and paper products	107.4	107.0	103.8	105.4	103.0	105.3	6.0
Pulp and paper	99.1	97.5	92.2	95.4	90.9	94.4	2.6
Paper products	128.6	129.2	129.6	131.0	129.5	130.8	1.0
Printing and publishing	111.0	111.8	110.1	109.8	109.8	110.7	2.4
Rubber products	97.8	100.0	98.5	100.4	100.5	100.8	1.2
Textile products	116.4	122.8	124.6	124.4	122.3	119.3	9.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	134.5	137.5	136.6	130.8	128.5	126.1	3.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	99.5	99.9	100.2	98.7	98.3	97.8	1.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	136.8	143.8	137.6	124.9	117.3	124.0	.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	521.1	533.7	530.4	498.1	487.1	432.5	.8
Hosiery and knit goods	117.3	123.1	124.4	125.5	122.4	121.2	1.8
Garments and personal furnishings	105.6	116.2	120.3	123.6	121.2	116.5	3.3
Other textile products	92.8	98.1	101.3	108.1	106.7	104.2	1.0
Tobacco	157.1	153.3	150.1	120.8	101.0	102.5	.8
Beverages	164.6	156.1	153.8	159.0	162.3	167.7	.8
Chemicals and allied products	151.0	153.8	152.0	160.9	166.4	161.2	1.7
Clay, glass and stone products	79.4	79.8	76.1	77.4	82.4	92.9	1.0
Electric light and power	123.8	117.5	116.0	119.0	121.6	128.0	1.5
Electrical apparatus	146.9	142.9	142.0	135.8	136.8	136.8	1.7
Iron and steel products	102.8	104.6	105.3	105.8	104.5	104.8	12.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	125.6	130.2	126.6	132.2	124.5	130.9	1.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	125.6	128.8	127.5	124.6	123.2	123.4	1.2
Agricultural implements	75.2	76.9	81.1	76.7	72.5	67.6	.5
Land vehicles	97.9	99.5	100.3	99.7	99.4	99.6	5.7
Automobiles and parts	156.7	160.2	161.2	155.5	151.9	152.6	2.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	68.1	76.0	77.9	85.4	82.7	84.5	.3
Heating appliances	88.9	98.8	110.1	116.1	118.5	130.3	.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	122.3	120.6	118.5	124.0	123.2	124.2	.7
Foundry and machine shop products	115.1	117.7	116.1	115.9	113.5	110.5	.6
Other iron and steel products	103.7	101.4	102.9	103.2	103.0	101.5	1.9
Non-ferrous metal products	152.4	154.8	153.4	155.1	156.6	156.8	2.3
Non-metallic mineral products	149.1	149.7	149.6	149.8	156.9	158.8	1.3
Miscellaneous	125.5	131.7	133.0	134.5	137.2	142.3	.5
LOGGING	323.6	290.7	212.7	115.0	97.5	93.6	2.5
MINING	155.2	154.3	153.9	151.3	149.7	153.3	6.6
Coal	97.9	95.2	94.3	89.0	85.7	85.5	2.2
Metallic ores	305.6	307.7	307.4	307.6	306.1	316.6	3.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	117.3	114.8	116.6	118.3	123.4	129.3	.8
COMMUNICATIONS	85.1	82.9	82.2	82.5	82.5	84.7	2.1
Telegraphs	94.4	91.5	90.8	90.8	90.1	97.0	.5
Telephones	82.5	80.6	79.9	80.2	80.4	81.4	1.6
TRANSPORTATION	82.0	79.6	79.0	78.5	83.9	84.9	9.6
Street railways, cartage and storage	112.6	110.6	110.4	110.9	114.0	115.6	2.5
Steam railways	75.1	74.3	73.8	72.2	72.4	73.1	5.4
Shipping and stevedoring	74.1	64.4	62.8	65.7	96.9	97.9	1.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	81.9	71.6	71.4	71.6	88.2	114.5	12.8
Building	56.9	49.1	44.9	43.9	46.8	54.5	2.1
Highway	131.3	106.7	108.8	116.6	160.9	223.2	8.0
Railway	60.7	61.5	63.2	57.5	61.9	72.9	2.7
SERVICES	132.5	128.4	127.1	129.8	131.9	135.3	2.6
Hotels and restaurants	130.1	124.5	122.5	123.0	124.1	128.5	1.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	137.9	134.3	134.3	141.4	144.2	146.1	1.1
TRADE	141.7	127.9	126.0	127.1	131.3	131.5	10.3
Retail	155.0	153.4	130.7	132.3	137.7	137.4	7.5
Wholesale	116.2	115.6	115.5	115.3	116.8	118.0	2.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	113.4	110.4	107.8	105.0	107.4	111.9	100.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1937-1939. (1926=100)-Continued.

Note: For the relative importance in 1938 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 8						Aver. Jan. 1- Dec. 1
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING	111.8	110.0	113.8	112.5	110.9	110.1	111.0
Animal products - edible	139.0	142.1	140.7	134.4	133.4	133.8	131.1
Fur and products	97.7	94.5	94.6	96.5	95.1	96.5	91.6
Leather and products	103.4	109.3	113.9	113.3	106.1	105.0	107.1
Boots and shoes	106.9	115.0	118.5	115.8	104.5	103.2	110.2
Lumber and products	89.9	90.8	89.5	82.5	77.7	72.2	79.7
Rough and dressed lumber	84.6	86.4	84.8	72.9	68.5	59.5	69.6
Furniture	81.6	81.3	84.2	86.3	88.8	88.4	85.8
Other lumber products	113.6	112.9	109.4	110.0	104.8	99.8	108.7
Musical instruments	52.8	58.4	58.4	58.3	55.5	50.3	49.2
Plant products - edible	120.9	128.7	157.5	146.9	134.7	121.5	120.5
Pulp and paper products	106.7	107.3	107.1	108.2	107.5	107.2	106.5
Pulp and paper	97.5	99.1	97.7	99.2	96.9	93.6	96.1
Paper products	130.9	130.7	135.6	135.8	136.0	136.4	132.0
Printing and publishing	110.4	110.1	109.7	110.6	111.7	114.6	110.9
Rubber products	97.8	97.2	102.9	104.4	106.1	105.6	101.0
Textile products	116.0	113.7	119.5	123.0	122.6	120.0	120.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	124.1	122.3	127.8	129.9	130.4	131.2	130.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	95.4	93.0	94.6	95.9	96.7	97.2	97.3
Woolen yarn and cloth	125.9	121.6	127.2	130.7	129.9	132.0	129.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	425.5	439.7	465.7	493.1	497.1	494.8	488.4
Hosiery and knit goods	118.9	115.2	119.7	122.5	124.9	122.7	121.5
Garments and personal furnishings	112.5	108.5	116.3	121.0	118.7	112.7	118.1
Other textile products	98.6	100.9	104.0	109.1	107.1	104.3	102.8
Tobacco	97.4	99.7	100.2	96.3	96.4	141.5	118.0
Beverages	174.7	172.8	174.3	173.2	166.9	168.9	166.3
Chemicals and allied products	155.6	157.2	159.7	159.4	159.6	157.3	158.4
Clay, glass and stone products	94.9	95.8	95.5	91.7	89.3	85.0	86.4
Electric light and power	134.2	134.7	136.0	136.6	137.9	131.7	128.1
Electrical apparatus	138.0	132.2	139.2	137.5	136.0	130.8	137.9
Iron and steel products	100.0	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.9	97.2	99.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	124.8	112.2	115.4	109.4	115.4	113.5	121.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	122.1	120.0	120.9	116.4	113.7	116.9	121.9
Agricultural implements	67.4	58.8	51.0	54.2	60.7	61.6	67.0
Land vehicles	92.3	77.7	81.7	82.4	84.6	91.3	92.2
Automobiles and parts	132.7	86.4	103.5	115.9	132.5	159.0	139.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	84.4	85.8	75.9	71.8	72.0	80.5	76.7
Heating appliances	131.2	132.2	138.7	143.5	159.5	129.8	123.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	123.6	121.8	116.1	107.4	96.8	100.3	118.6
Foundry and machine shop products	100.4	94.3	105.5	106.1	106.3	106.7	109.0
Other iron and steel products	99.6	99.7	101.2	101.7	103.7	103.3	102.1
Non-ferrous metal products	156.2	156.4	160.3	157.4	155.6	155.3	155.9
Non-metallic mineral products	160.0	162.0	161.7	160.2	156.1	152.3	155.5
Miscellaneous	147.0	145.4	147.2	149.8	146.0	139.1	139.9
LOGGING	86.1	59.6	58.6	78.8	150.8	166.4	142.8
MINING	154.5	153.6	157.4	160.8	163.4	163.3	155.9
Coal	85.1	83.9	88.4	91.9	92.9	95.2	90.4
Metallic ores	318.4	319.3	326.9	331.8	335.5	332.3	317.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	137.3	134.5	128.3	128.5	135.8	131.1	126.3
COMMUNICATIONS	87.2	88.2	88.3	87.2	85.5	84.0	85.0
Telegraphs	100.9	101.8	102.7	101.2	97.0	93.8	96.0
Telephones	83.4	84.4	84.3	85.4	82.3	81.3	82.0
TRANSPORTATION	86.3	86.9	88.7	90.1	87.9	85.0	84.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	121.5	119.3	124.8	127.9	125.2	124.1	118.1
Steam railways	73.4	74.2	76.3	77.9	75.7	71.9	74.2
Shipping and stevedoring	98.6	102.4	98.3	96.1	94.6	93.6	87.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	124.9	128.0	133.8	143.5	122.5	112.8	105.4
Building	60.9	64.6	71.7	77.8	80.4	69.5	60.1
Highway	250.7	261.4	262.1	289.3	239.2	227.5	198.1
Railway	71.6	66.7	76.1	73.1	56.5	48.9	64.2
SERVICES	146.1	143.5	146.7	136.1	132.8	131.7	135.2
Hotels and restaurants	143.9	141.6	146.5	131.9	126.5	126.0	130.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	149.6	146.5	146.9	142.8	143.3	141.5	142.4
TRADE	133.3	132.1	131.0	134.5	135.6	139.7	132.6
Retail	139.4	137.3	134.9	139.5	141.3	148.0	158.7
Wholesale	118.9	119.6	121.8	122.8	122.0	119.7	118.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	113.5	112.1	115.1	116.7	114.6	114.0	111.8

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1937-1939. (1926=100)-Continued.

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 9						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	104.5	106.0	107.0	107.1	108.4	111.4	51.9
Animal products - edible	129.1	122.2	119.6	122.4	126.9	139.0	2.5
Fur and products	82.8	77.9	87.7	95.1	94.1	102.5	.2
Leather and products	100.7	107.1	111.7	112.7	111.1	110.1	2.1
Boots and shoes	102.5	110.5	114.8	115.1	113.1	112.1	1.4
Lumber and products	68.2	69.8	72.7	72.4	77.3	88.3	4.3
Rough and dressed lumber	56.5	58.8	61.1	60.9	66.1	80.4	2.5
Furniture	82.3	84.3	84.1	85.4	83.1	85.6	.7
Other lumber products	94.2	93.5	100.7	100.4	108.7	117.2	1.1
Musical instruments	48.4	47.4	59.8	47.2	41.6	42.1	.1
Plant products - edible	105.4	105.1	104.2	104.8	107.7	112.2	3.1
Pulp and paper products	102.7	103.7	104.9	104.5	105.1	108.2	6.1
Pulp and paper	88.4	87.0	90.2	90.1	90.7	96.4	2.7
Paper products	126.4	130.5	130.9	130.2	130.3	128.0	.9
Printing and publishing	113.1	115.7	114.9	114.0	114.9	118.5	2.5
Rubber products	102.4	102.1	103.6	105.4	105.5	107.2	1.2
Textile products	113.6	117.5	119.8	120.5	120.4	119.4	9.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	127.8	128.0	127.9	126.3	125.0	123.8	3.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	95.4	95.7	95.9	94.2	95.3	94.7	1.7
Woolen yarn and cloth	122.8	129.2	128.5	124.9	122.8	126.3	.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	496.0	501.6	494.7	474.6	448.0	427.8	.7
Hosiery and knit goods	116.5	117.4	118.7	120.6	121.4	121.3	1.8
Garments and personal furnishings	105.1	111.4	116.3	118.0	116.6	116.0	3.2
Other textile products	97.8	103.9	108.0	110.2	115.6	113.5	1.0
Tobacco	158.8	160.2	165.8	110.8	91.2	96.0	.7
Beverages	165.3	159.4	159.9	164.0	163.9	171.8	.8
Chemicals and allied products	152.3	155.0	153.6	156.5	159.8	161.8	1.7
Clay, glass and stone products	75.0	70.9	71.7	76.8	82.2	94.0	1.0
Electric light and power	127.7	125.3	123.9	123.5	126.3	126.9	1.5
Electrical apparatus	126.8	125.7	123.9	124.5	125.5	129.1	1.6
Iron and steel products	90.5	94.3	94.6	95.8	97.3	98.1	11.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	107.2	118.3	114.2	119.1	123.8	129.9	1.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	110.0	112.8	114.2	114.0	115.0	115.7	1.1
Agricultural implements	59.6	62.9	62.6	61.1	59.8	56.2	.4
Land vehicles	85.4	90.0	90.3	90.5	92.3	91.9	5.1
Automobiles and parts	158.4	150.0	151.3	147.6	148.9	143.3	1.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	57.1	53.1	62.2	67.1	66.7	71.3	.2
Heating appliances	100.2	106.4	118.7	121.6	124.0	126.4	.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	99.1	99.4	97.1	101.3	103.2	106.4	.6
Foundry and machine shop products	101.5	102.1	98.5	101.3	101.1	102.4	.5
Other iron and steel products	96.8	97.2	98.0	99.6	100.3	101.6	1.9
Non-ferrous metal products	150.9	151.3	152.6	154.7	154.6	155.5	2.2
Non-metallic mineral products	150.0	147.3	146.3	146.1	150.1	157.7	1.2
Miscellaneous	129.2	131.7	134.2	134.3	140.3	144.5	.5
LOGGING	150.6	145.0	108.8	64.0	51.0	97.1	2.6
MINING	160.4	160.5	160.9	157.4	155.8	160.5	6.8
Coal	95.8	95.5	95.4	87.6	82.3	82.4	2.1
Metallic ores	325.2	335.3	334.6	333.6	334.0	342.7	5.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	121.7	116.8	117.7	119.1	125.4	139.7	.8
COMMUNICATIONS	83.3	81.2	80.8	81.2	82.0	83.8	2.0
Telegraphs	91.7	89.8	88.6	89.2	90.6	94.8	.5
Telephones	81.0	78.8	78.7	79.0	79.7	80.8	1.5
TRANSPORTATION	79.9	79.4	80.3	79.3	81.4	86.5	9.5
Street railways and cartage	120.9	119.6	119.8	119.4	120.9	125.1	2.6
Steam railways	71.0	71.6	72.6	71.0	70.7	74.1	5.4
Shipping and stevedoring	67.4	63.5	64.6	65.2	77.8	91.9	1.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	96.4	89.4	94.3	91.6	94.2	115.3	12.7
Building	53.5	44.2	43.3	43.4	46.2	55.8	2.1
Highway	192.0	172.9	177.3	182.7	182.9	227.8	7.9
Railway	50.3	57.2	68.9	55.5	60.3	73.1	2.7
SERVICES	131.7	129.5	128.5	131.4	135.2	141.8	2.8
Hotels and restaurants	127.4	125.2	124.8	125.7	125.6	136.6	1.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	159.1	136.8	154.9	141.2	146.3	150.9	1.1
TRADE	144.8	131.0	128.9	131.1	135.1	136.6	11.7
Retail	155.8	136.3	135.5	136.5	141.3	143.1	8.9
Wholesale	118.2	116.3	117.5	117.6	119.3	119.5	2.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	108.1	106.5	106.5	104.9	106.2	113.1	100.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1937-1959.(1926=100)-Concluded.

Note: For the relative importance in 1959 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 9						Aver. Jan. 1- Dec. 1
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING	111.3	112.8	115.3	119.7	122.1	122.2	112.3
Animal products - edible	145.2	162.0	159.9	151.2	149.0	144.0	139.0
Fur and products	108.0	106.8	107.8	110.3	114.3	114.2	100.1
Leather and products	108.5	114.0	116.9	119.5	123.1	125.7	113.4
Boots and shoes	110.9	116.7	119.3	120.3	121.6	123.9	115.1
Lumber and products	95.1	93.8	92.6	91.1	88.2	84.1	82.6
Rough and dressed lumber	88.7	89.6	86.6	83.0	76.0	69.6	73.1
Furniture	81.7	81.5	84.2	86.0	90.8	91.6	84.7
Other lumber products	116.6	117.4	118.8	121.7	126.0	125.5	111.7
Musical instruments	51.2	57.2	59.9	58.2	58.4	56.2	50.6
Plant products - edible	119.1	126.6	145.7	160.3	146.6	158.5	122.8
Pulp and paper products	110.4	110.5	110.1	111.8	113.9	113.1	108.2
Pulp and paper	100.1	100.7	99.4	101.5	102.3	99.4	95.5
Paper products	150.3	129.8	132.7	158.3	146.7	147.4	135.5
Printing and publishing	116.8	116.5	116.1	116.0	117.6	118.8	115.9
Rubber products	108.5	107.6	112.2	114.7	115.6	116.0	108.4
Textile products	115.5	115.8	119.9	126.5	134.0	135.7	121.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	121.4	125.7	127.9	135.0	144.1	149.8	130.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	94.8	98.0	98.8	102.7	109.5	115.2	98.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	126.3	132.8	133.8	147.3	156.6	160.6	134.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	386.6	400.5	423.5	443.5	478.8	495.1	455.9
Hosiery and knit goods	121.5	121.2	121.8	127.5	136.9	140.8	123.8
Garments and personal furnishings	109.5	106.3	114.7	121.0	126.0	124.1	115.2
Other textile products	105.8	108.2	107.9	115.8	123.3	119.7	110.6
Tobacco	96.8	98.0	101.3	99.1	98.8	100.5	114.6
Beverages	175.3	181.5	181.8	186.9	181.3	175.1	172.0
Chemicals and allied products	159.1	159.0	161.9	168.7	175.7	179.4	161.9
Clay, glass and stone products	97.4	99.9	99.4	97.8	99.4	94.6	88.3
Electric light and power	134.0	138.6	142.8	141.7	143.6	139.8	132.8
Electrical apparatus	131.0	130.8	132.4	141.7	138.8	139.8	130.4
Iron and steel	95.7	92.1	94.1	101.5	107.6	111.7	97.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	126.5	124.4	129.3	145.3	151.7	156.0	128.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	112.5	111.6	115.9	119.9	123.4	124.7	115.8
Agricultural implements	53.0	51.5	45.0	51.2	60.1	63.2	57.2
Land vehicles	83.8	80.3	82.7	88.4	94.8	101.4	89.3
Automobiles and parts	108.6	94.7	101.6	114.7	139.9	154.9	132.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	62.8	64.7	61.0	74.7	62.4	70.9	64.5
Heating appliances	127.4	131.2	135.1	139.5	142.7	139.7	126.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	109.1	110.7	110.5	120.8	131.6	132.4	110.1
Foundry and machine shop products	103.9	104.9	109.2	114.6	124.4	122.0	107.2
Other iron and steel products	102.2	103.0	105.2	113.7	119.9	121.4	104.9
Non-ferrous metal products	156.4	156.9	160.7	166.3	167.6	169.2	158.1
Non-metallic mineral products	160.5	162.3	160.4	163.6	168.5	165.7	156.5
Miscellaneous	144.2	146.7	149.1	150.3	152.3	154.2	142.6
LOGGING	95.3	73.5	60.3	115.6	206.4	263.6	119.1
MINING	164.1	165.6	168.0	170.3	171.0	171.3	163.8
Coal	82.5	83.5	87.8	92.2	94.4	96.0	89.3
Metallic ores	349.8	352.9	351.7	352.0	353.6	354.4	343.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	151.2	152.1	155.0	150.7	143.7	138.8	135.7
COMMUNICATIONS	86.0	87.5	87.3	87.5	86.7	85.5	84.4
Telegraphs	98.7	101.1	98.2	101.4	100.0	96.8	95.1
Telephones	82.6	83.7	84.3	85.7	83.0	82.4	81.5
TRANSPORTATION	87.6	87.5	90.0	94.8	90.6	89.7	85.6
Street railways and cartage	125.9	127.8	130.6	133.9	133.5	135.0	126.0
Steam railways	75.0	74.9	77.9	84.5	79.2	77.0	74.9
Shipping and stevedoring	93.9	91.5	91.7	91.2	86.1	88.0	81.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	133.1	146.3	152.2	151.5	117.6	95.8	113.0
Building	62.5	76.1	80.5	82.0	85.1	75.2	62.1
Highway	270.7	297.1	309.7	245.3	209.1	158.1	218.8
Railway	76.2	76.4	77.5	75.3	64.5	52.1	65.6
SERVICES	147.6	149.8	151.7	156.1	135.2	132.9	137.4
Hotels and restaurants	146.0	150.5	153.7	151.2	129.0	127.6	133.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	150.5	148.7	148.3	144.6	145.9	142.3	144.1
TRADE	157.4	135.5	134.9	138.6	140.2	144.7	136.6
Retail	143.4	140.3	139.0	142.6	144.8	151.8	142.4
Wholesale	121.3	122.8	124.1	127.8	128.1	126.0	121.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	115.8	117.5	119.6	121.7	123.6	122.7	115.9

Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

ANNUAL REVIEW
OF
THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
IN
CANADA
DURING
1940



OTTAWA
1941

CONTENTS.

	<u>Page</u>
<u>PART 1.</u>	
General Summary	1
The Situation in the Dominion during 1940	5
Comparison of the Statistics Furnished in 1940 and 1939	11
Employment by Economic Areas	13
Employment by Leading Cities	17
Employment by Industries	23
Manufacturing	23
Logging	29
Mining	31
Transportation	31
Communications	33
Construction and Maintenance	33
Services	35
Trade	35
Finance	4

<u>PART 2.</u>	
Comparison of the Course of Employment in Various Industries, Areas and Cities	39
Industrial Comparisons for the Dominion	39
Industrial Comparisons within the Economic Areas	41
Comparisons of the Trends in the Five Economic Areas and in the Dominion as a Whole	43
Comparisons of the Trends in Certain Cities and the Provinces in Which They are Situated	43
Ratios between the Number of Workers included in the Monthly Surveys of Employment and the General Population Figures	47
Comparison of the Course of Employment in Manufacturing and on Steam Railways in Canada and the United States	51
Manufacturing	51
Steam Railways	56
Comparison of the Gainfully Occupied in the Total Population of Various Countries	57

<u>CHARTS.</u>	
Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1926-40	2
Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers, 1929 and 1933, and 1935-40	6
Employment as Reported by Manufacturers, 1926-40	8
Employment by Economic Areas, 1936-40	12
Employment by Leading Cities, 1936-40	18
Employment as Reported Monthly in Manufacturing, Mining, Transportation and Trade, 1936-40	24
Employment as Reported Monthly in Logging, Construction and Services, 1936-40	28
Employment as Reported by Employers in the Mining Industries, 1925-40	30
Employment as Reported by Employers in the Transportation Industries, 1925-40	32
Employment as Reported by Employers in the Construction Industries, 1925-40	34
Employment as Reported by Employers in Trading Establishments, 1925-40	36
Course of Employment in all Industries, and in Certain Main Industrial Groups, 1929-40	38
Course of Employment in all Manufacturing, and in Certain Manufacturing Groups, 1932-40	40
Comparison of the Course of Employment in Manufacturing, Transportation and Trade in the Five Economic Areas and in the Dominion as a Whole, 1925-40	42
Course of Employment in the Five Economic Areas and in the Dominion as a Whole, 1925-40	44
Course of Employment in Certain Cities, and in the Provinces where these Cities are Situated, 1924-40	46
Employment in Manufacturing in Canada and the United States, 1925-40	50
Employment in the Durable and the Non-durable Classes of Manufactured Goods in Canada and the United States, 1938-40	52
Employment in Steam Railway Transportation in Canada and the United States, 1923-40	54
Proportions of the Gainfully Occupied to the Total Population in Certain Countries.....	64

<u>TABLES.</u>	
Average Number of Reporting Establishments and of their Employees, 1940, with Changes from 1939..	10
Comparison of Numbers Employed by The Co-operating Establishments, with The Population Figures...	48
Percentages Gainfully Occupied by Sex and Age Groups in Certain Countries.....	58
Total Populations and Gainfully Occupied Populations in Certain Countries	58
Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas, Annually, 1927-40, and Monthly 1938-40	67
Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities, Annually, 1927-40, and Monthly, 1938-40.....	68
Index Numbers of Employment by Main Industrial Groups, Annually, 1927-40, and Monthly, 1938-40...	69
Index Numbers of Employment by Industries, Monthly, 1938-40	70

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA 1940.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Part 1. - GENERAL SUMMARY.

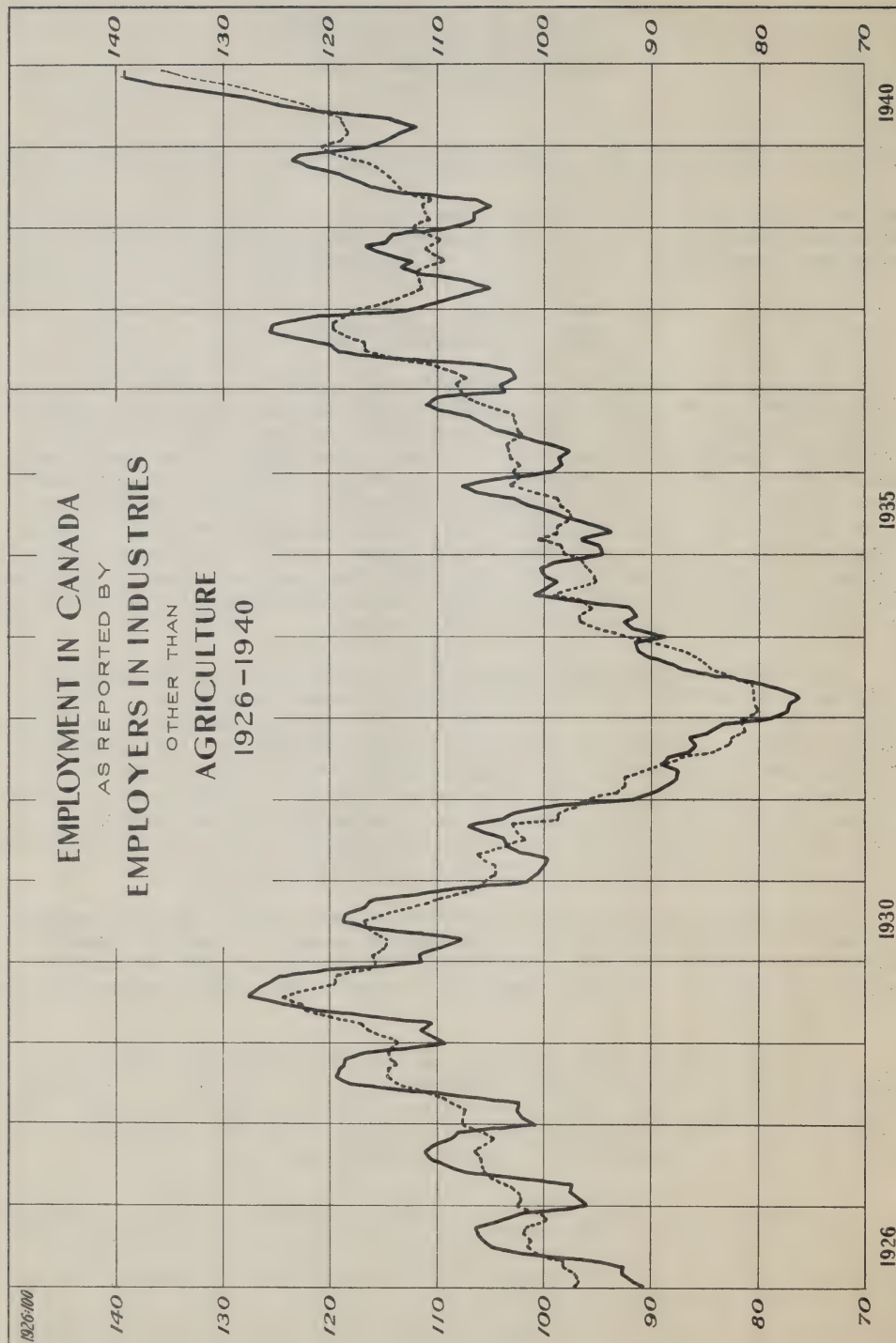
The year 1940 witnessed an unprecedented expansion in industrial employment in the Dominion, a continuation and intensification of the upward movement that had its inception late in 1939 and, apart from seasonal fluctuations, is expected to gain momentum in the months to come as the result of the development of Canada's war effort. The situation in 1939 had shown considerable variation, the index rising from a rather low level in the winter and spring, to a position at the end of the year that was higher than in any preceding December; nevertheless, employment in 1939, despite the sharply upward curve in the latter months, averaged only slightly higher than in 1938, while the index was fractionally lower than in 1937, being also several points below the 1929 average, the maximum in the period of observation prior to the year under review.

The seasonal curtailment indicated, as usual, in the early months of 1940 affected many workers, but did not suffice to lower the index in the first quarter from its favourable position in relation to the same period in any earlier year of the record. From Apr. 1, the trend was uninterruptedly favourable, the rate of improvement accelerating as the year progressed. This resulted in the establishment of successive new all-time peaks from Aug. 1 until Nov. 1; at the latter date the index at 139.2, was 19.8 p.c. higher than at the opening of the year, and 12.6 p.c. above the figure for the same month in 1939. It also exceeded by 8.9 p.c. the previous maximum figure of 127.8 at Aug. 1, 1929.

At the beginning of December there was a very slight seasonal recession, which reduced the index to 139.1; this falling-off, however, compared favourably with the average decline of 1.8 p.c. between November and December in the experience of the years, 1921-1939. The 1926 average is taken as 100 in calculating the index numbers of employment.

The industrial activity indicated during 1940 raised the employees of the co-operating establishments by almost one-fifth from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, a proportion greatly exceeding that shown in any other twelve months in the twenty years for which information is now available; the average change from the beginning of January to the first of December in the period, 1921-1939, was 8.1 p.c.

During the year under review, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated 145,372 individual returns on employment, an average of 12,114 reports per month. The employees of the co-operating establishments averaged 1,215,431, varying between 1,093,930 at Apr. 1, and 1,364,720 at the beginning of November. In 1939, the range had been from 1,015,632 at Apr. 1, to 1,206,183 at Nov. 1, while the monthly average was 1,105,712; the reports tabulated in that year had aggregated



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

139,810, an average of 11,651^{1/} per month.

A brief analysis of the situation in the various units of population and industrial divisions shows that activity in all provinces attained an unusually high level in 1940. In Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, employment generally was at its maximum in the twenty years for which statistics are available. This was also the case in the Maritime Provinces as a unit, while in the Prairie Area, activity was greater than in any other year since 1931. Data for the various provinces within these two areas were separately tabulated only from 1937; in the intervening period, employment generally was at a lower level than in 1940.

Industrial employment in the eight cities for which statistics are segregated was, on the whole, in greater volume in 1940 than in any preceding year of the record except 1929, when their average index was slightly higher. The cities for which tabulations are made are as follows:- Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Employment in these eight centres, taken as a unit, showed an advance exceeding that indicated generally in the Dominion; nevertheless, this composite index continued lower than that for the Dominion as a whole, although the discrepancy was the smallest in the eight years during which employment in the leading industrial centres has been relatively quieter.

Varying levels of activity were indicated in the different cities during 1940, depending to a considerable extent upon the type of production predominating in the locality. Thus, employment in Windsor and Hamilton, where the heavy industries are of especial importance in the industrial distribution of the population, showed the greatest gains over 1939, and the indexes for these two, with Quebec City, were higher than in the remaining centres.

Manufacturing as a whole, reported particularly impressive gains; employment, unusually active at the opening of January, thereafter showed important and uninterrupted advances until Dec. 1; the additions to the working forces made in this period resulted in the establishment of successive new all-time highs, month by month from February. The Dec. 1 index, at 144.7, was over 22 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, an increase which exceeded that in any other of the twenty years of the record; the average gain in this period was not quite ten p.c. Considerable improvement was recorded in the production of both durable and non-durable goods, the former showing an increase of 34 p.c. and the latter, of 15 p.c. during the twelve months.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging reported greater employment than in 1939, or any other year since 1920, except 1937. Mining, communications, transportation, services and trade were also brisker; the indexes in mining, services and trade were the highest on record; that in transportation was the highest since 1931, while the communications figure was above that for any other year since 1932. Employment in construction, on the whole, was quieter than in 1939, due to curtailment in work on the highways, which in recent years has

1/ In comparing these figures with those for 1940, it should be noted that adjustment is made in the index numbers for the growth in the number of co-operating employers.

been largely provided as a means to relieve unemployment^{2/}; building construction, however, was in decidedly greater volume than in any other year since 1931.

Statistics from Financial Institutions.

In addition to the reports from 12,114 firms classed in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade divisions, statistics of employment were tabulated during 1940 from banks, trust companies, stock market operators and insurance companies; data for the first three of the classes are also available for most of 1939.

The reported employees of banks, trust companies and stock market operators averaged 33,609 in 1940; the number of co-operating establishments was 407, and the mean index was 110.4, on the 1926 base. In 1939, the average number of reports received was 413, and the average staff, 33,113; the increase in personnel during the year under review was mainly due to extra work occasioned by the war, particularly in connection with the control of foreign exchange. The employment afforded by brokers, however, rather declined, owing partly to market inactivity and, in a number of cases, to the enlistment of men who were not replaced.

Information during 1940 was also received from an average of 481 insurance companies and branches and their agents, whose employees averaged 24,824; this constituted 117.9 p.c. of their 1926 average staffs. Information for this class of business is not on record for preceding years.

The employment afforded in financial institutions, in which the group index in 1940 was 113.5, has shown an advance from the base year which is fairly commensurate, on the whole, with the general gain in population and with pre-war industrial activity in the Dominion. While employment in such occupations has not increased during the period of intensified industrial expansion to the same extent as that in manufacturing and certain other classes, it has probably been maintained at much the same level as in immediately preceding years; if this is so, its course has more or less paralleled the all-industries curve for the Dominion, until the outbreak of hostilities with the resultant abnormally large gains of 1940.

When the figures for financial institutions are added to those for the eight industries whose records are continuous since 1920, the number of reports tabulated monthly rose to 13,002, and the number of employees covered to 1,273,846, while the index number is 123.6, as compared with the figure of 124.2, calculated from reports furnished by establishments in manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade. Statistics were not received throughout 1939 from insurance companies, but their inclusion in the months for which the data are available, also slightly lowered the general index from its unusually high position.

^{2/} The number of man-days worked on a wage basis on relief projects authorised by Dominion-Provincial Agreement, as reported to the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief, was 382,404 in the first eleven months of 1940. The average number of men afforded employment per month during the period was 2,993. The work carried on in 1940 were mainly the continuation or completion of projects commenced in previous years.

During the twelve months, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1939, the number of man-days worked on a wage basis was reported as 2,360,534, while the average number of men afforded employment was 17,291.

Undoubtedly, the general index during years of lessened industrial employment would have been raised by the inclusion of the finance figures, such a situation having been indicated during the early months of 1939 when business in general was relatively quiet; on the other hand, when activity reaches a higher level, the general index is lowered by the inclusion of the figures from financial institutions. Their returns are therefore of value as indicative of the situation among those workers whose employment is relatively stable, and also in their effect in smoothing the general curve of employment.

THE 1940 ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT.

The arrangement of the material in the present Annual differs from that in preceding Reviews; the first sections now deal entirely with the employment situation in Canada in 1940, with comparisons for preceding years, after which are brief discussions of material having a more general character. Thus, in the next pages is given first an analysis of the employment situation in the Dominion as a whole, after which appears more detailed statements regarding conditions in the various provinces, cities and industries.

Following these sections comes a comparison of the levels of employment in certain industries, areas and cities, reproduced from the 1939 Annual and brought up to date. A comparison of the general and the provincial ratios between the population and the employees of the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment comes next; this has been extended by a similar comparison with the preliminary results of the National Registration of the adult population taken in August, 1940.

Comparisons of the levels of employment in manufacturing and on steam railways in Canada and the United States are brought up to date in succeeding pages, after which is a brief comparison of the varying rates of the gainfully occupied to the general population in a number of countries; this material has a timely interest in view of recent developments in the labour market in the Dominion arising from war-time expansion in industry.

2. - THE SITUATION IN THE DOMINION DURING 1940.

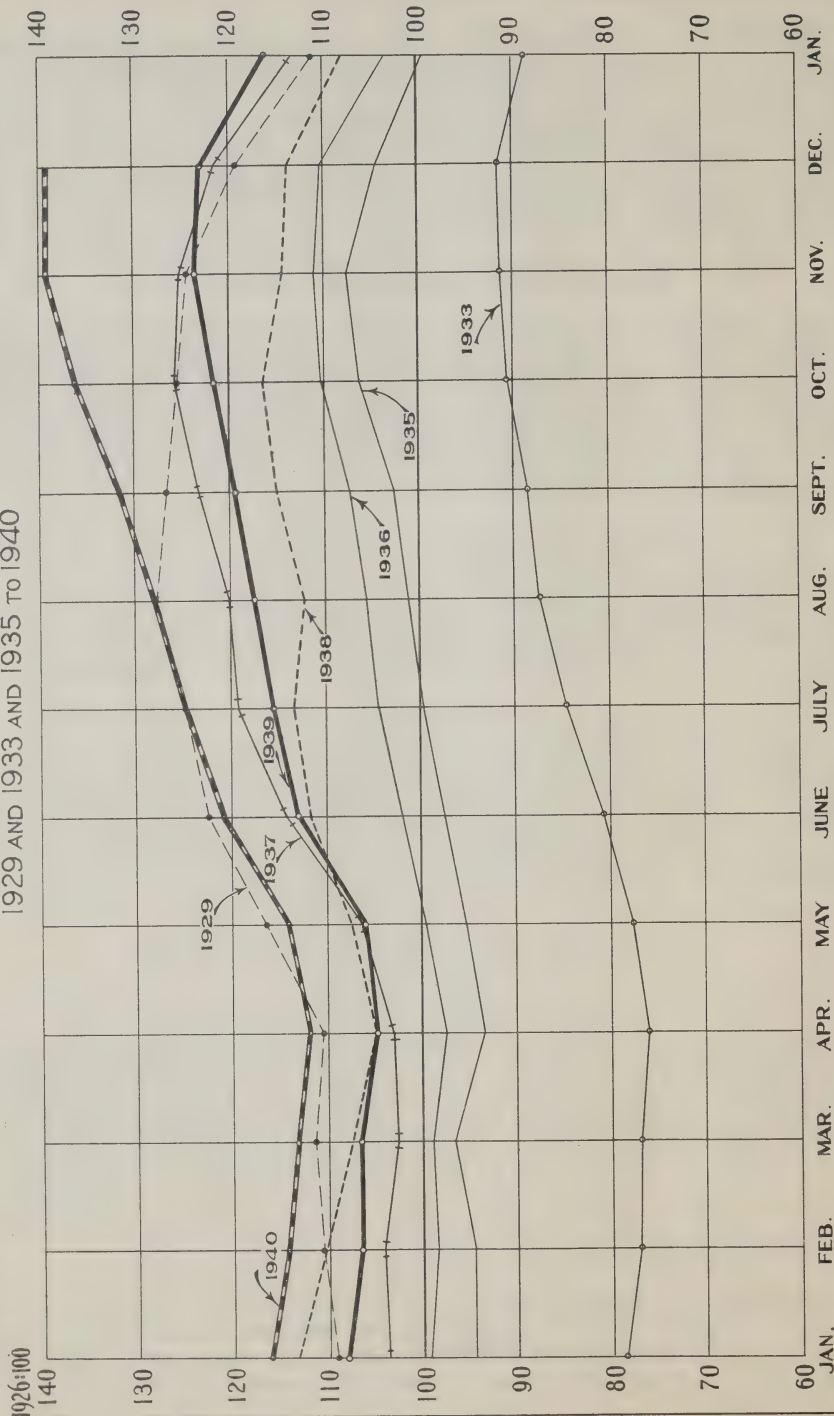
General Review.

Despite the high level of industrial activity existing in the period immediately following the outbreak of war, employment at the opening of 1940 showed the customary contraction; this, however, was on a scale below the normal indicated in the preceding nineteen years. The downward trend continued in evidence in the next three months, during which the decline, on the whole, rather exceeded the average. From Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, the index fell by 4.3 points, as compared with 3.2 points in 1939. In spite of this discrepancy, employment in the first four months of 1940 was in greater volume than in any earlier winter in the period for which statistics are available.

From April, continuous and substantial improvement was noted until Nov. 1, the favourable movement steadily gaining in strength; the index rose by over 24 p.c., - an advance which exceeded that reported in any other year. From Aug. 1, successive new highs were established by the index, which, at the 1940 maximum of

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1940



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

139.2 at Nov. 1, was almost nine per cent above the previous peak figures of 127.8 at Aug. 1, 1929. Practically no general change was shown at Dec. 1, 1940, and the index then was 13.4 p.c. above that for the same date in 1939, the previous December high in the twenty years of the record.

In the period of expansion, the co-operating employers enlarged their staffs by some 267,400 men and women, the index, as already stated, rising by 24 p.c.; this was a larger increase than in any previous year. In conformity with the movement almost invariably indicated in past years, there was a contraction at the beginning of December, but this was unusually small, the percentage loss being only a very small fraction of the average decline at Dec. 1 in the period, 1921-1939.

The following table, giving the percentage that the index for each month of 1940 constituted of that for the same month in 1939, reflects the gathering momentum of the industrial war effort, together with the improvement in domestic conditions arising from the generally higher level of employment with its consequent increase in the purchasing power in the hands of the public:-

1940, Jan. 1	107.5	May 1	107.6	Sept. 1	110.0
Feb. 1	107.4	June 1	106.9	Oct. 1	111.9
Mar. 1	106.6	July 1	107.7	Nov. 1	112.6
Apr. 1	106.7	Aug. 1	108.9	Dec. 1	113.4

1939 Average 109.0

Thus at its lowest point, employment in 1940 was between six and seven p.c. higher than in the same month of 1939, a proportion that rose to 13.4 p.c. at Dec. 1, averaging nine p.c. over the year.

The annual average index numbers of employment as reported by employers since 1920 are as follows, (1926=100):-

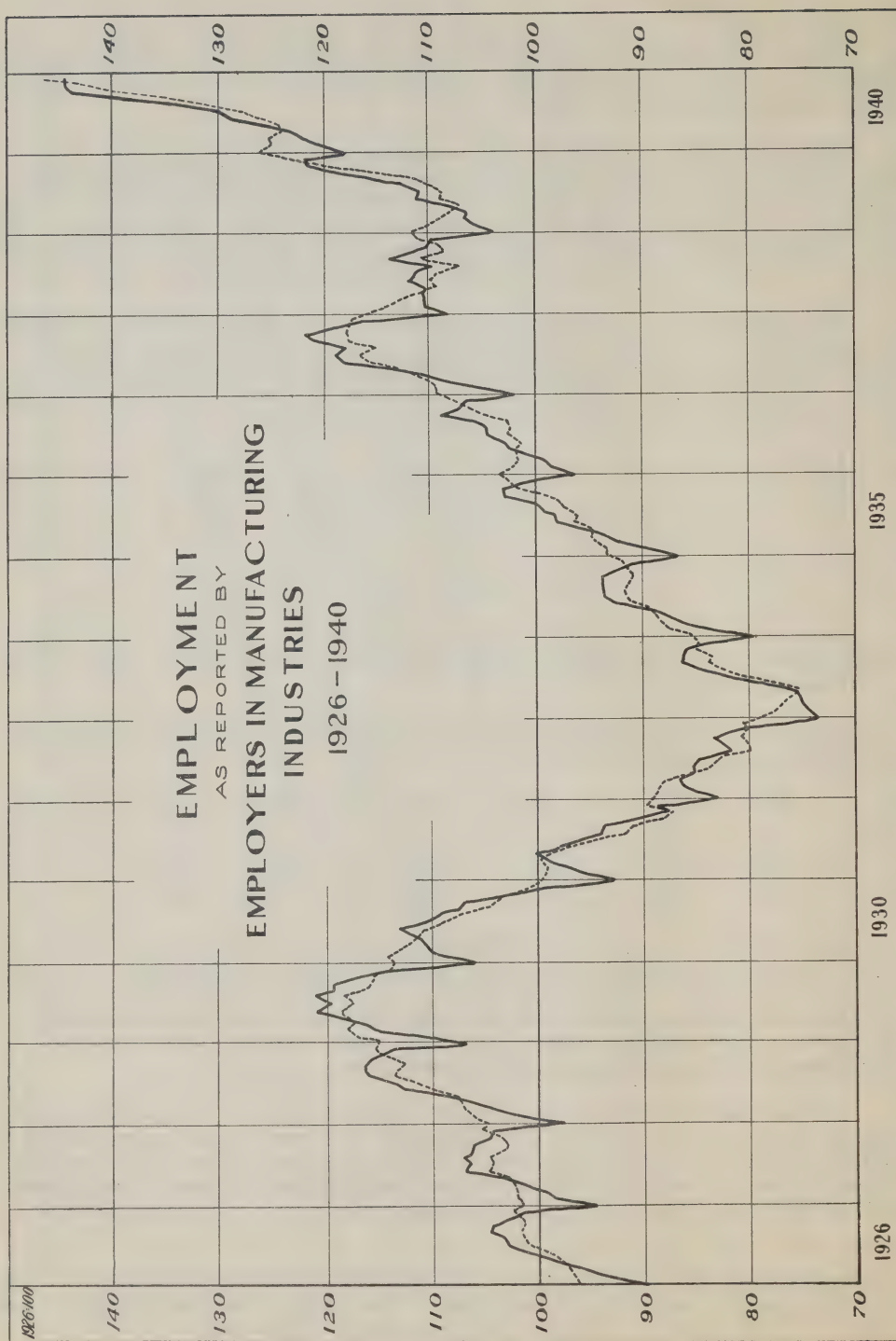
1/

1921	88.8	1926	99.6	1931	102.5	1936	103.7
1922	89.0	1927	104.6	1932	87.5	1937	114.1
1923	95.8	1928	111.6	1933	83.4	1938	111.8
1924	93.4	1929	119.0	1934	96.0	1939	113.9
1925	93.6	1930	113.4	1935	99.4	1940	124.2

The variations in general employment are illustrated in the curves shown in Charts 1 and 2. To eliminate the effect of the seasonal fluctuations to which industry in the Dominion is subject, indexes of seasonal variation have been calculated by the link-relative method, and the crude indexes, depicted in the heavy curve in Chart 1, have been adjusted by means of these factors; the seasonally-corrected index numbers are shown in the broken line.

In the Annual Reviews of Employment for recent years, it has been necessary to emphasize that the general index was influenced to a greater or lesser extent by the provision of public works for the relief of unemployment, notably on the highways. Directly or indirectly, a considerable though varying volume of employment has resulted from these undertakings in the years since 1931. In 1940, however,

1/ As the average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929 - 1937.

work of this nature was a factor of greatly diminished importance, with the absorption of increasingly large numbers of persons into production connected with the war, or that arising from the general expansion in business.

The gains in industrial activity during 1940 were widely distributed, both geographically and industrially; the improvement accelerated as the year progressed, until new high records were established in many industries and localities, particularly in those most closely associated with the munitions programme.

Manufacturing employed a rather larger proportion of the total staffs of the co-operating firms in 1940 than in 1939, 55½ p.c. of the reported employees belonging to this category. Of the approximately 110,000 workers added to the forces of establishments in all industries, some 90 p.c. were taken on in factories, which showed an increase of 16.9 p.c. over the preceding year, as compared with that of nine p.c. in all industries.

The expansion in manufacturing was continuous from January until December, and from early in the year successive new high levels of employment were established in the division as a whole, and in many of its branches. The index number rose from 118.2 at Jan. 1, to 144.7 at December 1, or by 22.4 p.c., an increase which has never been exceeded in the twenty years of the record, and compares extremely favourably with the average gain of 9.8 p.c. in this comparison in the period since 1920. While all branches of manufacturing shared in the upward movement of 1940, the rates of improvement varied. The most important increase was in the manufacture of the various iron and steel products, which showed a general gain of 33.1 p.c.

Among the non-manufacturing classes there was also considerable improvement during 1940, although this was, in general, on a smaller scale than that in manufacturing. Logging showed substantial gains over 1939, being also more active than in any other year of the record, except 1937. In mining, a new, all-time maximum was indicated, despite some falling-off in prospecting for metallic ores. Transportation and communications showed moderate increases, bringing the index numbers to the highest position in a number of years - since 1931 in the case of the former and since 1932 in the case of communications. Services and trade were both active, in spite of some reduction in the tourist trade.

Among the eight leading industrial groups, the only exception to the generally higher level in 1940 was construction; building was brisker than it has been for many years, and there were also increases in employment in the construction and maintenance departments of the railways in consequence of heavier traffic, but curtailment of employment relief projects caused a marked shrinkage in highway construction and maintenance, which lowered the average index for construction. This declined from 113.0 in 1939 to 90.7 in the year under review.

In the following pages appear charts depicting the course of employment in manufacturing, mining, transportation, trade and construction, both crude and seasonally adjusted curves being shown for the years since 1926; the seasonal correction is made by the link-relative method upon the experience of the years 1929-37. Other graphs in this annual report show the fluctuation of employment in the economic areas, the leading cities and the main industrial groups in more recent years, while annual and monthly index numbers are given in the tables at the end of the review.

Average Number of Reporting Firms, and of their Employees, and the Average Indexes, for the Twelve Months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1940, together with the changes shown in these figures as compared with those for 1939.

Geographical or Industrial Unit	1 9 4 0			Change from 1939 in the			
	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index (1926=100)	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index Points	P.C.
(a) <u>Provinces</u>							
				(Decrease indicated by the minus sign)			
Maritime Provinces	849	90,687	122.2	24	9,187	11.7	10.6
Prince Edward Island	52	2,028	105.1	2	157	7.6	8.0
Nova Scotia	419	52,376	132.1	19	4,403	10.4	8.5
New Brunswick	378	36,282	111.2	3	4,626	13.4	13.7
Quebec	3,031	366,311	127.9	137	22,277	7.1	5.9
Ontario	5,261	515,601	129.2	176	62,884	14.9	13.0
Prairie Provinces	1,718	182,620	109.0	56	8,904	5.8	5.6
Manitoba	725	64,811	102.9	19	4,788	6.4	6.6
Saskatchewan	376	30,136	111.4	14	589	1.5	1.4
Alberta	617	47,673	116.7	23	3,527	7.9	7.3
British Columbia	1,255	100,212	113.3	70	6,467	5.8	5.4
CANADA	12,114	1,215,431	124.2	463	109,719	10.3	9.0
(b) <u>Cities</u>							
Montreal	1,774	178,519	114.7	90	13,618	8.2	7.7
Quebec City	213	17,569	126.4	4	855	6.8	5.7
Toronto	1,803	159,234	123.1	74	18,669	13.2	12.0
Ottawa	234	16,181	119.1	8	1,479	10.7	9.9
Hamilton	333	40,591	124.4	8	6,911	20.7	20.0
Windsor	194	22,293	161.2	- 1	3,875	27.8	20.8
Winnipeg	535	44,173	101.0	15	3,374	7.1	7.6
Vancouver	547	40,646	120.2	39	3,713	8.8	7.9
TOTAL - 8 LEADING CITIES	5,633	519,206	118.9	237	52,494	11.1	10.3
(c) <u>Industries</u>							
MANUFACTURING	6,643	675,083	131.3	271	100,481	19.0	16.9
Animal products - edible	324	29,436	150.4	8	2,472	11.4	8.2
Fur and its products	81	2,756	114.1	9	477	14.0	14.0
Leather and its products	340	24,759	120.6	16	1,420	7.2	6.3
Lumber and its products	975	50,774	93.9	48	6,423	11.3	13.7
Musical instruments	36	1,853	65.0	-	408	14.4	28.5
Plant products -edible	550	40,012	130.3	21	2,629	7.5	6.1
Pulp and paper products	717	72,264	116.4	17	5,188	8.2	7.6
Rubber products	53	14,030	112.2	- 1	484	3.8	3.5
Textile products	1,227	125,380	144.1	66	19,764	22.6	18.6
Beverages	149	9,823	179.0	3	630	7.0	4.1
Tobacco	47	10,408	126.1	2	958	11.5	10.0
Chemicals and allied products	324	23,433	197.3	23	4,560	35.4	21.9
Clay, glass and stone products	221	11,429	101.0	3	1,534	12.7	14.4
Electric light and power	103	17,666	139.2	3	847	6.4	4.8
Electrical apparatus	127	20,923	153.5	2	3,249	23.1	17.7
Iron and steel products	951	170,553	129.9	29	42,815	32.3	33.1
Land vehicles	157	70,304	116.2	6	13,230	26.9	30.1
Non-ferrous metal products	201	29,908	188.3	13	5,029	30.2	19.1
Non-metallic mineral products	99	13,508	170.6	- 1	961	14.1	9.0
Miscellaneous	119	6,169	153.6	11	634	11.0	7.7
MINING	416	49,278	166.9	24	14,464	47.8	40.1
Coal	418	78,618	168.4	20	2,634	4.6	2.8
Metalliferous	105	25,064	91.3	2	680	2.0	2.2
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal) ..	210	43,983	350.9	- 23	1,435	7.8	2.3
Non-ferrous minerals	103	9,571	142.6	1	519	6.9	5.1
TRANSPORTATION	86	23,304	87.2	-	763	2.8	3.3
Street railways, cartage and storage	532	109,071	89.7	27	5,431	4.1	4.8
Steam railway operation	307	30,814	133.0	25	1,854	7.0	5.6
Shipping and stevedoring	102	62,732	78.6	2	3,103	3.7	4.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	123	15,524	83.0	-	472	1.9	2.3
Building	1,312	110,030	90.7	25	- 26,235	- 22.3	- 19.7
Highway	887	35,869	83.5	35	- 9,531	- 21.4	- 34.6
Railway	396	46,899	122.1	- 6	- 36,773	- 96.7	- 44.2
SERVICES	29	27,265	68.3	- 4	1,010	2.7	4.1
Hotels and restaurants	598	31,659	143.2	11	1,417	5.8	4.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	364	19,434	138.2	11	798	4.6	3.4
RETAIL	234	12,225	157.1	-	619	13.0	9.0
Wholesale	2,106	138,364	142.9	125	10,760	6.3	4.6
Wholesale	1,428	104,191	148.8	100	8,305	6.4	4.5
Wholesale	680	34,191	127.5	25	2,455	5.8	4.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	12,114	1,215,431	124.2	463	109,719	10.3	9.0

3.- COMPARISON OF THE EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR 1940 and 1939.

The table on page 8 summarizes the employment data for 1940, giving the average number of co-operating establishments and their employees, and the annual average index numbers for the months Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1940. The changes since 1939 in these three sets of figures are also given, together with the changes in the indexes, expressed in points and in percentages. A falling-off from the preceding year is indicated by the minus sign. Since the employment situation in the various localities and industries is dealt with in considerable detail in subsequent pages, the table given here requires only a brief explanation.

The table shows that there was a gain of over four p.c. in the number of individual returns tabulated ^{1/}, accompanied by an increase of 9.9 p.c. in the number on the payrolls of the firms furnishing statistics, while the index increased by nine p.c. Of the last two comparisons, that between the index numbers should be used as a guide to the variation in employment, for the reason that adjustment is made therein for the inclusion of new business enterprises, as well as for the falling-off in employment resulting from the closing of establishments.

All provinces reported a higher level of industrial activity during 1940, although there were variations in the extent of the improvement. The largest proportionate gain was that of 13.7 p.c. in New Brunswick, where the index number, at 111.2, was, however, below the Dominion average of 124.2. In Ontario, there was a gain of 13.0 p.c. which raised the index to 129.2; the figure for that province and for Quebec (127.9), were above the general average, being also higher than in any other year for which statistics are available. The smallest percentage increase was that of 1.4 in Saskatchewan. In four of the five economic areas, namely, the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, employment in 1940 was in greater volume than in any other year since 1920. In the Prairie Provinces, the favourable comparison goes back to 1931.

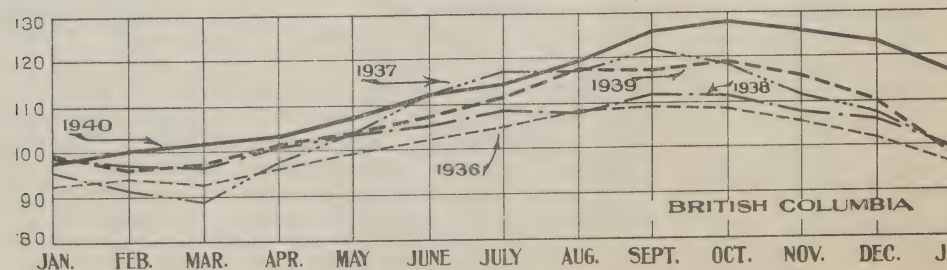
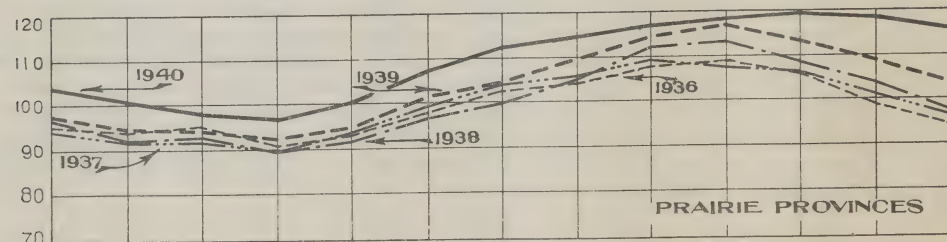
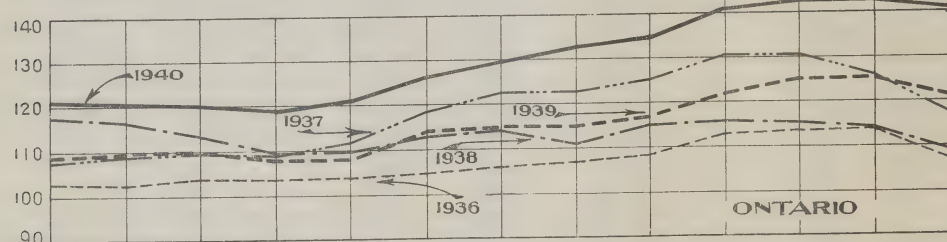
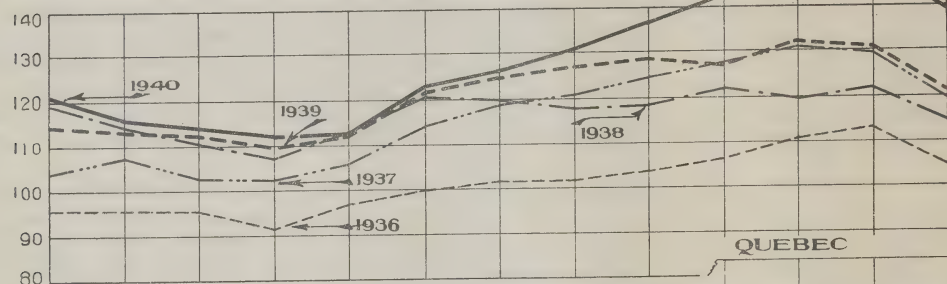
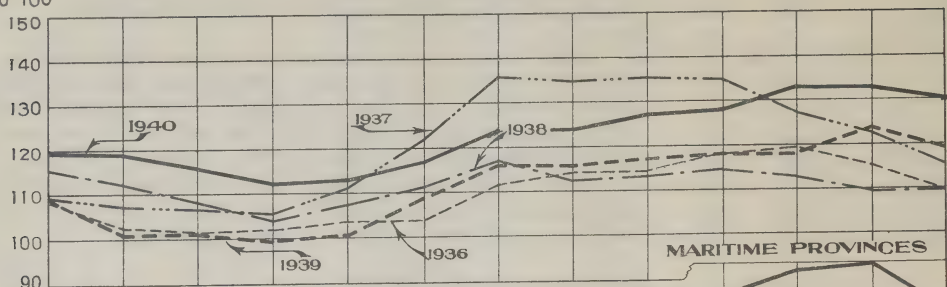
Employment in the eight cities for which data are segregated, also showed impressive gains during the year under review, the indicated rate of improvement, at 10.3 p.c. rather exceeding the general increase of nine p.c. As in the provinces, the expansion was not uniform, the percentage increases ranging from 5.7 p.c. in Quebec City, to 20.8 p.c. in Windsor. The highest index was in the latter, where activity was at the maximum for the years during which employment records have been maintained. In Quebec, Toronto and Vancouver, industrial activity also reached new high levels; the index numbers in Hamilton and Montreal were exceeded only by those for 1929. In Ottawa, the favourable comparison goes back to 1931, and in Winnipeg, to 1930.

1/ A continued growth is to be noted in the number of establishments included in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly surveys of employment. The gain is due (1) to the establishment of new industries and to other accessions to the mailing list, (2) to more regular co-operation from employers in general and (3) to the fact that a steadily increasing number of firms furnish statistics in detail for locality and industry. The different branches of a business organization appear in the tabulation as separate firms in the centres and in the industries for which separate reports are furnished. The "number of firms", as used here, might more precisely be termed "the number of reports tabulated", but the former expression is in accordance with the usage in other series and other countries. On the whole, the establishments now being added to the mailing list have payrolls that are smaller than the average, being in most cases the less well-known businesses.

Chart 4

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS 1936-1940

1926=100



The greatest number of persons added to the payrolls was in Toronto, although the percentage increase in that city was smaller than in either Hamilton or Windsor. The gain in Montreal was also large. In Ottawa, in addition to the considerable expansion in the payrolls of industrial establishments, there were also important increases in the number of persons employed by the Government; since the monthly surveys of employment do not include such services, the index is not so high as it otherwise would be.

In manufacturing, there was pronounced improvement in practically all lines, the gains ranging from some 3.5 p.c. in rubber, to 33.1 p.c. in iron and steel, while there were increases of 19.1 p.c. in non-ferrous metal products, of 18.6 p.c. in textiles and of 21.9 p.c. in chemicals. The largest number added to the payrolls was in iron and steel, which accounted for over 42 p.c. of the total increase reported by the manufacturing establishments furnishing returns.

The production of non-durable goods in 1940 showed an increase of 11.8 p.c. during the year, as compared with that of 25.3 p.c. in the production of durable goods. In this connection, might be mentioned the probability that conditions generated by the war have materially altered the peace-time production of many factories capable of being adapted to the manufacture of munitions or parts; to some extent, such conversion affects the value of these industrial comparisons. If it were possible in current reports like the monthly surveys to classify precisely the industries of employees engaged in the manufacture of new lines, it is probable that the increase shown in the employment afforded by the production of durable goods would be even more pronounced; incidentally, the purpose for which much of this production is destined makes the term "durable" rather a misnomer.

In the non-manufacturing divisions, logging showed considerably greater activity than in 1939; mining, communications, transportation, services and trade also reported general improvement. In construction, substantial gains in building and a smaller increase in railway maintenance were more than offset by losses in highway construction, largely as a result of curtailment in unemployment relief projects.

4.- EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial activity gained in all provinces during the year under review, when new high levels were established in four of the five economic areas. In most cases, the improvement in 1940 over 1939 was steadily maintained throughout the twelve months, while in every province employment increased in volume as the year progressed. Based on the 1926 mean as 100, the average index numbers in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario were higher than the Dominion figure, while in the remaining provinces they were lower.

Manufacturing generally in each of the economic areas was brisker than in 1939, and, except in the Prairie Provinces, was also more active than in any other year of the record; in the Prairie Area, however, the latest index was lower than that for 1929. There was also general improvement in trade and services. Logging in British Columbia was unchanged, but elsewhere afforded considerably more employment. There were moderate gains in mining, except in British Columbia, where a slight falling-off was indicated; transportation in that province was also an exception, showing a slackening instead of the upward trend elsewhere noted. Building in most provinces was active, but curtailment in work on the highways in

the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia resulted in a smaller volume of employment in construction as a whole. In Ontario, on the other hand, this division generally was rather brisker, while in the Prairie area little change on the whole was shown in construction.

Maritime Provinces.

Firms in the Maritime Provinces reported an upward movement in seven months of 1940, as compared with eight in 1939, when the recorded advances over 1938 were rather larger. However, the 1940 index, at 122.2, was considerably higher than that of 110.5 in the preceding year, showing a gain of 10.6 p.c., which slightly exceeded the general increase of nine p.c. in the Dominion as a whole. Employment in each month was brisker than at the same date in 1939, while on the average, it was in greater volume than in any earlier year for which statistics are available.

The aggregate payrolls of the 849 co-operating employers in the Maritime Provinces averaged 90,687 persons in 1940; in the year before, 825 establishments had reported a mean of 81,500 men and women. In 1940, firms in Nova Scotia reported 57.8 p.c. of the total payrolls, those in New Brunswick reported 40.0 p.c. of the aggregate, while in Prince Edward Island were employed 2.2 p.c. of the staffs covered in the surveys for these three provinces. In the year under review, as in 1939 and 1938, employment in Nova Scotia averaged higher than in New Brunswick, due no doubt to a greater concentration of the heavy industries in the former province.

Manufacturing in the Maritimes as a whole was more active each month of 1940 than in 1939. The index averaged 126.1, the highest on record, while the figure for the preceding year was 104.4. The lumber, textile, pulp and paper, iron and steel and other industries reported consistent improvement, the gain in the iron and steel division being particularly impressive.

In the non-manufacturing industries, employment generally was also decidedly brisker, the only exception being construction. The gains in mining and communications were moderate, while those in logging, transportation, services and trade were more pronounced. Indeed, in logging, trade and services, the indexes were at their highest point in the twenty years for which information is available.

Quebec.

The trend in Quebec was uninterruptedly favourable in the last eight months of 1940, the gains in employment substantially exceeding those reported in the period of expansion in any other year; approximately 108,000 men and women were added to the staffs of the co-operating establishments between April and December, 1940. The annual index, at 127.9, was some seven points above the 1939 average of 120.8, the previous maximum in this record of twenty years.

The labour forces of the 3,031 employers making returns varied between 320,894 and 429,149 workers at the dates of minimum and maximum activity at Apr. 1 and Dec. 1, respectively, averaging 366,311 for the twelve months; the 1939 average payroll of the 2,894 reporting firms was 334,034.

Manufacturing as a whole was decidedly more active than in 1939, or any other year of the record. As in the three preceding years, the index in 1940 slightly exceeded that for the Dominion as a whole, being also 2.7 points above the Ontario figure. The figure in Quebec was 134.9, as compared with 113.9 in 1939, and 115.0 in 1937, the maximum until 1940. Employment in all groups of manufacturing was in greater volume in the year under review than in the same period of 1939; the gains in iron and steel and textiles were particularly marked, but there was also considerable improvement in lumber, pulp and paper and other lines.

The indexes in mining, communications, transportation, services and trade were somewhat higher than in immediately preceding years. Logging afforded considerably more employment; the index, at 266.1, was higher than in any other year of the record, except 1937, being also greatly above the Dominion figure for this industry. On the other hand, there was a substantial decline in construction, due to curtailment in unemployment relief projects; building, however, showed increased activity, and railway construction and maintenance work was also brisker.

Ontario.

An average staff of 515,601 employees was reported by the 5,261 businessmen furnishing data in Ontario; the index averaged 129.2, the maximum in the twenty years of the record; the latest figure was considerably higher than that of 114.3 in 1939, when the payrolls of the 5,085 co-operating establishments had averaged 452,717. Employment on the whole showed larger increases but smaller declines in 1940 than in the preceding twelve months, the index showing a range of nearly 24 points, compared with that of less than 17 points in the year before. The situation in each month was better than in the corresponding month of 1939.

Manufacturers, on the whole, recorded heightened activity, resulting in the establishment of a new, all-time high in employment. The previous peak had been in 1929, when the index was 120.4, considerably below the latest figure of 132.2. The Ontario manufacturing index has quite frequently slightly exceeded the corresponding figure for Quebec, the second great manufacturing province, but in the last three years this ascendancy has disappeared, although the differences in the averages for the two provinces were not very marked. The Ontario mean in 1940 was fractionally above that for the Dominion as a whole.

Employment in the pulp and paper, lumber, textile, iron and steel and many other divisions averaged higher than in 1939. The Ontario index for iron and steel was higher than in any other of the economic areas, being also substantially above that for Canada as a unit. The index for iron and steel averaged 143.4, as compared with 107.2 in 1939; in 1929, the previous maximum, it had stood at 130.5, while the low figure was 58.3, indicated in 1933.

Operations in logging camps were brisker throughout 1940, the index, at 131.2, being higher than in 1939 or 1938, although it was not equal to that of 1937, the peak year; it was also considerably below the figure for Canada as a whole. Employment in mining was at its twenty-year maximum, the index averaging 289.7, as compared with 278.3 in 1939, the previous high. The extraction of metallic ores, which accounts for most of the persons engaged in mining in Ontario, continued to afford an unusually large volume of employment, although there was some curtailment in prospecting and development work. The number having employment in transportation and communications was greater than in 1939.

Construction was also rather more active, the building trades showing most improvement, while employment on the highways declined, in accordance with the decision to postpone until after the war, work which is not essential. Services and trade, despite a falling-off in the tourist trade, were brisker than in 1939; the level of employment in these two divisions was substantially above the average for all industries.

Prairie Provinces.

On the whole, industrial employment in each of the Prairie Provinces was more active than in 1939, there being gains of 6.4 p.c.; 1.5 p.c.; and 7.9 p.c. in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, respectively. The index for the Prairies averaged 109.0; while this was the highest since 1931, it was considerably below the Dominion average of 124.2. The increase over 1939 shown in the Prairie Provinces, (5.8 p.c.), was also smaller than the advance in Canada as a whole.

The 1,718 employers furnishing data in these Provinces had an average staff of 142,620 persons during the year, while in the preceding twelve months, the 1,662 co-operating firms had an average of 133,716 workers. In 1940, 45½ p.c. of the total number on the reported payrolls was employed in Manitoba, 21.1 p.c. in Saskatchewan and 33.4 p.c. in Alberta; these proportions may be compared with those of 44.9 p.c., 22.1 p.c. and 33.0 p.c. in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, respectively, in 1939.

Activity in manufacturing in the Prairie area was at its highest point in any year since 1929, although the level of employment was below the general level indicated in the Dominion. There were nevertheless important advances in the lumber, textile, iron and steel and other divisions. In the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, transportation, services and trade were brisker than for several years. Construction showed little change on the whole, the index standing at 84.7, compared with 84.0 in 1939.

British Columbia.

The 1,255 establishments making returns in British Columbia employed in 1940 an average working force of 100,212 men and women, while in the preceding year, an average staff of 93,745 was reported by 1,185 employers; the mean index was 113.3, as compared with 107.5 in 1939. Employment was in a rather greater volume in 1940 than in any earlier year of the record.

At the beginning of January, there was an unusually large seasonal decline, which resulted in a slightly lower index than at Jan. 1, 1939. This was followed by an upswing in industrial activity extending over nine months. In this period of expansion, some 26,500 persons were added to the working forces of the co-operating firms, an increase which exceeded that reported in any previous year for which data are available. While employment was seasonally reduced at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1940, the index at the latter date was nevertheless considerably higher than at the opening of the year, showing a gain of 26.6 p.c., which compared favourably with the increase of just under 20 p.c. reported in the Dominion as a whole in the same period. The index in British Columbia at Dec. 1, (123.6), was 12.4 p.c. above that indicated at the same date in 1939, being also considerably higher than in any other December of the record.

Manufacturing, in practically all its branches, showed greater activity than in preceding years, but the annual index, at 129.1, was slightly below the Dominion figure. In the lumber, pulp and paper, textile, iron and steel and other divisions, the indexes in this province were at their all-time peaks. Logging and communications reported much the same volume of employment as in 1939. Mining was not quite so active. Transportation and construction were also quieter, while improvement was indicated in services and trade.

Index Numbers by Economic Areas.

Monthly index numbers by provinces are shown for the last three years in Table 1, which also gives annual averages for the economic areas since 1926. The course of employment in the five economic areas in recent years is depicted in Chart 3, the curves being based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

5.- EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

In the eight leading industrial cities for which statistics are segregated, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, employment advanced substantially during 1940, as would be expected in view of the considerable concentration of manufacturing activities in the more populous areas. Their gains over 1939 ranged from 5.7 p.c. in Quebec and 7.6 p.c. in Winnipeg, to 20 p.c. in Hamilton and 20.8 p.c. in Windsor. The general increase in the cities was 10.3 p.c., as compared with a gain of 7.8 p.c. in other parts of Canada, while the increase in the Dominion as a whole was nine p.c. Nevertheless, the composite index for the eight leading cities, at 118.9, was below that for other parts of Canada, being also lower than the general index for the Dominion; the discrepancy, however, was the smallest since 1933. Prior to that, the index number for the eight leading cities as a whole was slightly above the Canada figure.

The fact that industrial activity in the eight cities has in recent years lagged behind that in the Dominion as a whole has been mentioned in previous annual reviews of employment, but is of sufficient importance to warrant reiteration, being closely associated with the incidence of unemployment. The three factors mainly contributing to this situation may again be stated as follows:- (1) the higher-than-average level of industrial activity prevailing in the industries which are normally carried on in rural areas, such as logging, mining and food canning; road construction and maintenance has in recent years also entered the picture to an important extent. (2) The unemployment relief projects which during the 1930's, were undertaken on a greater or lesser scale, and in many cases outside the municipalities, notably work on the highways. (3) The tendency of industry to move from the larger to the smaller centres, where taxation and wages are frequently lower.

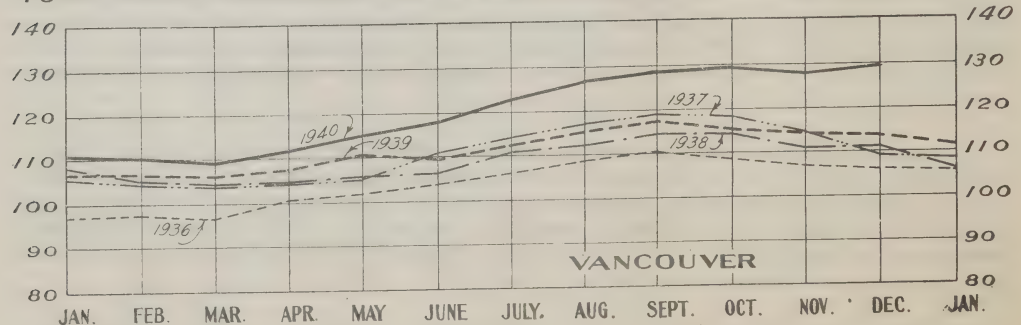
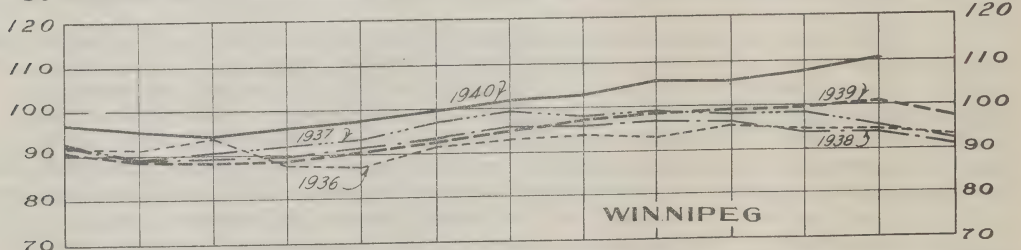
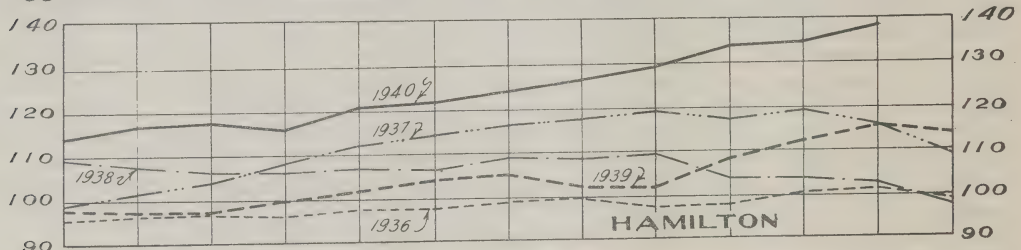
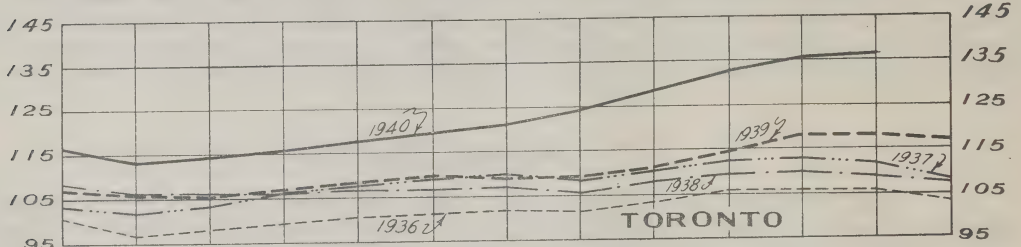
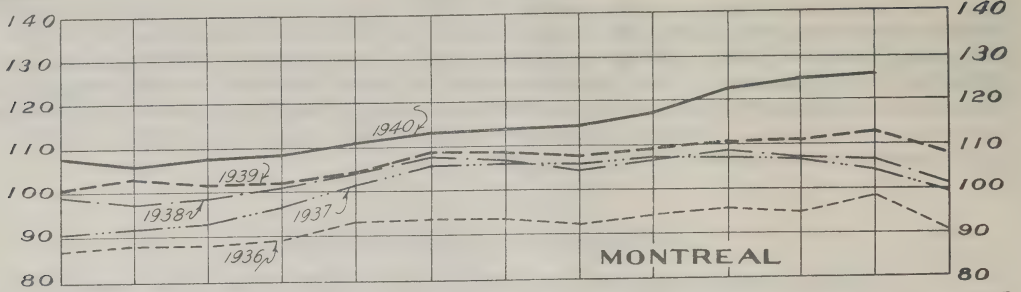
The greater rate of increase during 1940 in the eight cities than elsewhere, was largely due to the existence of plant and equipment which could be readily adapted to war-time production, as well as to the concentration of more or less skilled labour in the larger centres; for example, 56.1 p.c. of the total number on the payroll of the co-operating iron and steel manufacturers at Dec. 1

1/ In 1940, just under 50 p.c. of all employees reported by factories belonged to these eight centres.

Chart 5

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING CITIES 1936 - 1940

1926=100



were reported by establishments in the eight municipalities above enumerated. This is probably an extreme example of concentration, but it has an important effect upon the prevailing level of activity in the cities, owing to the great demands made recently upon the heavy industries. In passing, it may be noted that a number of the war industries being established have been located in the smaller municipalities, no doubt with a view to the decentralization of industrial production, as well as for other practical reasons connected with the supply and housing of labour.

The following are the annual index numbers of employment in Canada, in the eight leading cities and in other parts of the Dominion since 1928:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Elsewhere</u>
1929	119.0	119.3	118.9
1930	113.4	114.2	112.9
1931	102.5	104.3	101.1
1932	87.5	90.2	85.3
1933	83.4	83.0	83.7
1934	96.0	88.2	102.1
1935	99.4	93.1	104.5
1936	103.7	97.7	108.4
1937	114.1	105.8	120.8
1938	111.8	105.7	116.7
1939	113.9	107.8	118.8
1940	124.2	118.9	128.1

The table shows that while employment generally in the Dominion in 1940 was 4.4 p.c. above the all-time maximum of 1929, and in the smaller urban and rural areas was 7.7 p.c. higher, that in the eight leading cities as a unit has not yet reached the 1929 level.

On the whole, employment in manufacturing, communications, trade, services and construction in the larger cities in 1940 was not so active as in other parts of the Dominion, a continuation of the situation noted in immediately preceding years. The greatest difference in this respect was again in construction, whose index for the cities averaged 62.1, compared with the Canada figure of 90.7; in building, the figure stood at 64.7 in the eight cities, as against that of 83.5 in other sections of the Dominion. In transportation, however, employment in the cities has in recent years been in a more favourable position, the 1940 index, at 92.7, being a few points above the Canada index of 89.7.

Montreal.

The staffs of the 1,774 Montreal firms making returns averaged 178,519 persons, while the 1940 mean index, at 114.7, was higher than in any other year of the record except 1929, when it stood at 115.3. There were ten monthly increases in employment during 1940, a record equalled only by that in 1925 during the nineteen years for which statistics have been segregated for Montreal. In the latest period of expansion, some 33,000 men and women were added to the working forces of the employers whose statistics were tabulated; this was the largest increase ever indicated.

In 1939, there had been eight general increases, and these had been on a smaller scale; a personnel of 164,901 had been employed in that year by the 1,684 co-operating establishments. The index rose from 108.0 at Jan. 1, 1940, to 126.9 at the beginning of December, when activity was at its maximum in the period for which data are available.

Manufacturing on the whole showed improvement in many months, and was uniformly more active than in the same part of 1939. The index, at 125.6, was considerably above the average of 107.1 in the preceding twelve months, being also higher than in any earlier year of the record. In the past eight or ten years, the general level of manufacturing in Montreal has been lower than that for the province of Quebec, or for Canada as a whole.

There was improvement over 1939 in all branches of manufacturing, notably in food, textile, tobacco and beverage and iron and steel products. The index number in iron and steel was higher than in any other year except 1929, while those in the other industries enumerated were at the peak for the record.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, communications, transportation and trade reported greater activity; construction, on the other hand, was quieter than in either 1938 or 1939. This curtailment was mainly due to a smaller programme of unemployment relief work.

Quebec.

Employment in Quebec City during 1940 showed only three general declines, which were in the winter months. From the low to the high point of industrial activity, the index rose by nearly 32 points, to 149.0 at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1; this was the maximum figure so far recorded, while the average for 1940, at 126.4, also exceeded that for any other year. The staffs of the 213 employers furnishing data averaged 17,569, as compared with the average of 16,714 reported by 209 firms in 1939.

Manufacturing establishments generally afforded more employment in 1940, the annual index standing at 134.3, as against 106.9 in the preceding year; leather plants were not so busy but other branches reported much larger working forces. Employment in transportation and construction was quiet.

Toronto.

Advances were recorded during ten months of 1940, with the result that the index at the close of the year was nearly twenty points higher than it had been at the beginning; the annual figure was the maximum so far reached. The employees of the 1,803 establishments co-operating during 1940 averaged 159,234, while in the preceding twelve months, the average staff of the 1,729 reporting employers was 140,565.

The manufacturing division showed an important advance, the average index, at 126.0, being many points above the 1939 figure of 108.9; it was also higher than in any other year for which data are available. The 1940 mean in this city was fractionally above that in Montreal; in these centres, the index of factory employment continued below that for the province in which the city is situated, and was also lower than in the Dominion as a whole. In Toronto, the food, textile, printing

and publishing and iron and steel industries were brisker, the greatest increase in employment being in the last-named, where the index rose by over 40 p.c. to 140.6, its all-time maximum. This figure was above that for iron and steel in the Dominion as a whole, although it was slightly below the Ontario index.

Transportation, communications, construction and trade reported improvement over 1939; the situation in transportation was more favourable than in any other year since 1931, while construction was brisker than in other years since 1932. The index in trade reached a new peak in 1940, when it averaged 138.1; it was, however, a few points below the figure for Canada as a whole.

Ottawa.

There were advances in industrial employment in Ottawa during eight months of last year, two more than in 1939, when the average index, at 108.4, was 10.7 points lower than that of 119.1 in the year under review. Manufacturing reported greater employment in all divisions. Trade showed further improvement, the index reaching a new high level at 149.4, a figure slightly above the Dominion average. Construction was also brisker. An average payroll of 16,181 workers was employed by the 234 firms whose data were received, as compared with the 1939 average of 14,702, reported by 226 employers.

In addition to the employees of these firms, the Dominion Government employed in Ottawa 14,045 men and women at Mar. 31, 1940, compared with 11,848 at the same date in 1939; the latest figure is subject to revision. Under continued pressure of war work, these numbers have probably shown a further increase in recent months.

Hamilton.

Industrial activity in Hamilton during 1940 displayed marked expansion, which was largely associated with the war effort; the result was a higher level of employment than in any other year of the record, except 1929. The 1940 mean index was 124.4, as compared with 103.7 in 1939, 112.1 in 1937, and 128.4 in 1929, the year of maximum activity. The 333 co-operating establishments employed an average working force of 40,591 persons; in 1939, 325 employers reported 33,680 workers, on the average.

Showing an almost continuously upward movement during the twelve months, manufacturing in this city generally afforded more employment than in any other year for which statistics are available. On the whole, all branches reported heightened activity; the largest advances were in iron and steel and electrical apparatus, while textile factories were also very busy. The index of factory employment was 127.2 in 1940, compared with 103.9 in 1939, an improvement which exceeded that shown in the Dominion as a whole in the similar comparison. As in most of the cities for which data are separately tabulated, construction in Hamilton was relatively dull, although the index averaged 71.8, or 16.6 points higher than in the preceding year; in 1932, however, the figure had been 122.9. Trade, on the whole, afforded more employment than in 1939, reflecting the high level of business activity prevailing in the city during 1940.

Windsor.

The index number of employment in Windsor averaged 161.2, and the recorded payrolls of the 194 co-operating firms averaged 22,293 workers in 1940, compared with the mean index of 133.4, and with 18,418 employees in 195 establishments reported during the preceding year. The previous peak year in the record was 1929, when the index was 153.2. Manufacturing showed general expansion during the year under review, the index averaging 179.1, or 33.6 points higher than in 1939. Automobile and other factories reported heightened activity in most months. In construction, the index stood at 48.4, as compared with 39.9 in the year before.

Winnipeg.

Although there was a considerable gain in Winnipeg during 1940, the general level of employment in that city continued lower than in any other of the municipal areas for which separate data are compiled. Nevertheless, business activity, as reflected in payroll figures, was the highest in the decade. The unfavourable agricultural situation in many recent years has particularly affected business conditions in Winnipeg, intensifying the ill-effects of the more general depression from which the other larger centres have also suffered.

During 1940, improvement was indicated in eight months, the same number of monthly increases as in the preceding year; the expansion, which was greater than that reported in any other year of the record, raised the index by 15.8 points to 110.2 at Dec. 1, 1940, its maximum since the latter part of 1930. The annual index, at 101.0, was also the highest average since that for 1930, but it was decidedly lower than the Dominion mean of 124.2.

The manufacturing division as a whole was more active during the year under review than in 1939, the index averaging 108.3, compared with 98.8 in the preceding twelve months; the latest figure was also the highest in ten years. There were advances in food, iron and steel and textile plants, while printing and publishing was not quite so brisk. Transportation, construction and trade reported heightened employment in Winnipeg, although they continued below the level in many other parts of the country. An average staff of 44,173 was employed by the 535 firms whose data were tabulated during the twelve months under review, compared with 40,799 employees in 520 establishments in 1939.

Vancouver.

Information was furnished by 547 employers in Vancouver with an average payroll of 40,646 workers in 1940, while in the preceding year, the means were 508 firms and 36,933 employees. The 1940 index averaged 120.2, being slightly higher than the previous maximum annual figure of 111.4 in 1939.

Manufacturing showed consistent improvement over 1939, the index, at 138.8, being over twenty points above that of the year before; these were the highest annual figures recorded in the period for which manufacturing indexes are available for Vancouver. The lumber trades were more active, and other branches of factory employment also reported a generally larger volume of employment than in earlier years of the record. Communications showed little general change; transportation on the whole was quieter, while construction, services and trade afforded more employment.

Index Numbers in Eight Leading Cities.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2, and Chart 4 illustrates the fluctuations of employment in the larger centres during the last few years, the curves being based upon the figures given in Table 2.

6. - EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

1. MANUFACTURING.

Continuous expansion was shown in manufacturing from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1940, a record which is unique in the twenty years for which statistics are available; in 1939 there were ten monthly advances, also an unusually large number. During 1940, more than 136,000 men and women were added to the reported staffs, the gains being widely distributed, both geographically and industrially. The general index rose from 118.2 at Jan. 1, to an all-time maximum of 144.7 at the beginning of December, an increase of 22.4 p.c., which compared very favourably with the average gain of rather less than ten p.c. indicated from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in the experience of the years, 1921-1939.

The percentage advance in 1940 exceeds that indicated in any ^{other} twelve months for which data are available, while the average index, at 131.3, was not only higher than any other annual average, but was considerably above the figure for any month in the period, 1921-1939, being, indeed, also higher than in any of the first seven months of the year under review. The latest average was 16.9 p.c. above the 1939 mean, exceeding by 12.1 p.c. the previous, all-time maximum of 117.1 in 1929.

The following shows the percentage that the index for each month of the year under review constituted of the corresponding figure in 1939:-

1940, Jan. 1	.....	113.3	May 1	.....	116.0	Sept. 1	.....	120.0
Feb. 1	.....	113.7	June 1	.....	116.0	Oct. 1	.....	120.1
Mar. 1	.....	114.6	July 1	.....	117.1	Nov. 1	.....	118.4
Apr. 1	.....	115.2	Aug. 1	.....	119.1	Dec. 1	.....	118.4

1940 Average 116.9

According to this table, the rate of improvement in 1940 over the same month of 1939 rose steadily from January to October. The first reaction of the manufacturing industries to war-time demands became evident in the late autumn of 1939, when particularly marked expansion had been shown; the increases at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1940, over the same months of 1939 were therefore rather smaller than those indicated in the comparison with the months preceding the outbreak of hostilities. Nevertheless, the increases shown in the last two reports over the corresponding periods in 1939, were above the average for the year.

The following table contains the annual index numbers of employment in manufacturing in the last twenty years, based on 1926 as 100; the favourable position of the 1940 average is emphasized by the comparison with the figures for other years for which statistics are available:-

1936-1940



1921	....	87.7	1926	....	99.61/	1931	....	95.3	1936	....	103.4
1922	....	88.3	1927	....	103.4	1932	....	84.4	1937	....	114.4
1923	....	96.6	1928	....	110.1	1933	....	80.9	1938	....	111.0
1924	....	92.4	1929	....	117.1	1934	....	90.2	1939	....	112.3
1925	....	93.0	1930	....	109.0	1935	....	97.1	1940	....	131.3

In 1940, returns were tabulated from 6,643 manufacturers employing, on the average, 675,083 operatives, as compared with the mean of 574,602 reported by the 6,372 establishments making returns in 1939. The average staff of the manufacturers reporting in 1940 was 101.6, compared with that of just over 90 in the preceding year; the average employees in 1940 ranged from 94 in January to almost 110 in December.

In regard to many of the various industrial groups, it should be pointed out that the lines ordinarily produced may have altered, or may have been added to, as a result of war-time demands on industry. Where such cases are known to the Bureau, efforts have been made to include the employees on the new products in the appropriate industrial classification, but there are undoubtedly many cases where the information necessary for the re-coding is lacking. In other cases, the employers are unable to segregate the staffs working on the new products from those employed on the more usual classes of commodities. These qualifications apply more particularly to the manufacturing industries.

Index numbers for some 43 divisions and sub-divisions of manufacturing are given for the last three years in table 4 at the end of this report, while Chart 5 shows the course of employment in manufacturing as a whole since 1925, curves being plotted for both the crude and the seasonally-adjusted indexes. Other charts depict the fluctuations in manufacturing in relation to those of other industries, and in certain branches of manufacturing in relation to manufacturing as a whole.

Animal Products - Edible.- Employment in this group showed advances during eight months of 1940, the index rising from its minimum of 131.3 at Mar. 1 to 174.9 at the maximum at the beginning of September; in the preceding year, the period of expansion had extended over five months, and employment had not then attained so high a level. The mean index in the animal food group averaged 150.4 in 1940, compared with 139.0 in 1939. Fish-preserving, meat-packing and dairying plants were active. The payrolls of the 324 employers furnishing statistics averaged 29,436 workers, varying between 25,495 at Mar. 1 and 34,318 at the beginning of September; in the year before, 316 co-operating firms reported an average working force of 26,964 persons.

Leather and Products.- Leather factories, on the whole, afforded more employment during the year under review than in 1939, or any earlier year for which information is available. An average staff of 24,759 employees was recorded by the 340 co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 120.6, as compared with 113.4 in 1939. Footwear factories in most months of the year under review were decidedly more active, employment averaging considerably higher; there were also gains in tanneries and in the production of other leather goods.

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

Lumber Products.— The advances indicated in the lumber trades during eight months of 1940 were on a much larger scale than in 1939; although the declines in the remaining months were also more pronounced, employment was on the whole at a higher level, the index averaging 93.9, compared with 82.6 in 1939. The latest figure is the highest since 1929. The payrolls of the 975 firms furnishing data, ranged between 41,920 persons at the beginning of January, and 58,252 at Oct. 1, averaging 50,774 in the twelve months, as compared with the 1939 mean of 44,351 persons employed in 927 establishments. Rough and dressed lumber mills, responding to a greater demand for their products at home and abroad, were generally brisker than in any of the preceding ten years. In furniture plants, the favourable comparison goes back to 1931, while other lumber-using establishments, notably ship-yards, were decidedly active.

Musical Instruments.— Employment in musical instruments factories was brisker than in any other year since 1930, according to statements from 36 firms whose staffs averaged 1,853; this was an increase of 408 over the preceding twelve months. The mean index stood at 65.0 in 1940, compared with 50.6 in 1939. While the production of wireless apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which continues to be seriously affected by the popularity of radios, it is probable that certain other products, in addition to musical instruments, are now being manufactured in such plants.

Plant Products, Edible.— The preparation of vegetable food products generally afforded more employment than in any preceding year, sugar refineries, bakeries and chocolate and confectionery factories, canneries, flour and cereal mills and other classes indicating a higher level of activity. An average working force of 40,012 persons was employed by the 550 co-operating establishments, whose personnel ranged in number from 35,160 at Apr. 1, to 52,824 at the beginning of October. The mean index in the edible plant products group was 130.3, several points higher than its previous maximum of 122.8 in 1939.

Pulp and paper.— The pulp and paper group as a whole experienced widespread improvement during 1940, mainly in pulp and paper mills, but also in the printing and publishing and paper products divisions. There were additions to the staffs in seven months as compared with an expansion period of eight months in 1939; the number then taken on, however, was smaller. The staffs of the 717 employers making returns averaged 72,264, and the index 116.4, as compared with the mean index of 108.2 in the preceding year, when 700 plants had reported 67,076 men and women. Of the 1940 aggregate, 32,562 employees were classified in the manufacture of pulp and paper, 11,404 in paper products and 28,208 in printing and publishing establishments.

Rubber Products.— Activity in rubber factories showed a considerable advance over 1939, when employment was, in turn, at a higher level than in any other year since 1930. The latest annual index stood at 112.2, as compared with 108.4 in 1939. The payrolls of the 53 establishments supplying information during 1940 averaged 14,030, ranging between 13,429 workers at June 1, and 15,005 at the beginning of November; in the preceding year, the employees had averaged 13,546, and the number of returns tabulated monthly, 54.

Textile Products.— The textile industries gained in many months of 1940, resulting in a new all-time maximum of employment. The index stood at 144.1,

many points above the 1939 figure of 121.5; it was also higher than the previous peak figure of 125.6 in 1937.

An average staff of 125,380 was employed by the co-operating manufacturers, who numbered 1,227; in 1939, some 1,161 firms provided work for an average of 105,616 men and women. The employees reported in the year under review increased from 114,906 at Jan. 1, to 132,901 at Nov. 1. The cotton, woollen, silk, hosiery and knitting, garment and personal furnishings and other branches of this group showed greater activity than in preceding years, while the upward movement extended to all five economic areas.

Tobacco.- Statements were compiled from 47 firms, whose working forces averaged 10,408 persons in 1940, when the mean index was 126.1. Tobacco factories were brisker during most months, and generally afforded more employment than in any earlier year for which data are available. The 1939 index had been 114.6.

Beverages.- According to information from 149 manufacturers, a high level of activity was maintained in the beverage industries; their staffs averaged 9,823 in 1940, while the index, at 179.0, was a few points above the 1939 figure of 172.0.

Chemical and Allied Products.- In response to war-time demands, employment in the chemical group rose to unprecedented heights. The 1940 indexes averaged 197.3, as compared with 161.9 in 1939, the previous maximum. An average staff of 25,433 was reported by the 324 establishments whose statistics were tabulated. In the preceding year, the 301 co-operating firms had a working force of 18,873 men and women, on the average.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.- These industries reported somewhat greater activity in 1940 than in any preceding year since 1931. The average index was 101.0, many points higher than the 1939 figure of 88.3. To show the variation experienced by this group in recent years, it may be stated that at the 1933 low, the index was only 55.6, while in 1929, the year of maximum activity, it had stood at 126.2. For the twelve months under review, 221 factories recorded an average payroll of 11,429 persons, ranging from 9,357 at Mar. 1, 1940, to 13,050 at the beginning of November. The 218 firms making returns in the preceding year had an average of 9,895 employees.

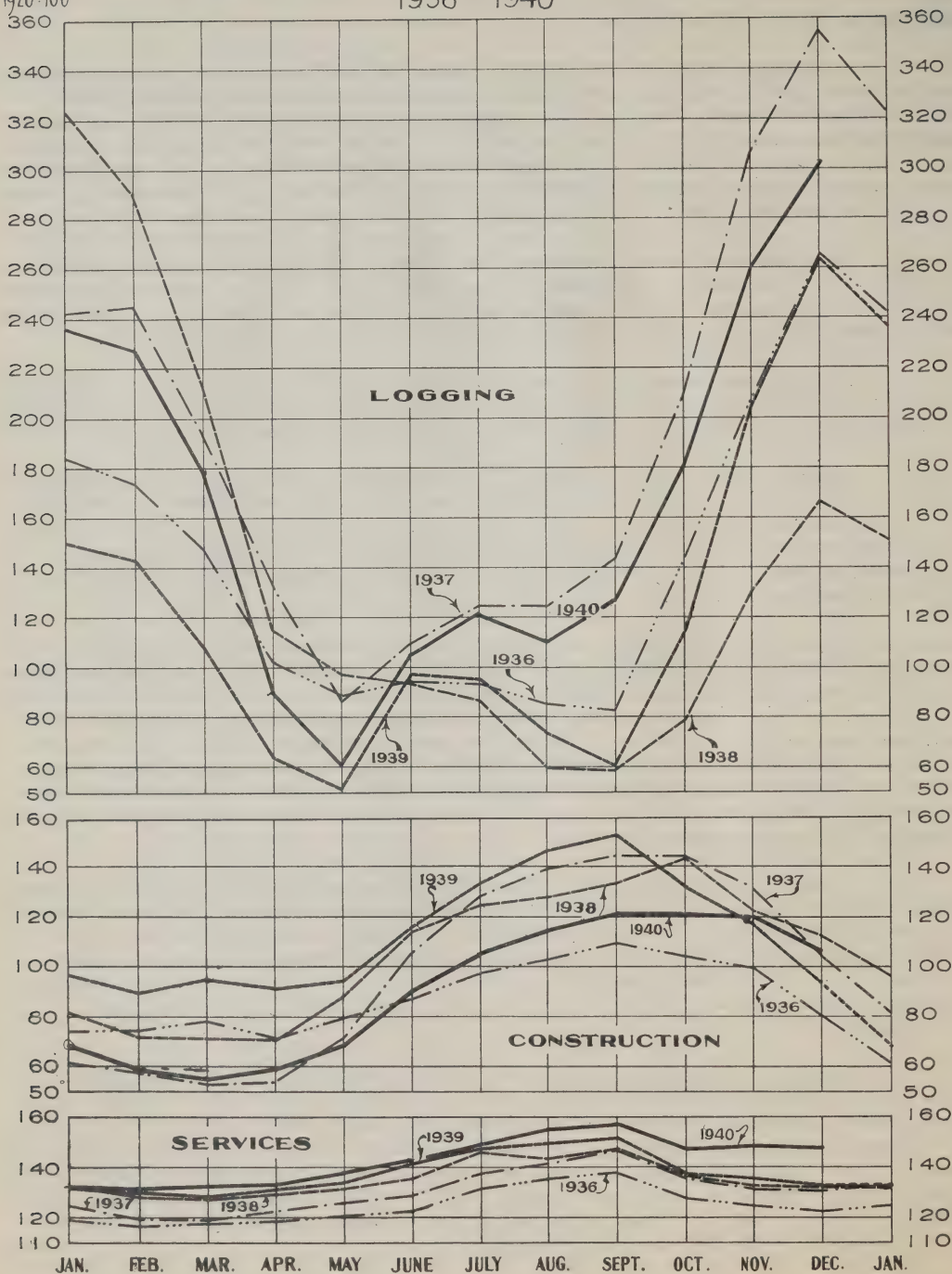
Electric Light and Power.- The number reported as engaged about electric light and power plants was between four and five p.c. greater in 1940 than in 1939, when the index averaged 132.8, as compared with 139.2 in the year under review. The aggregate staffs of the 103 co-operating stations averaged 17,666; in 1939, 100 central electric plants reported 16,819 employees, on the average. Intensification of general industrial activity has had a beneficial effect upon these utilities.

Electrical Apparatus.- Employment in this division, which includes a considerable proportion of the manufacturers producing radios and equipment, was, on the whole, in greater volume than in any other year of the record except 1930. In the last quarter, the index reached new, all-time peaks; at Dec. 1, it was 178.0, nearly 28 p.c. above the 1940 low figure, reported early in the year. The 127 firms making returns had, on the average, 20,923 workers, and the mean index was 153.5, as compared with 125 employers of 17,674 persons, and an annual index of 130.4 in 1939. The 1930 mean had been 157.1.

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1936 - 1940

1926=100



Iron and Steel Products.-- The employment afforded by iron and steel works increased uninterruptedly from the first of January to the end of the year, there being monthly increases ranging between 1.4 p.c. and 5.7 p.c. By Dec. 1, the index had risen to 158.5, showing the unprecedented gain of 44.1 p.c. over the first of the year. The annual average in 1940 was 129.0. This was considerably higher than the mean of 97.6 in the preceding year, and also exceeded the previous maximum index of 125.2 in 1929, while the figure for Dec. 1, 1940, already stated as 158.5, was decidedly above the 1929 peak of 137.6 at May 1.

The aggregate working force of the 951 iron and steel plants co-operating during the year under review averaged 170,553 persons; in 1939, the mean of the 922 reporting establishments was 127,738. The labour force per establishment, standing at 210 at Dec. 1, averaged 179 in 1940, as compared with 139 in the preceding year.

All branches of iron and steel showed important and almost continuous expansion in 1940, the rate of improvement being accelerated as the war effort gained momentum. The increases in the plants turning out vehicles for use on land, sea and air were particularly noteworthy. The crude, rolled and forged, general machinery, heating appliance, structural iron and steel, foundry and machine shop and many other lines also indicated impressive gains in the year under review, which saw the establishment of many all-time high levels of employment in the heavy industries.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.-- Employment generally in this division was extremely active as compared with earlier years of the record; the index averaged 188.3, as compared with the previous maximum of 158.1 in 1939. The reported employees numbered 29,908, on the average, and were engaged in 201 factories, as compared with the 1939 mean of 24,879 workers in 188 plants. Additions to staffs were recorded in ten months of last year, when the index rose uninterruptedly from its minimum of 165.2 at Feb. 1, to its peak of 218.9 at Dec. 1; in 1939, the range had been just over eighteen points to the high of 169.2 at Dec. 1. The smelting and refining and the aluminum and other base metal industries showed marked increases in the year under review.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.-- There were gains in seven months of 1940, when the index averaged 170.6, or nine p.c. higher than that of 156.5 in the preceding year. Statements were received monthly from 99 firms, whose staffs included 13,508 persons; in 1939, the average had been 12,547 employees, in 100 establishments. Oil refineries continued active during 1940, and improvement was also shown in other branches of the non-metallic mineral division.

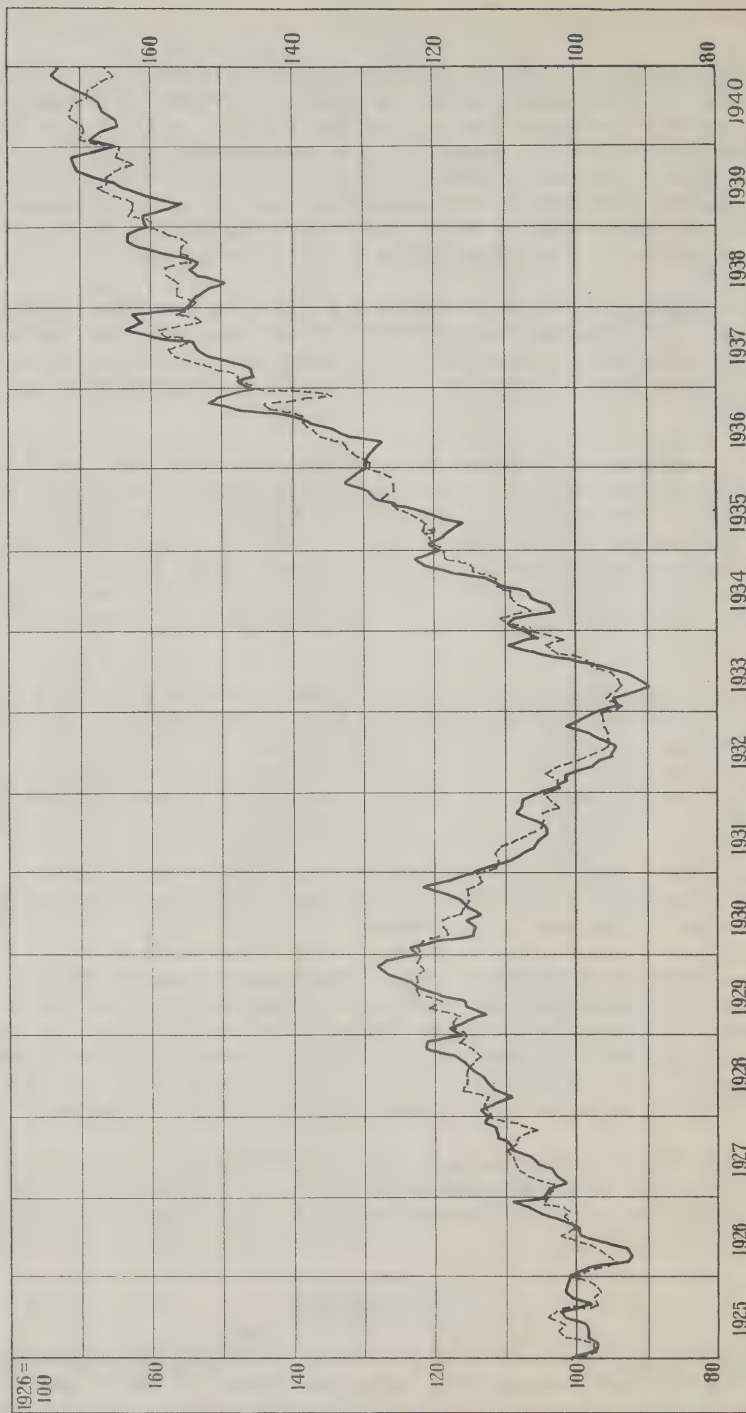
Other Manufacturing Industries.-- Fur factories, on the whole, afforded more employment, the 1940 index averaging 114.1, as against 100.1 in the preceding year. The production of miscellaneous manufactured products also showed a further advance; the index stood at 153.6, or 7.7 p.c. higher than in the preceding year.

2. - LOGGING.

Logging was more active than in 1939, or any previous year for which statistics are available except 1937, when the index, at 189.3, was many points higher than the latest figure of 166.9. The usual seasonal losses were indicated in the first few months of the year under review, and, following brief activity

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MINING ESTABLISHMENTS

1925 TO 1940



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

during the river-driving seasons, there was a further decline at mid-summer. From Aug. 1, however, there were pronounced increases in the numbers employed in bush work, the Dec. 1 index, at 303.6, having been exceeded only in three months of the winter of 1937-38.

There was no general change as compared with 1939 in British Columbia, but elsewhere the averages were decidedly higher. The working force of the 416 logging firms throughout the Dominion, furnishing data during 1940 averaged 49,278; the reported payrolls varied between 31,031 at June 1 and 89,980 at the first of December. In 1939, the 392 employers co-operating had an average of 34,814 men on their payrolls.

In previous issues, the difficulty of collecting statistics covering bush operations has been mentioned; this is due to the fact that many of the larger operators let their wood contracts to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement, from whom in many cases it is impossible to obtain data, at any rate in time for inclusion in the monthly surveys of employment. Nevertheless, the size of the sample in logging is probably greater than in previous years.

3.- MINING.

The trend in mining as a whole was upward in eight months of 1940, when employment was in rather greater volume than in 1939, the previous maximum for this record; the annual index was 168.4, compared with 163.8 in the preceding year.

In coal-mining, the index averaged 91.3, or slightly above the 1939 figure of 89.3. The labour force of the 105 co-operating operators included 25,064 workers in 1940, as against a mean of 24,384 employees in 103 mines in the preceding year.

Employment in the extraction of metallic ores generally was greater than in 1939, or any other year for which statistics are available; the annual index, at 350.9, was a few points above the average of 343.1 in the preceding twelve months. The index varied between 342.4 at Jan. 1, and 354.9 at June 1. The staffs of the 210 reporting firms averaged 43,983 during the year under review, compared with 42,548 in 233 mines during 1939. War-time demands for both precious and base metals resulted in the maintenance of a high level of activity among producing mines; however, in a number of cases it was reported that prospecting and development operations were curtailed.

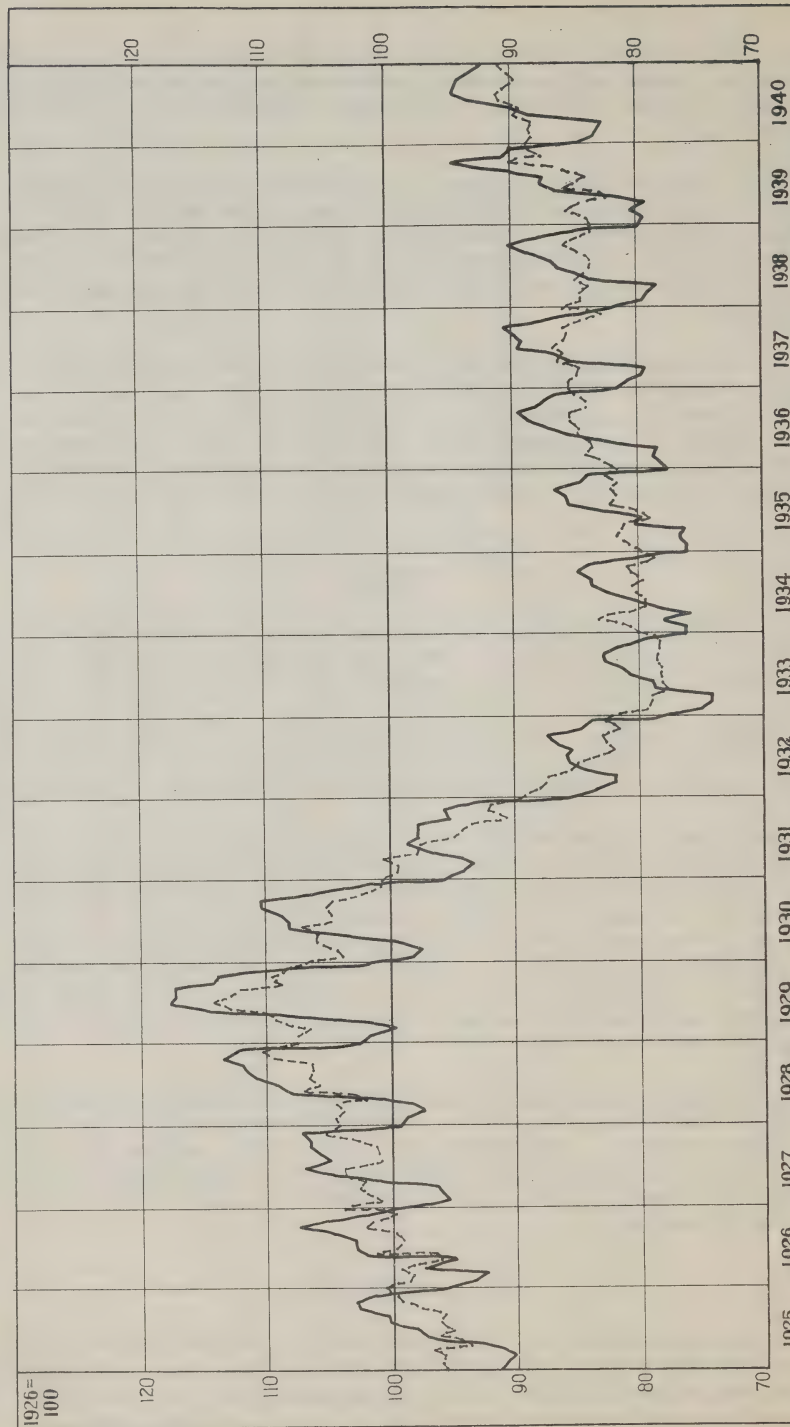
Non-metallic minerals, other than coal, afforded more employment in 1940 than in any earlier year since 1920. The index averaged 142.6, or 5.1 p.c. above the 1939 figure of 135.7. An average payroll of 9,571 persons was employed during 1940 by the 103 co-operating firms, while those reporting in the preceding year had a mean of 9,052. Quarries and other divisions coming under this heading recorded a rather better situation.

4.- TRANSPORTATION.

Transportation generally gained slightly as compared with 1939, and also showed moderate improvement over preceding years since 1931. The index averaged 89.7 in the twelve months under review, as compared with 85.6 in 1939. The transportation and storage companies whose returns were tabulated, employed, on the

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN TRANSPORTATION ESTABLISHMENTS

1925 - 1940



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1928 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

average, 109,071 workers, as compared with the mean of 103,640 reported by the 505 employers co-operating in the preceding year.

In the steam railway division, the index averaged 78.6, as compared with 74.9 in 1939. An average working force of 62,732 employees was indicated, compared with 59,629 in the year before.

Street railways and cartage and storage companies, to the number of 307 with an average staff of 30,814, afforded a greater volume of employment, the annual index being 133.0, as compared with 126.0 in the preceding year; the latest figure was the highest ever recorded. Shipping and stevedoring, on the whole, showed a slight increase from 1939. The mean index was 83.0, while the indicated employees averaged 15,524, varying between 11,277 persons at Feb. 1, and 18,328 at the beginning of September. The 1939 annual index was 81.1. A shortage of vessels resulting from war time conditions retarded shipping operations in some months.

5.- COMMUNICATIONS.

The communications division was rather more active, the mean index being 87.2, compared with 84.4 in 1939. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 23,304 employees, of whom 17,588 were engaged on telephones and 5,716 on telegraphs. Both these classes were somewhat busier than in the preceding year, when the average employees numbered 22,541; of these, 17,086 were engaged in telephonic communications. When employment in these industries was at the maximum in 1929, the index number averaged 120.6. The difference is, of course, partly due to the growing use of mechanical instead of manual equipment in the telephone division, in which the decline from the peak is greater than in the telegraph group.

6.- CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

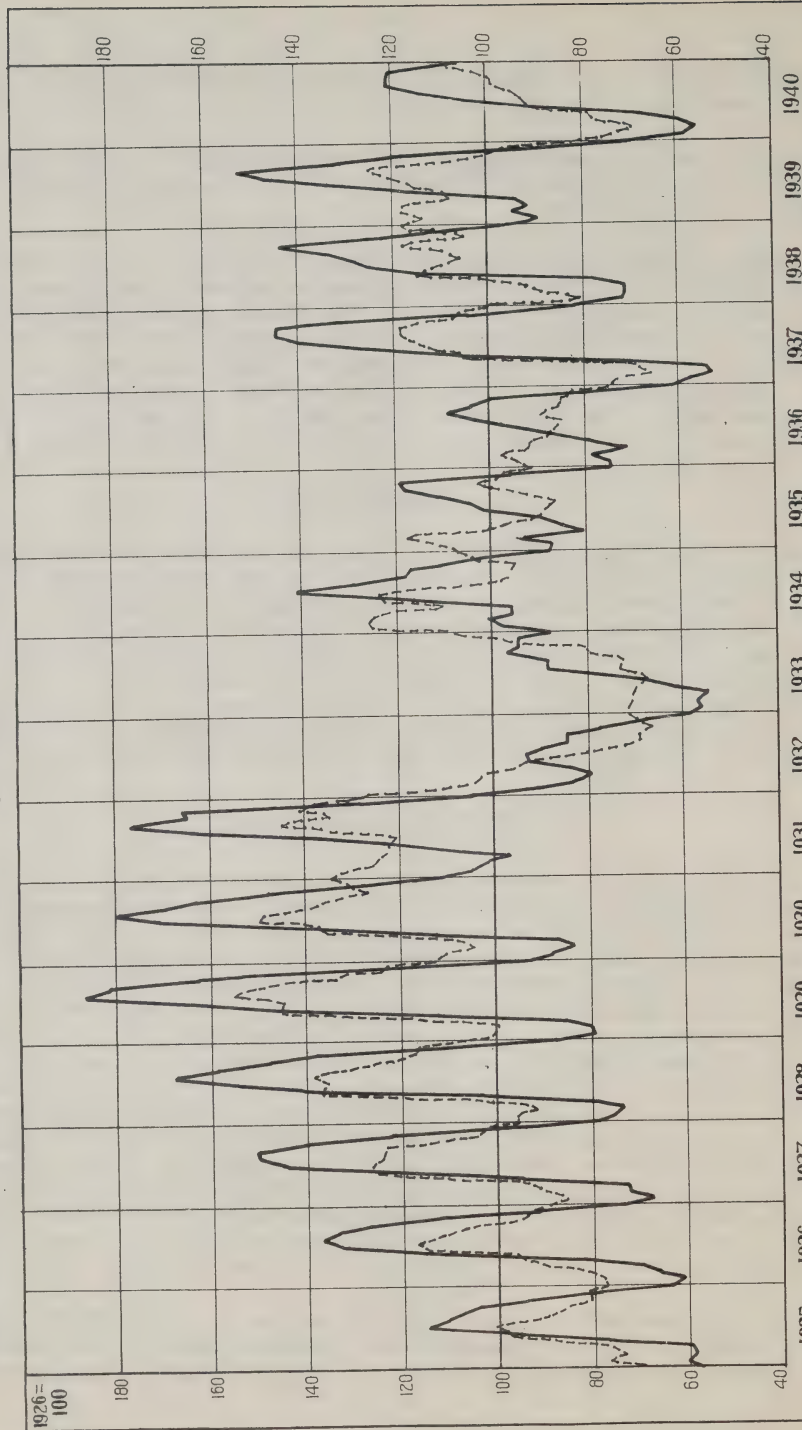
There were general advances in construction in six months of 1940, during which period approximately 79,500 workers were taken on by the co-operating contractors. In the preceding twelve months, increases had also been recorded on six occasions, and the number of persons then added to the reported payrolls had been about the same, but larger losses had been indicated in the final quarter of the year. Nevertheless, employment on the whole was quieter in 1940, due to curtailment in work on the highways, which in recent years has been undertaken to a large extent for the relief of unemployment.^{1/} In the year under review, the need for such projects very appreciably diminished, and as a matter of policy, it was decided to postpone until the end of the war all work which is not immediately necessary. Consequently, while there was a substantial increase in building work, and railway construction and maintenance was also brisker, the reduction in the numbers employed on roads resulted in a decline in the construction group as a whole. The index of employment averaged 90.7 in 1940, compared with 113.0 in 1939. The forces of the 1,312 co-operating construction firms aggregated 110,030 in the year under review, varying from 67,065 at Mar. 1, to 147,112 at the beginning of October.

Building construction gained in eight months in 1940, and throughout the year, was decidedly more active than in 1939. The mean index in the latest year, at 83.5, was many points above that of 62.1 in 1939; it was also the highest figure

1/ See footnote on page 4.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN CONSTRUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1940



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

recorded since 1931. The average number of persons employed by the 887 reporting contractors was 35,869. In 1939, 852 contractors had reported an average of 26,338 employees.

As already stated in connection with logging, there exists a marked tendency for the larger contractors to sublet their contracts, by trades, to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have fewer than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish current data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly substantially in excess of that covered in these statistics. This has been a factor of particular importance in the last few years, when much of the considerable volume of work resulting from the National Housing Act and the Government Home Improvement Plan, being carried out by the smaller contractors, will not have been reflected in the monthly surveys of employment.

Road construction, as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, generally afforded substantially less employment than in 1939; the reported pay-rolls averaged 46,899, ranging between 25,794 at Mar. 1 and 64,128 at the beginning of September. In 1939, the average had been 83,672. The 1940 indexes averaged 122.1, compared with 218.8 in 1939; the latest figure is the lowest since 1926.

As already stated, employment in railway construction and maintenance generally was more active than in the preceding year. The working forces averaged 27,265, as compared with 26,255 in 1939, when the number of reporting employers was four higher, at 33. The mean index was 68.3, while in 1939 it was 65.6. In 1928, when activity was at its maximum in this record of twenty years, an average payroll of 46,148 persons was reported, and the mean index stood at 116.7.

7.- SERVICES.

In the service division, monthly data were furnished by 598 firms, whose employees averaged 31,659. Expansion was shown during nine months, while the volume of employment each month was rather greater than in the same month of 1939. The index averaged 143.2, compared with 137.4 in the preceding year, the previous maximum. Despite a falling-off in the tourist trade, hotels and restaurants were slightly busier, on the whole, than in 1939, and laundering and dry-cleaning establishments also reported larger working forces.

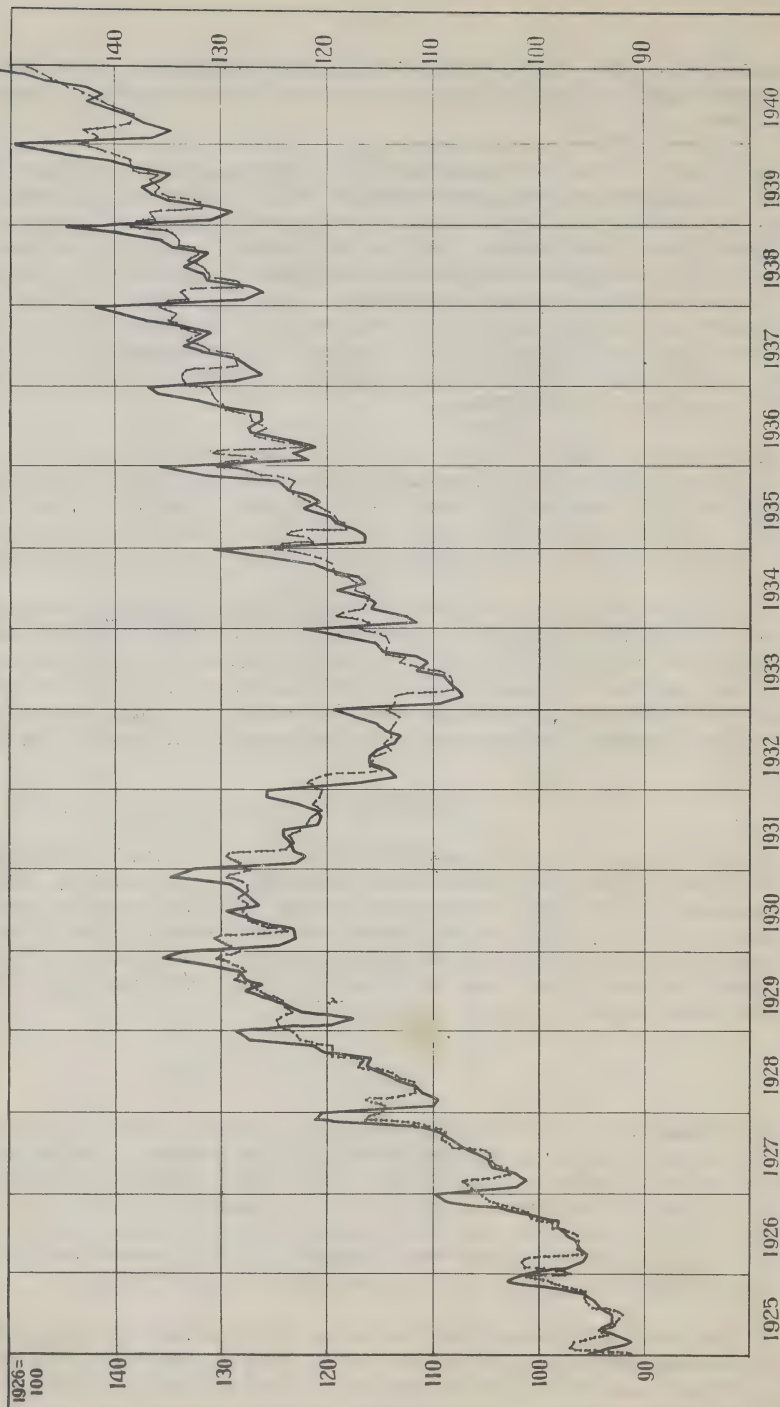
8.- TRADE.

Employment in trade reached a new high level in 1940 in most parts of the Dominion, in response to the continued growth in the general population, as well as to the marked gain in industrial activity. There were general declines in the personnel of trading establishments in only three months of last year, when the index averaged 142.9, compared with 136.6 in 1939, the previous peak. The payrolls of the 2,108 firms co-operating in 1940 averaged 138,384 persons, while in the preceding year 127,624 employees had been reported by 1,983 firms.

Of the staffs indicated in the trade group during the twelve months under review, 104,193 members were employed in retail stores, in which activity was relatively greater than in wholesale houses. In recent years, there has been a

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADING ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1940



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

growing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, a change in organization which has no doubt been a factor in raising the index of employment in trade to its present high level.

TABLE SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions in the last three years, together with annual averages since 1926, while the trend of employment in some 60 industries during the years, 1938-40, is shown in Table 4.^{1/} The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees in the specified industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1 of the indicated years.

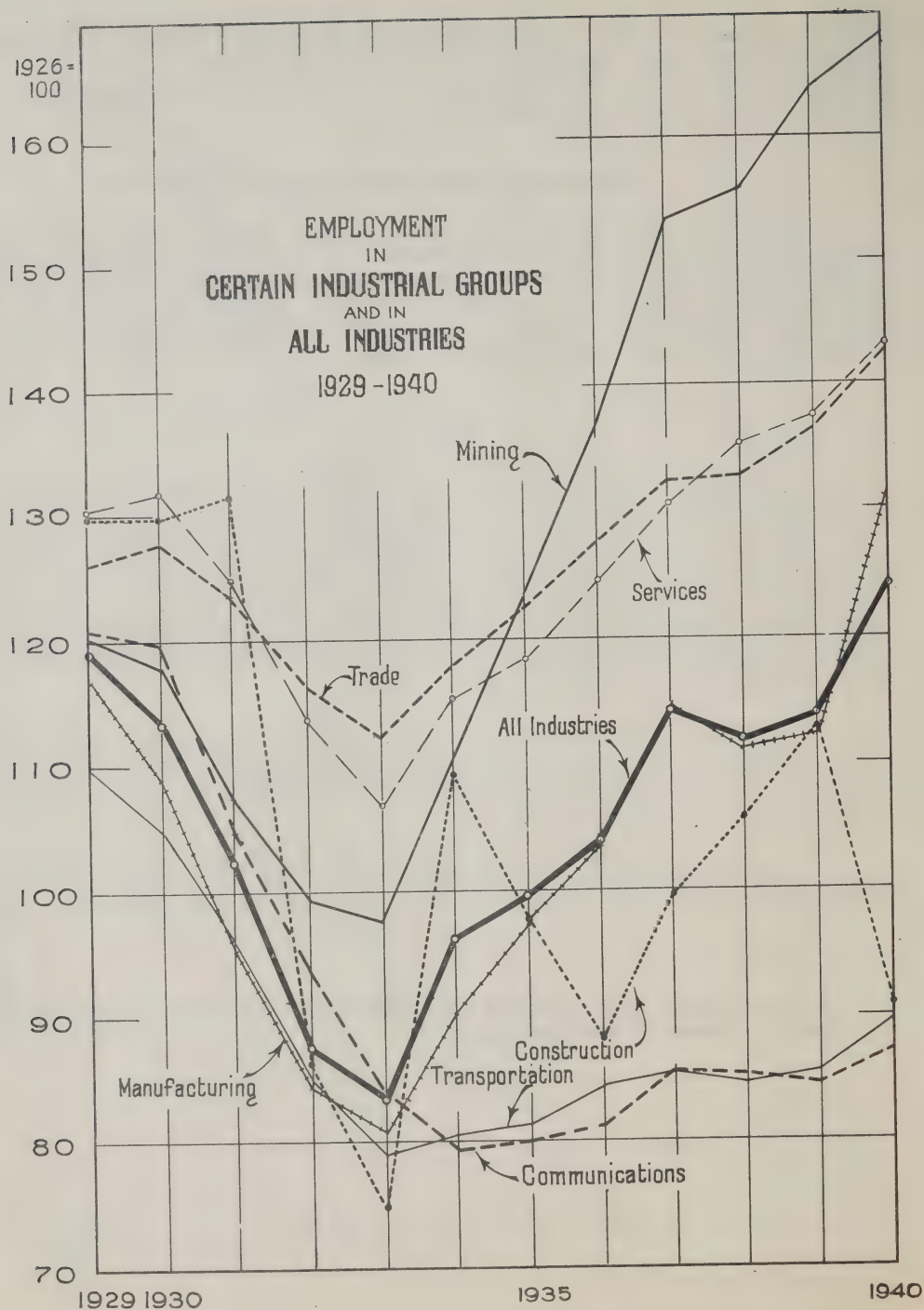
PART 2.

The following pages contain a discussion of the employment levels in certain industries, areas and cities, the comparisons having been brought up to date from the 1939 Annual. Another section deals with the general and provincial ratios between the population and the numbers employed by the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment; this has been extended by a similar comparison with the preliminary results of the National Registration of the adult population taken in August, 1940. Still another section reproduces from earlier Annuals comparisons of the level of employment in manufacturing and on steam railways in Canada and the United States.

Finally, appears a brief discussion of the proportions of the gainfully occupied to the general population in a number of countries; these comparisons are thought to have a timely interest in view of recent developments in world labour markets as a result of the war.

The last pages of the 1940 Annual Review contain tables of index numbers of employment in the Dominion for the provinces, cities, and industries.

1/ Detailed indexes for the years 1924-1937 may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



7.- COMPARISON OF THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES AND UNITS OF POPULATION.

1.- Industrial Comparisons For the Dominion.

The course of employment in seven of the leading industrial groups, in comparison with that in all industries, is depicted for the years since 1929 in Chart 12 reproduced from the 1939 annual. In the earlier part of this period, the curve for manufacturing was lower than that of general industrial employment; although the disparity in more recent years has diminished, it was not until 1940 that activity in manufacturing exceeded the all industries level. Employment in transportation has also been quieter in the twelve years depicted in the chart; this was partly a result of generally unfavourable crop and marketing conditions, and partly a result of the widespread depression in business which characterized most of the period. Activity in communications has also been below the all industries level, due both to the current situation and to the growing use of mechanical equipment.

The course of employment in construction, governed to some extent by unemployment relief works in the years since 1931, has been erratic. From a particularly low level in 1933, the curve showed a sharply upward trend in 1934, thence declining until 1936, when it was considerably below the all industries position. While it rose to some extent in the next three years, the curve for construction did not reach the general level, and in 1940, with the curtailment of unemployment relief works, it declined to a position only slightly above that of 1936; this was in spite of substantial improvement in building, in which operations were at their highest point since 1931.

In the remaining main industrial groups, the level of employment has been consistently above the average. This favourable position has been particularly marked in mining, but trade and services have also shown a progressively better situation than any other group except mining. In many years, this has been due in part to the impetus given by the tourist trade, although this was not a factor of such importance in 1940; in general, it also reflects the growing importance of these divisions in the industrial distribution of the population, a development which has been revealed in successive censuses. On the whole, the employment figures for mining, trade and services not only exert a stabilizing effect upon the general volume of employment, but also have an important influence in raising it above the level of the manufacturing, construction, transportation and communications industries.

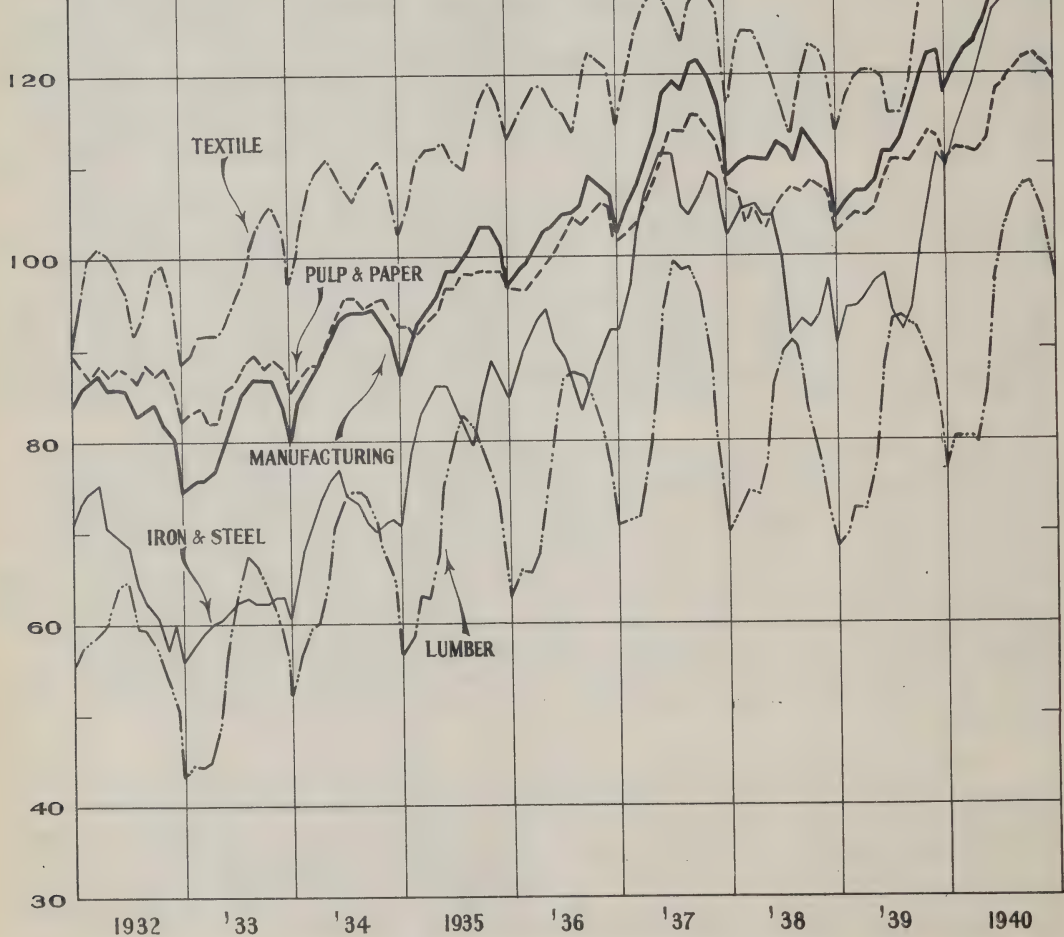
Chart 13 shows the course of employment in the last decade in four large divisions of manufacturing, in comparison with that in manufacturing as a whole; these are lumber, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel. The proportion that the employees reported in these industries constituted of the total number on the payrolls of all factories furnishing monthly employment data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics increased last year to 62 p.c. from 60 p.c. in 1939; the gain was due to a considerable extent to war time demands for such products.

While employment in each of these divisions normally shows distinct seasonal trends, the fluctuations of that character are most violent in lumber mills. Over a period of some years the curve for the pulp and paper divisions, (which includes printing and publishing), has in general approximated more closely to the all-manufactures curve than any of the other three; this group, on the whole, is also

1/ See footnote on page 4.

1926=100

COMPARISON
OF
EMPLOYMENT TRENDS
IN THE
LUMBER, PULP & PAPER, TEXTILE AND IRON & STEEL
INDUSTRIES
AND IN
MANUFACTURING AS A WHOLE
1932 - 1940



less subject to seasonal variation than the lumber, textile or iron and steel industry. The factors making for intensified activity in 1940 operated with greater force upon the last two than upon the lumber and pulp and paper divisions, in which the movement, though favourable, were not so steeply upward during the period of expansion as those in the textile and iron and steel divisions. The latter appears in a particularly favourable position in this comparison, the more recent indexes having reached a level unequalled in any other year; the curve in the last quarter of 1940 was also above that for manufacturing as a whole, the first time since the early years of the record that such a situation has been indicated.

2.- Industrial Comparisons Within the Five Economic Areas.

Another phase of the situation is illustrated in Chart 14, which depicts for the years since 1925 the course of employment in manufacturing, transportation and trade, in the Dominion as a whole, and in the five economic areas.

The curves in manufactures are similar in their major movements; the correspondence is particularly interesting in view of the variations in the industrial distribution of the persons engaged in manufacturing from East to West. The general upswing to 1929 was succeeded by a recession that also was without interruption, until the depression in the Dominion and in four of the five economic areas reached its lowest level in 1933; in British Columbia, however, the minimum was in 1932.

From its low point, manufacturing generally showed continuous recovery to 1937, when the second peak of industrial activity in the last sixteen years was indicated, rising again in 1940, and to the highest position on record. The curves for Quebec and Ontario last year were above the average; in British Columbia, the course of employment in manufacturing was close to the mean, while in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces the curves were lower, particularly that for the latter area.

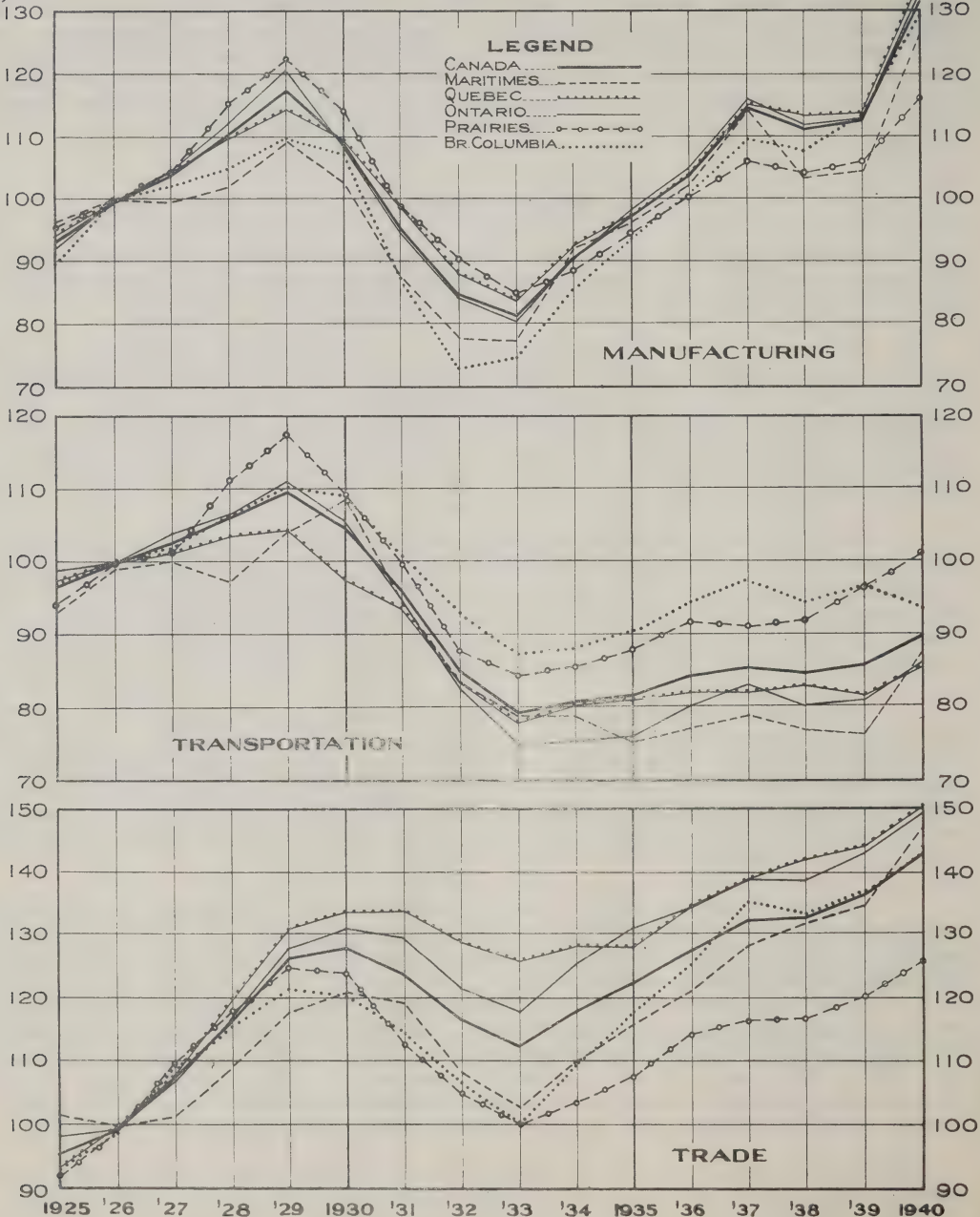
The trends of employment in transportation in the various sections of Canada have also displayed a considerable similarity, although this is not quite so marked as in manufacturing. The curves for the Western areas have been persistently higher than those of the Dominion as a whole, and those for the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario have been generally lower. In 1940, the movement in these areas, and in the Prairie Provinces, was upward, while that in British Columbia was unfavourable, partly as a result of war-time shipping conditions.

The third part of Chart 14 depicts the situation in trading establishments. A number of factors combine to produce rather greater stability of employment in trade than in many other industries, notably the impracticability of temporarily suspending operations in stores during a dull period, as is frequently the practice in factories which are overstocked. The momentum gained in immediately preceding years carried employment in trade to a generally higher level in 1930 than in 1929; this was one of a very few industries to show such a condition. However, commencing with 1931, there was a slackening, which extended into 1933. Since then, the curve in trade has shown an almost continuously favourable movement in all five economic areas, resulting during 1940 in the highest level of employment yet recorded.

Since 1928, the curves of employment in trading establishments in Quebec and Ontario have been consistently above that for Canada as a whole, a favourable position which was maintained during 1940. Since 1937, this has also been true for

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT TRENDS
 IN THE
MANUFACTURING, TRANSPORTATION AND TRADE INDUSTRIES
 IN THE
FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE
 1925-1940

1926=100



British Columbia, whose 1940 curve practically coincided with that for the Dominion. In the period since 1928, the index of employment in trade in the Prairie Area has been lower than that for any other part of the Dominion, the disparity gradually increasing; in the main, this reflects the unsatisfactory agricultural and marketing conditions of recent years, together with the associated, slower growth in the general population of the Prairies than in other sections of the Dominion. It may also be pointed out that Quebec, whose curve of employment in trade has usually been highest, has shown population increases exceeding those indicated in any other part of Canada.

3.- Comparison of the Course of Employment in the Five Economic Areas and in the Dominion.

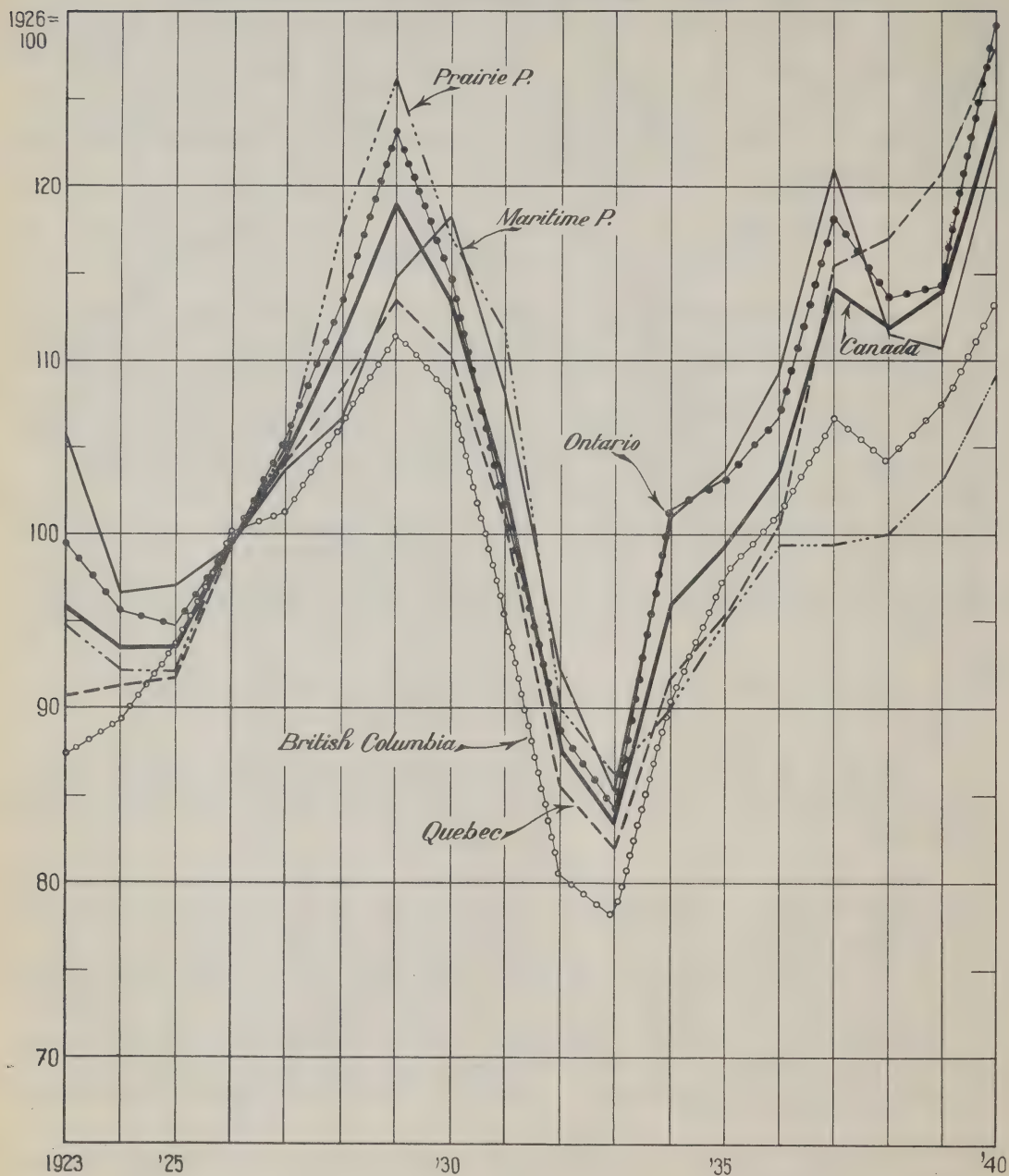
The course of employment since 1923 in the five economic areas in relation to that in Canada as a whole, is depicted in Chart 15. This shows that employment conditions in the different parts of the Dominion in past years have responded in much the same degree to the general factors governing business. The deviations that are apparent are mainly due to the varying industrial distribution existing in the different areas. For example, in British Columbia, where the general curve over a lengthy period was below the average, mining and logging are more than ordinarily important in providing employment for the industrial workers, and in these two industries the provincial indexes have recently been below the corresponding Dominion figures. The depressing effect of many unsatisfactory crop and marketing years since 1929 is reflected in the lowered position of the curve for the Prairie Provinces, while the fact that industrialization in that area has not advanced to the same extent as in the other provinces has made it inevitable that industrial employment in 1940 would show a rate of expansion below the average.

4.- Comparisons of the Trends in Leading Cities and the Provinces in Which They are Situated.

Chart 16 shows the movements of employment in the leading cities and the provinces in which they are situated; for Winnipeg, the comparison has been made with the Prairie curve, since data have been separately tabulated for Manitoba only since 1937.

The heavy weighting of Montreal industries in the total Quebec figures resulted in a close correspondence in the curves for the city and province during many years. However, since 1933 this similarity has diminished, partly because employment in manufacturing and certain other industries has in this period been relatively quieter in Montreal; in more recent years, work on unemployment relief projects has also been a greater factor in raising the provincial than the Montreal level, there being, in general, a tendency for projects of this nature to be situated away from the cities. During 1940, however, employment in the Metropolis showed a gain larger than that of the Province, but this was not sufficient to overcome the lag of preceding years, so that the city curve continued considerably below the provincial level.

In Quebec City, the curve more or less paralleled that for the province over a lengthy period, although it had a higher position. About 1935, the lines converged, and from then on the city curve has been below that for the province. In 1940, however, the general movements of the two curves were similar, and that for the city was only slightly below the provincial curve.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND IN
THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE IN THE YEARS 1923-1940

As would be expected, there is a generally greater correspondence between the Ontario and the Toronto curves than is shown by those for other centres whose data are segregated; but nevertheless there has been relatively little uniformity in the movements of employment in the province and the city, and the periods in which the Toronto curve parallels that of Ontario are much shorter than the periods in which the curves for Montreal and Quebec are parallel. In this regard, it may be noted that the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating Montreal establishments constituted in 1940, nearly 49 p.c. of the total number of employees reported by firms in Quebec, while in Toronto the proportion was not quite 31 p.c., a discrepancy of very considerable importance in determining the influence that these cities exert upon the general movements within the provinces to which they belong.

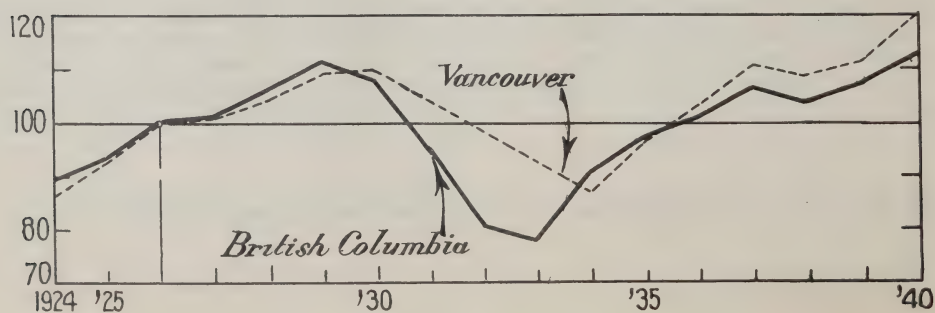
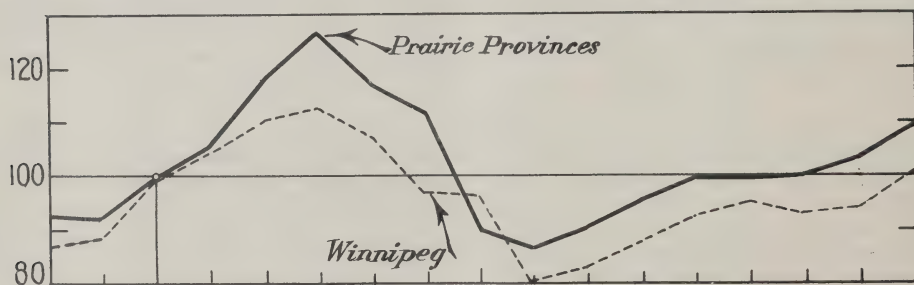
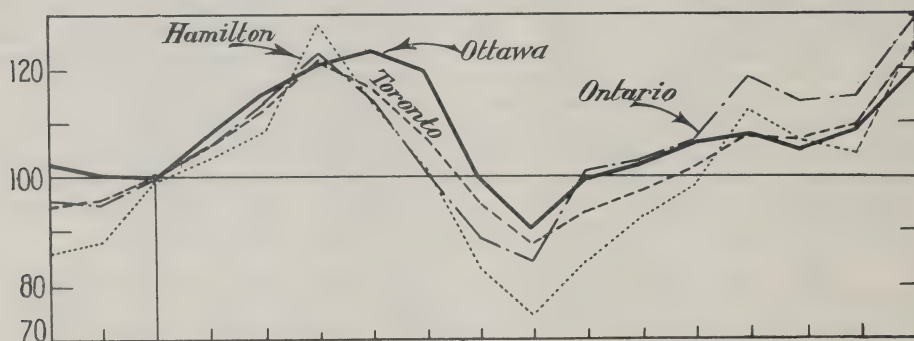
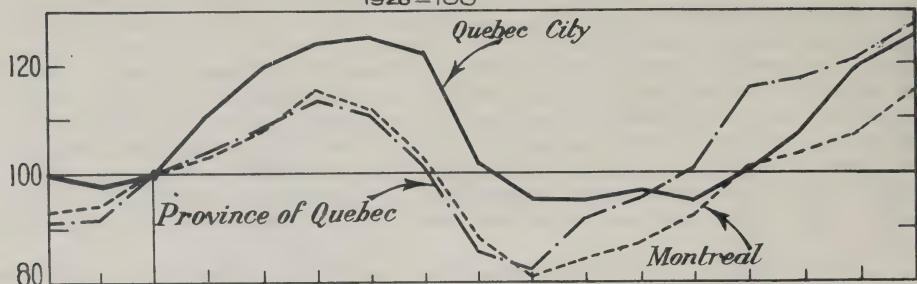
In Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton, the level of industrial employment in recent years has been below that of Ontario as a whole; this situation continued in 1940, despite the concentration of a considerable proportion of the heavy industries in the larger centres. As stated in the Quebec comparisons, this disparity has been due in the past partly to the policy regarding unemployment relief works, which are usually situated at a distance from the larger centres of population. The tendency for employment in the leading municipalities to be below the provincial levels, also noted in a preceding paragraph, has similarly operated in Ontario to the disadvantage of the cities above named. In Windsor, (whose curve cannot easily be depicted with those of the other centres), the expansion was, however, decidedly greater, and the curve decidedly higher, than in either the province or the remaining municipalities for which data are segregated.

The comparison for Winnipeg has to be made with the curve for the Prairie Provinces, the Manitoba figures being available only since 1937. Practically throughout the period depicted in Chart 16, employment in Winnipeg has been lower than in the Prairies as a unit, while in 1938, 1939 and 1940, it was also below the level for Manitoba. From 1935 to date, the curves for Winnipeg and the Prairie Provinces have been almost parallel; in 1940, the improvement in the former was rather greater than in the latter, but not sufficiently so to raise the city curve to the level of the Prairie area.

Some 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. of the total number employed by the British Columbia firms co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment in 1940 belonged to Vancouver. Despite this large proportion, there have in many years been considerable variations in the course of employment in that city and the province. Since 1930, the level in Vancouver has, except in 1934 and 1935, been above that in the province, a disparity which showed a moderate increase in 1940. This no doubt partly reflects what in recent years has been a more advantageous industrial distribution in the city; as already pointed out, employment in logging and mining in British Columbia has tended for some time to be below the provincial average, and these industries affect the situation in Vancouver only in a general way. Again, manufacturing in that city has since 1935 been relatively more active than in other parts of British Columbia, a favourable position which was strengthened in the year under review.

1/ See also the introduction to the section "Employment by Cities."

EMPLOYMENT IN CERTAIN CITIES AND PROVINCES 1924-1940 1928=100



8.- THE RATIO BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF WORKERS INCLUDED IN THE CURRENT SURVEYS OF EMPLOYMENT AND THE TOTAL POPULATION FIGURES.

A comparison of the numbers on the staffs of the firms co-operating in the Canadian monthly surveys of employment with the figures of population, shows the extent to which the former are generally representative of employment conditions among the total industrial wage-earners, and consequently, of conditions among the general population. The influence of the war in producing a greater-than-normal transfer of persons from other gainful occupations to the wage-earning class is also indicated in these comparisons, which show that recently the employment afforded by leading industrial establishments has increased more rapidly than the general population. A continued growth in this proportion may be anticipated in succeeding months, as the war effort gains momentum, and more and more men and women are diverted from their usual occupations to employment in industrial production.

Comparisons With 1931 Census Data.

The following, from the 1939 Annual Review, discusses the extent to which the monthly surveys of employment were representative of conditions among the general population when the latest census was taken; in succeeding pages are also given comparisons with the preliminary results of the National Registration of persons aged 16 and over, taken in August, 1940.

According to the 1931 Decennial Census, the population in that year numbered 10,376,000, of whom 2,100,139 were wage-earners at work at the census date (June 1), a percentage of 20.2. These aggregates, and the proportion included wage-earners in agriculture, domestic and professional service (notably education and government service), and a number of other classes not covered in the employment surveys; men and women employed in the industries coming within the purview of these surveys numbered about 1,369,000, or 13.2 p.c. of the total population. At the Census date, the persons on the payrolls of the firms whose statistics were included in the monthly employment reviews constituted 9.1 p.c. of the total population. This compares with the above-stated, theoretically - possible coverage of 13.2 p.c.; actually, such a coverage would require the taking of a monthly census, and even were it necessary or desirable, would be impossible of achievement within the time limit of a month. The current employment surveys are, in the main, restricted to statistics from employers ordinarily having fifteen persons or more on their payrolls. There are, however, some exceptions - where the unit of production is usually small, for example, or to complete the record for certain establishments. This limitation excludes a very large number of small establishments, employing in the aggregate a considerable number of persons, while there are many other reasons making it impracticable, within a short period of time and at a moderate cost, to obtain anything like a complete coverage. Notable among these causes are the great distances in the Dominion, and the fact that at certain periods of the year the only postal facilities in some parts of the country are the air mails.

1/ Thus the number of manufacturing establishments furnishing current statistics on employment in 1938 was only 23.9 p.c. of the number reporting to the Annual Census of Manufactures; their employees, however, constituted 85.5 p.c. of the total number reported in the 1938 Census, the latest data available when this review was prepared.

Comparison of The Numbers Employed by the Establishments Co-operating in the
Monthly Surveys of Employment with the Population Figures.

Comparison of the Data as at June 1, 1931.				Comparison of the Data as in August, 1940.	
Areas and Provinces	Total Population June 1, 1931	Proportion of total wage-earners at work in all industries, to total population as 100	Proportion of total wage-earners at work in the industries included in the employment surveys, to the total population as 100	Proportion of Total number employed by firms furnishing employment data for June 1, 1931, to:-	Proportion of Total number employed by firms furnishing employment data for August, 1940, to Population of 16 years of age and over as registered in August, 1940.
		P.C.	P.C.	Total Population as 100	
No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	p.c.	No.
Maritimes	1,009,103	17.3	10.9	7.1	739,263
Prince Edward Is.	88,038	13.1	5.9	1/	63,018
Novæ Scotia	512,846	18.5	12.2	1/	382,599
New Brunswick	408,219	16.6	10.5	1/	293,646
Quebec	2,874,255	20.1	14.1	9.7	2,152,240
Ontario	3,431,683	23.5	15.9	11.2	2,738,642
Prairies	2,353,529	15.4	8.0	5.3	1,631,557
Manitoba	700,139	19.2	11.4	1/	500,075
Saskatchewan	921,785	12.7	5.3	1/	593,592
Alberta	731,605	15.3	8.0	1/	537,890
British Columbia	694,263	25.4	17.7	11.4	598,768
Yukon and N.W.T.	13,953	-	-	-	-
CANADA	10,376,766	20.2	13.2	9.1	7,860,470
				13.7	16.4

1/ Statistics for the Provinces in the Maritime and Prairie Areas were not separately compiled in 1931.

While a substantially higher level of industrial activity prevailed in 1940 than in 1931, and there has also been an important growth in the number of co-operating businesses, the general population has gained substantially in the last nine years. The advance in the first of these factors is reflected in an increase of 21.2 p.c. in the index of employment for 1940 over that for 1931, accompanied by a rise of some 14 p.c. in the population aged 16 years and over.

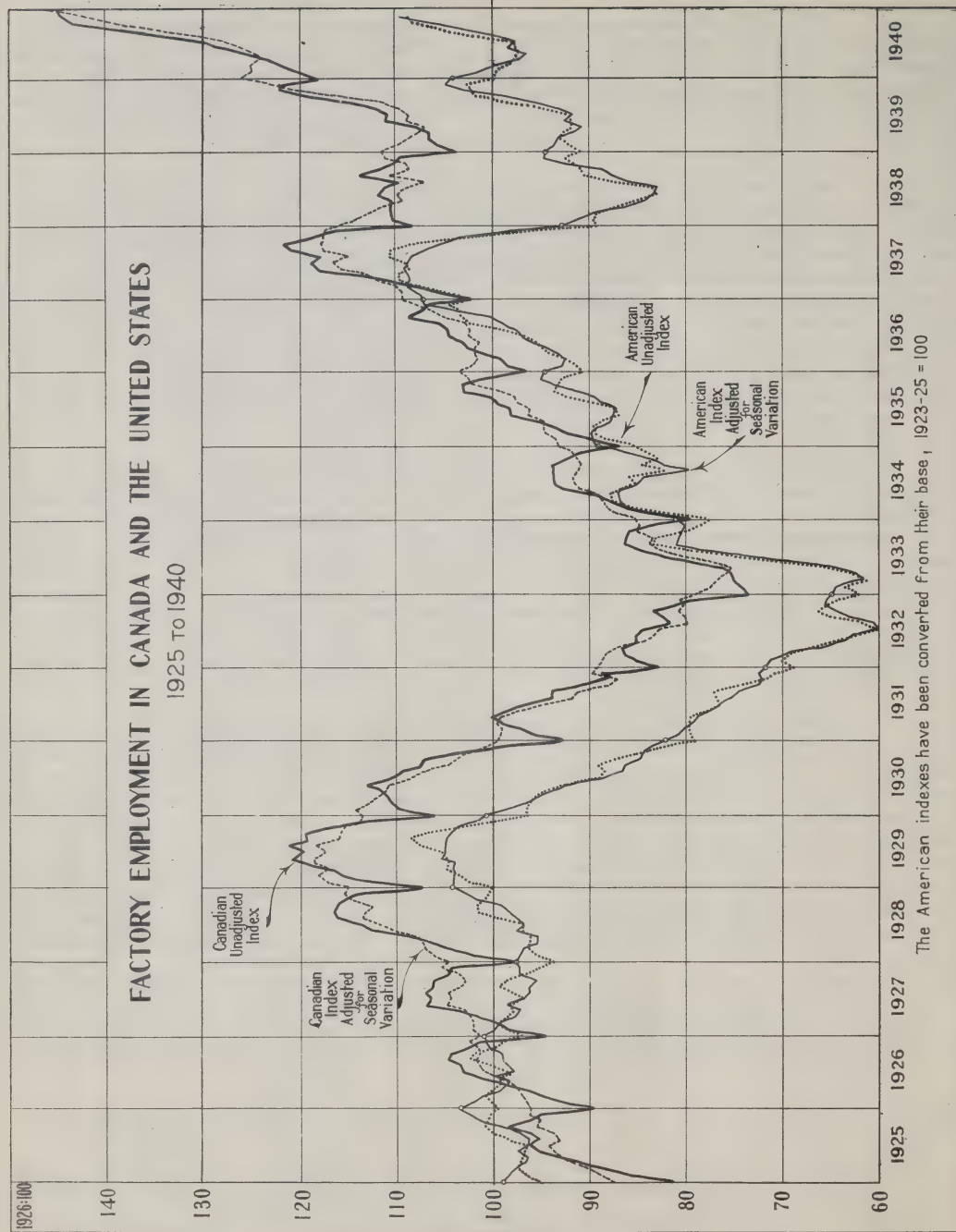
As a result of these factors, the proportion of the registered population aged 16 years and over, included in the Aug. 1, 1940, survey of employment, was 16.4 p.c., compared with 13.7 p.c. of the population of the same ages enumerated at the Census date in 1931. When industrial activity was at its last year's peak, (at Nov. 1), 174 men and women in each 1,000 registered, adult population belonged to the working forces of the industrial establishments furnishing monthly returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; when employment was at its 1940 low, at Apr. 1, 139 per 1,000 of the adult population were working for these firms. If the comparison is made to include the employees of financial institutions (for which data are not available for 1931), the proportion at Nov. 1, 1940, was 181, and at Apr. 1, 147 per 1,000.

A comparison ^{1/} of the monthly employment data for June 1, 1931, with the Decennial Census figures of total wage earners at work at June 1, 1931, in the industries covered by these surveys, showed that geographically, the samples on which the indexes were based were fairly uniform in size; the following are the percentages that the number of persons on the payrolls of the co-operating firms constituted of the total number of wage earners enumerated in the comparable industrial groups in the five economic areas at the Census date: Maritimes, 65.6; Quebec, 68.7; Ontario, 70.9; Prairies, 66.8; British Columbia, 64.7; Canada, 68.7. Thus the variation from the Dominion proportion ranged from 2.2 points above in Ontario, to four points below in British Columbia.

These discrepancies were largely the result of the varying industrial distribution of the wage earning population from East to West, a factor which is also responsible to a considerable extent for the variation in the proportion that the workers on the payrolls of the co-operating firms constitute of the total population in the various economic areas. The great distances between Ottawa and points in British Columbia tend in practice to lower the possible coverage of firms in that province, in a monthly survey completed about four weeks after the date to which it refers. The relatively low proportions in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces also reflect the fact that the size of the industrial unit ^{2/} in those two areas is generally below the average for the Dominion, or for any of the remaining provinces.

1/The industrial and geographical distribution of the workers included in the monthly surveys of employment, in comparison with the industrial and geographical distribution of all workers enumerated in the Decennial Census of June 1, 1931, is discussed in a memorandum which may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

2/Thus, according to the 1938 Census of Manufactures, the number of employees in manufacturing establishments averaged 14.8 in the Maritime Provinces, and 15.6 in the Prairies, while the figures for the other provinces were as follows: Quebec, 24.8; Ontario, 31.5; British Columbia, 23.6, and Canada, 25.5. Similar figures are not available for other industries, but, with the exception of coal mining, and to a lesser degree, of logging, it is probable that there would be somewhat similar differences in the non-manufacturing classes.



The following table contains the populations and the proportions as at June 1, 1931, together with those based on the preliminary results of the National Registration, taken in August, 1940. The 1931 comparisons are given to show the situation existing when figures of the industrial distribution of the population were last available; similar information obtained in the National Registration will be available at a later date.

Between 1931 and 1940 the population aged 16 and over has shown increases varying in size from 3.4 p.c. in Saskatchewan to 20.1 p.c. in Quebec, there being a growth of 14.3 p.c. in the figures for the Dominion as a whole. In the same period, the proportion of the total population 16 years and over covered in the monthly survey of employment has increased by 19.9 p.c. Thus the current statistics on this subject are not only maintaining, but are increasing the extent to which they are representative of general conditions of employment, by progressing with changes in both the industrial and the general population. The ability so to advance is an important factor in the prevention of a bias in the monthly index numbers of employment. It is also to be remembered that conditions generated by the war must tend to increase more rapidly the staffs of the larger establishments than those of the smaller businesses, whose forces, on the other hand, are probably not so subject to drastic curtailment in times of depression. The fact that the monthly survey of employment take in most firms having fifteen or more employees, however, ensures that the smaller as well as the larger establishments are duly represented in the current statistics. This again is important in the prevention of a bias.

9.-COMPARISON OF THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING AND ON STEAM RAILWAYS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

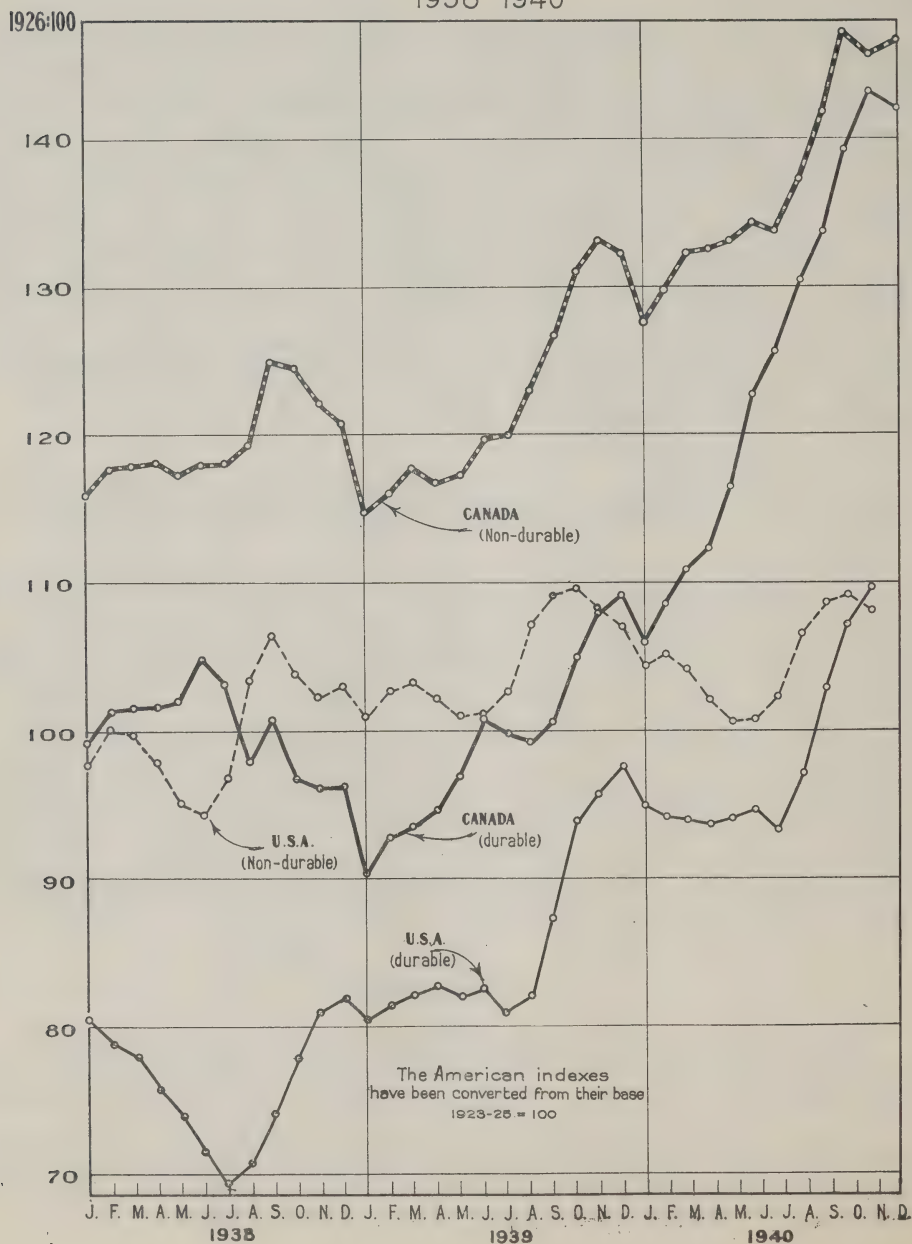
In the United States,^{1/} as in Canada, statistics of employment are furnished monthly by leading industrial establishments. The scope of the enquiries, the statistical methods followed and the basic periods used for the indexes in the two countries differ, while there are also important differences between the two industrial classifications and groupings. Again, the Canadian surveys, in asking firms for information respecting their salaried employees as well as their wage-earners, probably include a greater proportion of the total number on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments than is the case in the States. However, the indefinite nature of these terms as commonly used makes extremely difficult any distinction between the two classes in so many cases that no evaluation of this factor is possible. These fundamental differences in the surveys prohibit comparisons of the trends in the United States and Canada in a number of industries. Nevertheless, enough correspondence exists between the figures for manufacturing and steam railways in the two countries to permit comparisons of some interest and significance to be made in these important classes.

1.- MANUFACTURING.

The base period used in calculating the Canadian employment indexes is the 1926 average, while the American manufacturing indexes are calculated on the average for the three years, 1923-25, as 100. Accordingly, the latter have been converted

1/ The American material used in this analysis is taken from "The Monthly Labor Review" issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, and from the monthly press releases on employment from the same source.

EMPLOYMENT IN DURABLE AND NON-DURABLE CLASSES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES 1938-1940



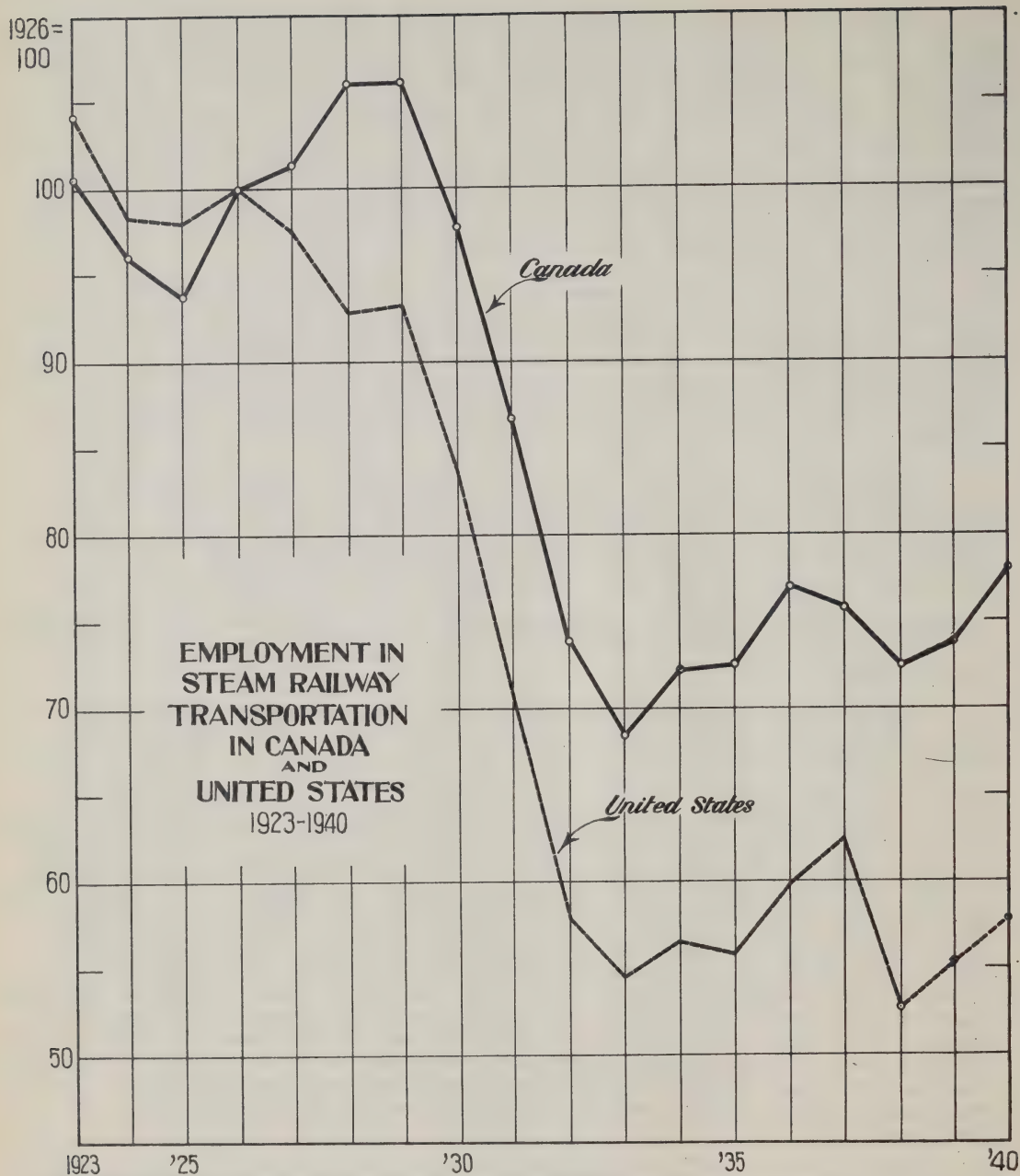
to the 1926 base as 100, to facilitate comparison of the Canadian and American data. In this regard, it should be noted that, on the 1923-25 average as 100, the 1926 figure for the States was 101.7; the conversion to the latter therefore slightly lowers the indexes as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. On the whole, employment in factories in the United States does not ordinarily show such pronounced fluctuations of a wholly seasonal character as normally occur in Canada, so that their crude and seasonally-adjusted curves, depicted in Chart 17, correspond more closely than do the Canadian crude and corrected curves, shown in the same chart. The adjustment in the indexes for both countries has been made by the link-relative method, on the experience of the years, 1929-1937.

A brief review of the movements in recent years shows that employment in American factories declined sharply and uninterruptedly from 1929 to the summer of 1932, while in Canada the retrogressive movement, though not quite so pronounced, continued into 1933, when the average was below that of the preceding year. In the former country, the period of curtailment reduced the index (on 1926=100) from 104.2 in 1929 to 65.2 in 1932, a loss of over 37 p.c. In Canada, the decline in employment between 1929 and the year of greatest depression (1933) was 31.4 p.c.

The revival dating in the United States from 1932 and in the Dominion from 1933 carried employment to successively higher levels until 1937; the upward movement in the former, like the depression that preceded it, was, however, more pronounced than in the Dominion. The American annual average index advanced from 65.2 in 1932 to 106.8 in 1937, or by 41.6 points, while the Canadian index rose by 34.1 points between 1933 and 1937. It is also of interest to note that activity in manufacturing in the States in the latter year was greater than in 1929, the almost traditional boom-year; in the Dominion, however, the number employed in manufacturing in 1937 was not equal to that of 1929.

The recession of 1938 lowered employment in both countries, but here again, the reaction in the United States was decidedly more violent than that in Canada, where the average index declined by little more than three per cent during the year, compared with a falling-off of over 17 p.c. in the American figure. Putting it in another way, the 1938 index in the Dominion approximated that for 1928, a year in which business generally was regarded as good, while the index for the United States was lower than in 1935, when employment was slightly more than halfway in its climb from the 1932 low. In 1939, employment in each country gained considerably during the twelve months, although the improvement in Canada was rather greater than in the United States. This difference in the rate of industrial acceleration continued during 1940, becoming, indeed, more marked. Thus, the American all manufacturing index increased by 9.1 p.c. from January to November of last year, while the Canadian figure advanced by 22.3 p.c.; the average for the United States in the first eleven months was 7.1 p.c. higher than in 1939, while the Canadian average for the same period of 1940 was 16.8 p.c. above that for the months, January-November in the preceding year. In the durable goods class, the American index was 15.6 p.c. higher than in 1939, while that for the non-durable goods was only 0.4 p.c. higher. In the Dominion, the former group advanced by 24.9 p.c. and the latter by 11.8 p.c. in 1940 over 1939.

1/ For the comparisons made in this study of conditions in the two countries, the figures of employment in electric light and power have been eliminated from the Canadian index for general manufacturing, to increase comparability with the American figures. Eventually, this step will also be taken in respect of the various manufacturing indexes for the provinces and cities, in conformity with the practice now also in force in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



The American indexes have been converted from their base 1923-25 = 100

These comparisons of the course of employment in manufacturing over a number of years in Canada and the United States indicate that, in spite of the generally larger seasonal fluctuations in the Dominion, there is on the whole a relatively greater stability of employment in our factories than in those across the Border. To some slight extent, this may be due to the inclusion of a higher proportion of salaried workers in the Canadian figures; presumably the employment of this class, on the whole, varies less than that of factory operatives, but it does not seem likely that this factor can contribute to the discrepancy sufficiently to offset the decidedly greater degree of seasonality to which Canadian manufacturing as a whole is subject.

The smaller size of the average unit of production included in the Dominion surveys may tend in some degree to minimize the ups and downs of employment. The latest available data respecting the number employed in the American factories furnishing current data to the Bureau of Labor Statistics are for November, 1938, when the average staff was not quite 167. In the same month, the average number on the payrolls of the manufacturing establishments reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 89, an average that rose to 101.6 in 1940.

Associated to some extent with this variation in size of establishment, are probable differences in industrial distribution of the workers on the forces of the plants co-operating in the surveys of employment made in Canada and the United States. The monthly reports issued in the latter do not contain information by which this last factor can be measured. However, according to the 1937 Biennial Census of Manufactures,^{1/} to whose levels the American indexes are adjusted, those employed in the non-durable goods industries constituted some 53.5 p.c., and those in the durable goods divisions, about 46.5 p.c. of the total number of workers covered in the 1937 Census. In the same year, the Canadian surveys of employment showed a greater proportion in the former class (57.9 p.c.), while the manufacture of durable goods provided work for only 42.1 p.c. of the total employees on the staffs of the co-operating establishments. In 1940, our proportions had slightly altered, to 56.9 in the non-durable and 43.1 p.c. in the durable goods classes; it is also probable that the proportions of American factory workers will likewise have varied to some extent from those of 1937, and in the same directions. The differences in the industrial distribution of persons employed in manufacturing are important in their effect upon the fluctuations in the index, since factories engaged in the production of goods for immediate consumption may ordinarily enjoy a greater stability in employment than those manufacturing durable goods; this factor therefore probably tends to stabilize the general curve of employment in manufacturing in the Dominion.

Chart 18 traces for the last three years the course of employment in factories turning out durable and non-durable goods in Canada and the United States. Employment in the latter class in both countries has usually been at a level much higher in relation to the basic average of 1926 than that in the production of durable goods, but the influence of the war has considerably minimized the differences between the two Canadian and the two American curves; in recent months, indeed, the latter have crossed, with relatively greater activity in the production of durable goods. The chart also shows that employment in both classes has shown a much more rapid acceleration in the Dominion than in the States, the increase in the durable goods class in this country being particularly marked.

1/ U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Census of Manufactures: 1937 - Summary by Industries, issued May 11, 1939.

A comparison of the index numbers for the durable goods industries shows that their movements in both countries in 1939 were decidedly favourable, the increases from the beginning to the end of the year, indeed, being similar. In the United States, the growth from January 15 to December 15 was 21.5 p.c., while from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 the Canadian index rose by 20.9 p.c. The American advance, however, left employment in the production of durable goods at a point nearly 17 p.c. below the 1937 high average; in the Dominion, the 1939 figure was also lower than that for 1937, but the falling-off was considerably smaller, at 5.7 p.c. In 1940, the trends were definitely upward, but where there was an advance of 15½ p.c. in the period January - November, in the American figures, there was an increase of 35.1 p.c. in Canada during the same months.

The range of employment in the production of non-durable goods is, for obvious reasons, usually smaller than that for durable goods, in both Canadian or American factories, and the general fluctuations in this country in recent years have not been so pronounced as in the States. Thus, between 1936 and 1937 an advance of 5.4 p.c. in the latter was accompanied by a gain of 6.8 p.c. in Canada; the loss in the 1933 recession amounted to 10.4 p.c. in American plants, but only to 1.9 p.c. in Canadian factories.

In 1939, the employment in the non-durable groups resumed its generally upward course in both countries, there being, as compared with 1938, a gain of 4.3 p.c. in the States, and of 2.3 p.c. in this country; where the Canadian index, however, was slightly higher in 1939 than in 1937, that for the factories co-operating with the American Bureau of Labor Statistics was 6.5 p.c. lower. In the first eleven months of 1940, employment on the average in the non-durable goods industries in the States was practically unchanged, while that in Canada was 11.9 p.c. higher than in the preceding year.

2.- STEAM RAILWAYS.

Chart 19 shows the fluctuations of employment on steam railways in Canada and the United States; the American statistics used are those collected from Class 1 railroads by the United States Interstate Commerce Commission; these data have been recalculated from 1923-25 as 100, on the 1926 average as 100, for comparison with the Canadian figures, which include the total number employed on the Canadian railways co-operating in the monthly employment surveys, irrespective of the industry to which they belong.

From 1923 to 1926, activity on the American lines was at a relatively higher level than in Canada, but a difference in the trends of employment from the latter year to 1928 brought about a reversal of this position. In 1929, little change was indicated in either country, while from then until 1933 employment showed successive and pronounced declines, from which there has been relatively slight recovery in either Canada or the States; this is in contrast with the advances in automotive transportation. Since 1926, however, employment on the Dominion railways has maintained its position at a higher level than that on the American roads.

The 1938 recession brought employment in these industries in the States to a point rather below the previous minimum of 1933. There was also a falling-off on the Canadian lines in 1938, but this was not so pronounced, and the index at 72.4, approximated that of 1935. In 1939, improvement was indicated in railway employment in both countries, the gain in the States being slightly greater than in Canada, while in 1940 this situation was reversed, employment in Canada advancing to a greater extent than in the States. The American index rose from 55.4 in 1939, to 57.6 in the first eleven months of 1940, accompanied by an increase in the Canadian index from 73.7 in the former, to 78.0 in the latter year. This was the highest figure since 1931, while the index of railway employment in the States was lower than in 1936 or 1937 and also lower than in 1932 and preceding years.

10. - PROPORTIONS OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED IN THE TOTAL
POPULATIONS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

The procurement of the man-power essential to the effective prosecution of the war is at present a matter of major importance in the countries immediately involved in the struggle, and only less so to the neutrals with vital interest in its outcome; the recruitment of labour is a problem of especial concern in the democratic countries, where the preservation of the standard of living and the protection of adolescents and of women workers has in the past taken precedence over the production of the instruments of destruction. The expansion of the war effort in the Dominion will make demands upon reserves of labour which hitherto have scarcely been tapped, and the mobilization of this essential man-power is receiving considerable attention. A comparison of the proportions of the gainfully occupied in Canada and other countries may therefore now be timely, in view of the public interest in the matter.

The material upon which the first part of this review is based is taken mainly from an article entitled "Comparison of The Gainfully Occupied Population by Sex and Age, in the Various Countries of the World", which appeared in the May, 1940, issue of the International Labour Review; and the statistics used in the second part are taken from the 1940 "Year Book of Labour Statistics", also issued by the International Labour Office, and from the records of the Canadian Decennial Census and the Annual Census of Industry taken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

1. - Proportions of Gainfully Occupied
in Various Countries.

The international comparisons are subject to qualifications arising from differences in the definitions used in taking the general censuses for the various countries. However, on the whole, the statistics used include as gainfully occupied all persons reported as remuneratively occupied, including employers, those working independently (i.e., "On their own account"), employees and also the unemployed, and, so far as the basic data permit, the unpaid family workers. Those in the last class are found principally in agriculture, and to some extent in trade.

Part A of the table on the next page gives the percentages gainfully occupied, by sex and age groups, in a number of countries, arranged to show the labour supply in the British Empire, in neutral, occupied and enemy territories. The figures are those obtained in the most recent censuses whose results have been published, and usually refer to 1930 or 1931.

The article in the International Labour Review points out that there are large and important differences in the percentages of males and females gainfully occupied in the various countries considered. The proportion of males varies roughly between one-half and two-thirds, while that of females varies from about one-tenth to one-half, in the great majority of cases being less than one-third. The percentage gainfully occupied is affected by the proportion of children in the population, so that, in general, there is a tendency for countries with a high birthrate and a large proportion of children under 15 years of age to have lower

A.- Table Prepared by the International Labour Office Showing Percentages Gainfully Occupied by Sex and Age Groups, in 16 Countries.

Country	Percentage gainfully occupied											
	Males				Females				Both Sexes			
	15-19	20-64	65 and over	Total ^{1/}	15-19	20-64	65 and over	Total ^{1/}	15-19	20-64	65 and over	Total ^{1/}
Great Britain	88.3 ^{2/}	96.7 ^{2/}	47.9	69.0	75.0 ^{2/}	31.9 ^{2/}	8.2	26.9	81.6 ^{2/}	62.5 ^{2/}	25.3	47.0
Canada	59.3	95.9	55.7	60.8	25.5	20.0	6.2	13.3	42.6	60.0	31.5	37.9
Australia	80.8	97.0	57.0	66.5	47.0	24.7	12.2	19.3	64.1	61.4	34.6	43.3
United States	47.8	95.2	58.3	61.3	26.6	26.1	8.0	17.7	37.2	61.2	33.2	39.8
Sweden	82.3	95.6	49.8	66.1	63.4	38.5	11.0	28.7	73.1	66.4	28.3	47.1
Switzerland	78.4 ^{2/}	96.1	62.5	68.0	61.7 ^{2/}	36.8	16.4	29.0	70.0 ^{2/}	65.0	36.0	47.8
Estonia	67.4	94.2 ^{2/}	63.6 ^{2/}	66.0	61.2	68.0 ^{2/}	30.8 ^{2/}	51.3	64.3	80.2 ^{2/}	43.6 ^{2/}	59.1
Japan	78.5	95.3	63.0	58.8	61.8	49.9	18.6	33.0	70.3	72.9	37.7	46.0
France	82.3	94.5 ^{2/}	59.4 ^{2/}	68.9 ^{2/}	58.2	49.2 ^{2/}	23.5 ^{2/}	37.1	70.4	71.0 ^{2/}	38.9 ^{2/}	52.4
Belgium	80.4 ^{2/}	95.3 ^{2/}	45.3	68.8	56.0 ^{2/}	30.4 ^{2/}	11.0	24.3	68.2 ^{2/}	62.6 ^{2/}	26.4	46.3
Netherlands	78.2 ^{2/}	95.0	42.6	61.3	53.7 ^{2/}	24.5	7.5	19.2	65.9 ^{2/}	59.1	24.3	40.1
Norway	76.7 ^{2/}	95.5 ^{2/}	53.1 ^{2/}	62.0	75.4 ^{2/}	39.2 ^{2/}	17.7 ^{2/}	29.9	76.1 ^{2/}	65.8 ^{2/}	33.2 ^{2/}	45.5
Czechoslovakia	82.2	94.4	53.0	65.5	63.6	39.5	16.9	30.5	72.9	65.7	33.0	47.5
Denmark	71.1 ^{2/}	95.7 ^{2/}	41.7	64.3	80.0 ^{2/}	31.7 ^{2/}	8.1	26.9	75.6 ^{2/}	62.6 ^{2/}	23.5	45.2
Germany	86.1 ^{2/}	92.7	29.7	65.5	63.7 ^{2/}	44.1	13.1	34.2	74.3 ^{2/}	67.1	20.7	49.4
Italy	88.2	96.3	72.6	63.6	44.0	23.2	8.9	24.0	66.1	58.1	39.3	43.2

1/ All ages, including those under 15.

2/ Partly estimated.

B.- Table^{1/} Showing the Total Population and the Gainfully Occupied Population by Sex in Certain Countries.
(In Thousands)

Country	Census Year	Males		Females		Total	
		Total Population (in thousands)	Percentage Gainfully Occupied	Total Population (in thousands)	Percentage Gainfully Occupied	Total Population (in thousands)	Percentage Gainfully Occupied
Great Britain	1931	21,459	69.0	23,337	26.9	44,795	47.0
Canada	1931	5,367	60.8	4,996	13.3	10,363	37.9
Australia 3/	1933	3,367	66.5	3,263	19.3	6,630	43.3
New Zealand 4/	1936	1,756	67.1	735	19.0	1,491	43.4
India	1931	181,829	55.8	171,009	27.7	352,838	42.2
United States	1930	62,137	61.3	60,638	17.7	122,775	39.8
Sweden	1930	3,021	66.1	3,121	28.7	6,142	47.1
Switzerland	1930	1,958	68.0	2,108	29.0	4,066	47.8
Japan	1930	32,390	58.8	32,060	33.0	64,450	46.0
France	1931	19,912	68.9	21,317	37.1	41,228	52.4
Belgium	1930	4,007	68.8	4,085	24.3	8,092	46.3
Netherlands	1930	3,943	61.3	3,993	19.2	7,936	40.1
Norway	1930	1,372	62.0	1,442	22.0	2,814	41.5
Czechoslovakia	1930	1,345	65.5	1,586	30.5	2,931	47.5
Denmark	1930	1,736	64.3	1,814	26.9	3,551	45.2
Poland	1931	15,428	58.5	16,483	36.3	31,916	47.0
Rumania	1930	8,871	64.8	9,182	52.2	18,053	58.4
Austria	1934	3,248	64.7	3,512	30.5	6,760	46.9
Germany 2/	1933	31,764	65.5	33,598	34.2	65,362	49.4
Italy	1936	20,595	63.6	21,850	24.0	42,445	43.2

1/ Taken from the Year-Book of Labour Statistics, 1939, issued by the International Labour Office. The figures are those obtained at censuses taken in the various countries in the years from 1930 to 1936.

2/ Not including the Saar, whose total population in 1935 was 810,987. Of these, 326,036 or 44 p.c. were gainfully occupied.

3/ Excluding Aborigines.

4/ Excluding Maoris.

proportions of gainfully occupied, than in the case in those countries where a larger proportion of the population belongs in the working ages.

In general, all the countries of "new settlement" have low proportions of females gainfully occupied. These countries include Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Canada, the Union of South Africa and a number of Spanish-American countries. However, certain countries which cannot be defined as of "new settlement", also report low rates of gainfully occupied women, notably the Netherlands. The highest proportions of gainfully occupied women are generally in Europe, particularly among the countries where agriculture predominates. In considering the proportions given in the first table on the preceding page, however, it must again be emphasized that the comparisons may be affected by differences in definition; this qualification applies particularly in the case of agricultural workers. Thus, in some cases, a woman engaged in helping her farmer husband in the fields would be returned as gainfully occupied, but in some cases she would not be so regarded.

It is interesting to note from this table, that the proportion of gainfully occupied males in the age group, 20-64, is very high, and is strikingly consistent, 19 out of every 20 men in this age group being so classified. The age group, 15-19, also shows a tendency towards a high proportion at work, but here the tendency is distinctly less pronounced and there are differences between countries. The proportion at work in this age group is, of course, affected by the demand for higher education on the part of those between 15 and 20, and may also be affected to some extent by conditions of depression around the years, 1930-31, when most of the censuses were taken. The proportion of gainfully occupied in this age group ranged from 47.8 p.c. in the United States and 59.3 p.c. in Canada, to 88.3 p.c. in Great Britain; these figures constitute about one half, three-fifths and nine-tenths of the proportions in the age group, 20-64.

The countries fall roughly into three groups; those with low proportions, ranging from 47 to 71 p.c., including the United States and Canada; those with medium proportions, varying from 77 to 82 p.c., including Norway, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Japan, Belgium, Australia, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and France, while those with a high proportion (over 86 p.c.) include Germany, Italy and Great Britain.

These figures for the younger workers reflect particularly the prevailing, standard ages for leaving school and entering industry. Where children on an average attend school up to the age of 16, or do not enter industry until after that age, relatively small proportions of adolescents are employed. In the United States, for example, the percentage gainfully occupied rises from 9.2 p.c. at age of 14, to 16.3 p.c. at 15, 32.7 p.c. at 16, 49.9 p.c. at 17 and 70.7 p.c. for those aged 18 and 19. In Canada^{1/}, the young persons gainfully occupied constituted 10.9 p.c. of those aged 14; 25.6 p.c. of those of 15; 46.8 p.c. of those aged 16; 65.3 p.c. of those aged 17; 77.0 p.c. of those aged 18, and 85.5 p.c. of those aged 19. These proportions are in marked contrast with those in Great Britain, where 63.3 p.c. were already at work at 14 and 15, 88.5^{Pat} at 16-17, and 93.3 p.c. at 18-20. In Czechoslovakia, where detailed data by age are available, the proportion at work at 14 was 50.3 p.c., rising to 72^{Pat} at 15, 79.3^{Pat} at 16, and 86.3^{Pat} at 19.

The striking feature of the table, so far as the females are concerned, is that the percentages are higher for the age group, 15-19, than for the group, 20-64; this is true for all the countries shown except Estonia. The reason for the high proportion employed under 20 is that young unmarried women seek gainful employment before marriage, afterwards withdrawing. The proportion gainfully occupied in the age group, 15-19, varies from 25.5 p.c. in Canada and 26.6 p.c. in the United States, to 75 p.c. in Great Britain and Norway, and 80 p.c. in Denmark, where the figure is, however, based upon an estimate. In general, a smaller proportion of girls is reported as gainfully occupied than of boys in the same age group.

The countries fall into four groups; the first, including Canada and the United States, have proportions of less than 30 p.c. of gainfully occupied females, aged 15-19; the second, including Australia and Italy, report about 45 p.c.; the third, including most of the countries, have percentages between 54 and 64, and the fourth, including Great Britain, Norway and Denmark, have proportions of over 75 p.c. The three countries with the highest proportion of gainfully occupied boys in the same age groups, viz., Germany, Italy and Great Britain - show wide differences in the proportion of girls gainfully occupied, Great Britain having three-quarters, Germany between three-fifths and two-thirds, and Italy less than one-half. The proportion in the last-named is perhaps reduced by a large proportion of early marriages in Italy.

In the age group, 20-64, the proportions of gainfully occupied females vary from 20 to 68 p.c.; most countries fall in the range between 20 and 40. In Canada, the United States and Australia, the proportions are very low, between 20 and 26 p.c., and in the same range are Italy and the Netherlands. The proportion in Great Britain was 31.9 p.c.^{1/} The countries having proportions of over 40 p.c. of gainfully occupied women in this age group include Germany, France, Japan and Estonia; the proportion in Germany is 44.1 p.c. and in France, 49.2 p.c.

Females over the age of 65 gainfully occupied are relatively few, the proportions varying from 6.2 p.c. in Canada to 30.8 p.c. in Estonia. Except for France and Estonia, the percentages range over only 13 points, from six to 19 p.c. Six countries had less than 10 p.c. of the older women in gainful occupations, including Canada, the United States, Denmark, Great Britain, Italy and the Netherlands.

The International Labour Review points out that the average percentage among the gainfully occupied of both sexes and at all ages in the various countries is a weighted average of very dissimilar percentages; since the percentage gainfully occupied for the age group, 20-64, for males is everywhere substantially the same, the average for all ages in any country in a sense reflects the net effect of the lower percentages in other sex and age groups in lowering this figure.

The different countries show considerable differences in the sex and age position of the population. In connection with the normal and the possible reservoirs of labour, the differences that matter most are those in the proportion of children under 15, who are practically excluded from the gainfully occupied. This proportion varies, for example, from 22.9 p.c. in France, to 36.7 p.c. in Japan. To some extent also, differences in the proportion of persons of 65 and

1/ Partly estimated.

over have an important effect upon the general average. Thus in France, 14 p.c. of the population was over 60 years, as compared with 7.4 p.c. in Japan. The effect of these differences in sex and age composition may be seen by comparing the figure of 52.4 p.c. gainfully occupied in France with that of 45.3 p.c. which the figure would have been had the age and sex composition of France been that of Japan.

The effect of differences in age composition on the average percentage gainfully occupied has been eliminated by the International Labour Office by the method of standardising rates. The following table shows the standardised percentages of gainfully occupied in certain countries, indicating the proportions which would be gainfully occupied in each country, had sex and age distribution

Table Published^{1/} by the International Labour Office Showing
Crude and Standardised Percentages of Population
Gainfully Occupied, in 16 Countries.

Country	Gainfully Occupied		
	Standardised Percentage 2/	Crude Percentage	Difference (Standard - Crude)
Great Britain	47.0	47.0	0.
Canada	39.2	37.9	1.3
Australia	43.2	43.3	- 0.1
United States	40.8	39.8	1.0
Sweden	47.6	47.1	0.5
Switzerland	47.7	47.8	- 0.1
Estonia	58.5	59.1	- 0.6
Japan	52.6	46.0	6.6
France	52.0	52.4	- 0.4
Belgium	44.7	46.3	- 1.6
Netherlands	42.4	40.1	2.3
Norway	48.3	45.5	2.8
Czechoslovakia	48.3	47.5	0.8
Denmark	46.0	45.2	0.8
Germany	48.8	49.4	- 0.6
Italy	43.5	43.2	0.3

1/ International Labour Review, May, 1940.

2/ The population of Great Britain is used as standard. The percentages gainfully occupied in the different sex and age groups (15-19; 20-64; 65 and over) in the different countries are applied to the standard population, giving a standardised average percentage from which the effect of varying age and sex composition of the population in the various countries has been eliminated.

been the same as in Great Britain, which was taken as a standard. The results show only small differences between the crude and the standardised percentages, except in the case of Japan, which occupies a much higher rank in the standardised than in the crude figures. If the true rank is desired, the International Labour Review, in concluding its article, advises the use of the standardised figures in preference to the crude.

According to this table, the proportion of gainfully occupied, either crude or standardised, is lower in Canada than in any other of the 16 countries for which the data are available. The United States occupied second place, with a standardised percentage of 40.8 gainfully occupied, while in Great Britain, the percentage is 47.0, and that in Australia, 43.2. Of those countries shown in the table whose population is wholly or partially under German domination, the standardised proportion of gainfully occupied ranged at the census date from 42.4 p.c. in the Netherlands, to 52.0 p.c. in France; there is little doubt that the methods followed by Germany in mobilizing labour in the territories under her control, will have resulted in drafting larger-than-normal proportions of the population into production for the benefit of the Axis. The economic conditions produced by enemy occupation will also undoubtedly have forced upon the labour market many persons who formerly were not in gainful occupations, whether or not work that they can perform is available. In Germany herself, 48.8 p.c. of the total population in 1935 was gainfully occupied, undoubtedly a proportion which has since grown, under stress first of preparation for the present war, and finally, of the war itself.

2. - The General and the Gainfully Occupied Population of Various Countries.

The figures in the second table on page 58 abstracted from the 1940 "Year Book of Labour Statistics", show the general and the gainfully occupied populations of certain countries, as enumerated in the most recent censuses for which results have been published; countries for which available figures were obtained in censuses taken prior to 1930 were omitted. In this class come South Africa^{1/}, Egypt, Greece and Russia^{1/}; many other countries were also excluded, for various reasons.

The countries for which statistics are given in the table have been listed according to their position in the present conflict - allied, neutral, occupied and enemy; data are not available for the British Colonies nor for those of the occupied countries, whether they have, or have not, rallied to the allied cause. In some cases, of course, their adherence is of great economic benefit in our prosecution of the war.

From this table, it appears that Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand had, about 1931, a population^{1/} of 63,279,000, of whom 28,519,000 or

1/ In 1931, the population of India numbered 352,837,778, and the gainfully occupied, 148,816,938, a percentage of 42.2. In South Africa, the latest census data for the population other than white, are for 1921, when there were 5,409,092 persons, of whom 3,799,000 were gainfully occupied, the proportion being 70.2 p.c. However, the per capita production in India and among the coloured population of South Africa would probably be so different from that in the European or North American countries that for the general purposes of these comparisons, their figures are excluded.

45.1 p.c. were gainfully occupied. In 1936, Northern Ireland had a population of 1,256,561; data respecting the gainfully occupied are not available, but if the proportion were the same as in the United Kingdom (47 p.c.), the number would be some 590,600. In 1936, there were 1,676,660 persons of the white race in South Africa, of whom 580,166 or 34.6 p.c., were gainfully occupied. These figures total 66,213,000 for the populations of the above countries, and 29,689,000 for the gainfully occupied, a proportion of 44.8 p.c.

The United States, in a class by itself in regard to resources and productive capacity, had in 1930 a population of 122,775,000, of whom 48,830,000 were gainfully occupied, a percentage of 39.8 p.c.

In the enemy-occupied territories, the populations amounted to 135,079,350, and the gainfully occupied to 67,015,400, or 49.6 p.c. of the total. In placing these figures against those of the neutral countries, for instance, or against those of the European races of the Empire, it should be remembered that there can be a vast difference in the production of willing and unwilling workers; apart from sabotage and wastage, much delay and frustration can result from more or less passive resistance. Again, the high degree of mechanization found in America and in many parts of the Empire as compared with that of a number of European countries, undoubtedly greatly increases the per capita output in the former.

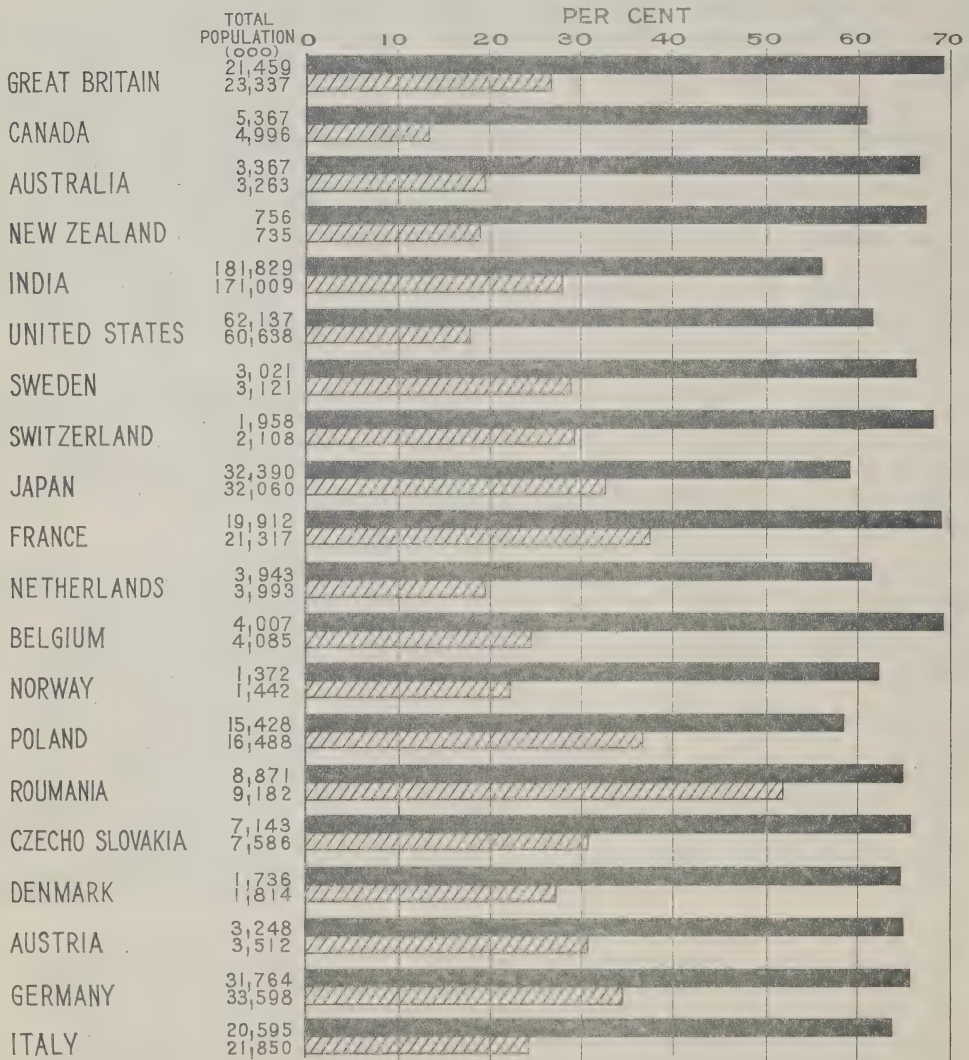
Germany and Italy together had a population of some 107,806,700, of whom 50,641,600, or 47 p.c., were gainfully occupied before the outbreak of war; Germany's ratio was 49.4, while that of Italy was 45.2 p.c. The proportions, or at least the numbers, in both countries will probably have shown increases since the census dates exceeding those of the allied or neutral powers; however, the large forces under arms reduce the productive capacity of the Axis.

As already stated, the figures for the various countries do not refer to the same year, nor do the definitions of gainfully occupied necessarily coincide; however, an aggregation of the total populations and the gainfully occupied, as indicative of the relative resources in man-power whose production is available to the combatants, has an interest that probably exceeds its validity or its significance. Such a grouping of the statistics of man-power in the Empire and the United States (whose production under present circumstances is open to Britain) shows a total population of 188,987,000, of whom 78,519,800 were gainfully occupied, a percentage of nearly 41.6; these figures, moreover, do not include part of the population of South Africa, nor that of India and the British Colonies, with their important resources in labour and materials, aligned on the allied side. On the other hand, the combined populations of the enemy and the enemy-occupied or dominated countries total 242,886,000, and the gainfully occupied 117,657,000, or 48.4 p.c.

To put it in another way, the output of some 40 p.c. of the total gainfully occupied persons in the above countries is available to the allied cause, while the enemy controls, ostensibly at least, that of 60 p.c. of the total. Neither numbers nor proportions, however, tell the whole story, for per capita production, and material and other intangible resources also enter vitally into the outcome of the war.

Chart 20

THE POPULATION BY SEX, AND THE PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES GAINFULLY OCCUPIED, IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES, AS ENUMERATED IN A CENSUS TAKEN IN THOSE COUNTRIES AT SOME PERIOD IN THE YEARS 1930-1936



MALES... FEMALES.

The data are taken from "The Year-Book of Labour Statistics, 1939."

Regarding the numbers themselves, moreover, there will be varied opinions regarding the possibilities implicit in these figures of labour potential. One is that workers accustomed to the discipline of labour constitute more easily-trained and more effective agents of production in war times, so that the greater proportion of gainfully occupied in the enemy and the enemy-dominated countries is an advantage; another opinion is that the lesser extent to which man-power ordinarily is mobilized for production in the allied and neutral countries leaves a larger reserve upon which to draw in times of crisis, giving in this respect the advantage to the latter. Another factor in favour of these countries lies in the fact that, in general, their workers have not been enervated by a lengthy period of intensified productive effort, as in Germany and some of the countries she dominates, while the food and the political situations on the Continent must also have a greater or lesser effect upon the workers' health and energy, and consequently on their volume of production.

The chart on the preceding page depicts the proportions of the gainfully occupied males and females in the populations of various countries, according to their latest available census figures; the years when these were taken are shown in the second table on page 58.

Additional Census figures of the gainfully occupied in various countries are given in the "Revue de l'Institut International de Statistique 1938" in an article by J. W. Nixon, entitled "On The Statistics Available Concerning the Occupied Population of the World and its Distribution." These statistics combine mining and manufacturing; any women employed in the former in most countries, and particularly in those for which comparisons follow, would normally be in the offices, or in other physically light work. The figures show that in Germany, 21.1 p.c. of the gainfully occupied workers in these two classes in 1933 were women; it will be recalled the Nazi movement then insisted upon the retirement of women from industry, a policy which has since been abandoned in practice. In France, 29.2 p.c. of those in mining and manufacturing were women, and in Great Britain, the proportion was 24.5 p.c. The proportions on the American Continent are very different from the foregoing. In the United States, 17.9 p.c. of those engaged in the two groups of industries were women, while in Canada the percentage was only 11.4.

The United States Decennial Census of 1930^{1/} showed that 19.7 p.c. of the total number then employed in manufacturing were women, a figure differing little from that of 19.1 p.c. reported in the Canadian Decennial Census of 1931.

According to the Fifth Census of Production in Great Britain, whose preliminary results were published by the Board of Trade Journal in December, 1937, 36.8 p.c. of all employees in manufacturing establishments in 1935 were women.

The following deals more particularly with the situation in the Dominion. Among males ten years old and upward, 76.72^{2/} p.c. were gainfully occupied in 1931, a proportion which varied from 74 p.c. in Nova Scotia, to 79.8 p.c. in British Columbia. Among females, also of ten years and over, the general proportion of gainfully occupied was 17 p.c.; the provincial range was from 11.9 p.c. in Saskatchewan and 13 p.c. in Prince Edward Island, to 18.3 p.c. in Ontario and 18.8 p.c.

1/ "The Labour Supply in the United States." published by the Committee on Social Security, in June, 1937.

2/ See Census Volume VII - Occupations and Industries (1931).

in Quebec. The differences arose partly from the age distributions of the population and partly from the general industrial distributions in the various provinces.

If the proportions of occupied males in British Columbia were the general proportion among those of ten and over in Canada, there would have been an increase of some 132,200 in those gainfully occupied in the Dominion in 1931. Similarly, the application of Quebec's proportion of gainfully occupied females to the population figure for Canada, would have added some 69,000 to the total of gainfully occupied females in 1931. For reasons of age, sex and industrial distributions, however, it does not necessarily follow that the maximum, provincial proportions shown for the sexes could readily be diverted into industry in all provinces.

The sex distribution of the employees in manufacturing is shown in the results of the Census of Industry*, taken annually since 1916. The proportion of female workers in the total was around 19 p.c. in the war years, 1917-18, and in 1919. Small gains in the intervening years raised the proportion of females in the total to 23.5 p.c. in 1922. During the next decade, the proportion hovered around 22 to 23 p.c., rising in 1932 and 1933 to 24.2 p.c. and 24.5 p.c. respectively. It will be recalled that those were years of lowered industrial activity, during which persons employed in industries catering to the immediate needs of the consumer were in a relatively more favourable position than workers in other lines; in these non-durable goods industries women workers are normally most numerous. With a generally higher level of industrial activity in succeeding years, the ratio of females in the total was reduced, despite increases in the actual numbers employed. In 1937, 142,074 women workers were reported by manufacturing establishments, a percentage of 21.5, and in 1938, the number was 137,574 and the percentage 21.4. These totals were considerably smaller than the recorded maximum of 152,599 in 1929; the proportion of 22 p.c. in the total for that year has, however, frequently been exceeded.

The returns for the various provinces show considerable dissimilarity in the proportions of women factory operatives. In 1938, the range was from 9.1 p.c. in Saskatchewan and 9.7 p.c. in British Columbia, to 21 p.c. in Ontario and 26.2 p.c. in Quebec, where the textile industries, ordinarily large employers of female workers, are particularly highly represented in the industrial make-up. The distribution of industries in the various provinces is of course a factor of major importance in producing these discrepancies, but the figures are interesting as an indication of the possibilities in the matter of labour recruitment.

From these data, it would appear that considerable reserves of female labour could be called upon in this country in an emergency, before the proportion of women factory operatives would approach the proportions normally existing in Great Britain and many other countries, ratios which at present in all countries are no doubt substantially larger than in peace times.

* Published annually in the Canada Year Book.

TABLE I. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS. (1926=100)

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated province or area, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at December 1, 1940.

	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	CANADA
1927 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	104.0	105.6	105.3	-	-	-	101.1	104.6
1928 - Average	106.6	-	-	-	108.3	113.5	117.9	-	-	-	106.4	111.6
1929 - Average	114.8	-	-	-	113.4	123.1	126.3	-	-	-	111.5	119.0
1930 - Average	118.3	-	-	-	110.3	114.6	117.1	-	-	-	107.9	113.4
1931 - Average	108.1	-	-	-	100.9	101.2	111.5	-	-	-	95.5	102.5
1932 - Average	92.2	-	-	-	85.5	88.7	90.0	-	-	-	80.5	87.5
1933 - Average	85.3	-	-	-	82.0	84.2	86.2	-	-	-	78.0	83.4
1934 - Average	101.0	-	-	-	91.7	101.3	90.0	-	-	-	90.4	96.0
1935 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	95.4	103.3	95.2	-	-	-	97.7	99.4
1936 - Average	109.4	-	-	-	100.7	106.7	99.3	-	-	-	101.1	105.7
1937 - Average	121.0	-	-	-	115.4	118.3	99.3	-	-	-	106.8	114.1
1938 - Jan. 1	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8	113.4
Feb. 1	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4	110.4
Mar. 1	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2	107.8
Apr. 1	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2	105.0
May 1	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8	107.4
June 1	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1	111.9
July 1	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0	113.5
Aug. 1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1	112.1
Sept. 1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0	115.1
Oct. 1	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3	116.7
Nov. 1	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5	114.6
Dec. 1	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8	114.0
Average, 1938	111.5	89.2	120.1	102.4	117.0	113.7	100.0	94.6	108.1	102.8	104.2	111.8
1939 - Jan. 1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0	108.1
Feb. 1	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2	106.5
Mar. 1	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7	106.5
Apr. 1	99.7	87.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5	104.9
May 1	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3	106.2
June 1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6	113.1
July 1	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0	115.8
Aug. 1	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.6	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0	117.5
Sept. 1	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6	119.6
Oct. 1	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7	121.7
Nov. 1	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5	123.6
Dec. 1	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0	122.7
Average, 1939	110.5	95.5	121.7	97.8	120.8	114.3	103.2	96.5	109.9	108.8	107.5	113.9
1940 - Jan. 1	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6	116.2
Feb. 1	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0	114.4
Mar. 1	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8	113.5
Apr. 1	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8	111.9
May 1	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2	114.3
June 1	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0	120.9
July 1	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8	124.7
Aug. 1	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0	127.9
Sept. 1	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7	131.6
Oct. 1	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8	136.2
Nov. 1	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3	139.2
Dec. 1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	147.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6	139.1
Average, 1940	122.2	103.1	132.1	111.3	127.9	129.2	109.0	103.0	111.5	116.8	113.3	124.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces as at Dec. 1, 1940.

7.3 .2 4.1 3.0 31.5 41.8 11.4 5.1 2.4 3.9 8.0 100.0

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at December 1, 1940.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1927 - Average	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
1928 - Average	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.6	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
1929 - Average	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
1930 - Average	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.8
1931 - Average	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	88.3	97.1	104.5
1932 - Average	88.1	101.8	95.2	99.3	83.7	78.4	86.6	88.5
1933 - Average	81.0	95.1	87.5	90.2	74.6	75.9	80.2	83.0
1934 - Average	84.5	95.1	93.5	99.5	84.1	93.1	82.9	87.4
1935 - Average	87.3	96.9	97.5	102.2	92.6	115.0	87.8	96.6
1936 - Average	92.1	95.2	101.5	106.3	98.3	121.3	92.3	103.7
1937 - Average	101.2	100.3	107.9	107.9	112.1	146.4	95.1	110.7
1938 - Jan. 1	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	105.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Average, 1938	103.9	107.5	107.3	105.0	106.8	138.3	93.1	109.1
1939 - Jan. 1	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	105.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Average, 1939	106.6	119.6	109.9	108.4	103.7	133.4	93.9	111.4
1940 - Jan. 1	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Average, 1940	114.7	126.4	123.1	119.2	124.4	161.2	101.0	120.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1940.

14.5

1.5

13.0

1.3

3.3

1.9

3.5

3.2

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at December 1, 1940.

	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade	All Industries
1927 - Average	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Average	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929 - Average	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Average	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
1931 - Average	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5
1932 - Average	84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5
1933 - Average	80.9	66.5	97.5	83.9	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	83.4
1934 - Average	90.2	124.7	110.8	79.1	80.3	109.3	115.1	117.9	96.0
1935 - Average	97.1	126.9	123.3	79.8	81.2	97.8	118.2	122.1	99.4
1936 - Average	103.4	138.7	136.5	81.0	84.1	88.2	124.5	127.5	103.7
1937 - Average	114.4	189.3	153.2	85.4	85.2	99.5	130.2	132.1	114.1
1938 - Jan. 1	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7	113.4
Feb. 1	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9	110.4
Mar. 1	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0	107.8
Apr. 1	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1	105.0
May 1	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3	107.4
June 1	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5	111.9
July 1	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3	113.5
Aug. 1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1	112.1
Sept. 1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0	115.1
Oct. 1	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5	116.7
Nov. 1	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6	114.6
Dec. 1	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7	114.0
Average, 1938	111.0	142.8	155.9	85.0	84.4	105.4	135.2	132.6	111.8
1939 - Jan. 1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8	108.1
Feb. 1	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0	106.5
Mar. 1	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9	106.5
Apr. 1	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1	104.9
May 1	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1	106.2
June 1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6	113.1
July 1	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4	115.8
Aug. 1	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5	117.5
Sept. 1	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9	119.6
Oct. 1	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	156.1	138.6	121.7
Nov. 1	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2	123.6
Dec. 1	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7	122.7
Average, 1939	112.3	119.1	163.8	84.4	85.6	113.0	137.4	136.6	113.9
1940 - Jan. 1	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9	116.2
Feb. 1	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4	114.4
Mar. 1	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9	113.5
Apr. 1	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6	111.9
May 1	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3	114.3
June 1	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7	120.9
July 1	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8	124.7
Aug. 1	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4	127.9
Sept. 1	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9	131.6
Oct. 1	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8	136.2
Nov. 1	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9	139.2
Dec. 1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4	139.1
Average, 1940	131.3	166.9	168.4	87.2	89.7	90.7	143.2	142.9	124.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1940.

54.6 6.6 5.9 1.8 8.3 9.4 2.4 11.0 100.0

TABLE 4.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1938-1940. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 8						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	108.6	110.3	110.5	110.8	110.6	112.3	53.5
Animal products - edible	127.6	122.5	119.6	121.1	124.4	134.8	2.4
Fur and products	76.4	76.1	82.0	91.2	94.4	103.6	.2
Leather and products	99.4	103.9	108.4	109.2	108.5	105.3	2.0
Boots and shoes	101.2	108.4	113.5	113.3	112.7	109.5	1.4
Lumber and products	70.1	72.0	74.5	74.2	77.3	86.3	4.5
Rough and dressed lumber	54.5	58.0	61.7	61.2	66.5	79.2	2.5
Furniture	82.9	85.7	84.1	82.5	80.2	79.9	.6
Other lumber products	108.3	105.2	107.4	108.9	109.9	114.2	1.2
Musical instruments	36.5	40.3	42.5	47.3	46.7	45.1	.1
Plant products - edible	104.3	104.7	105.1	105.2	107.4	111.5	3.2
Pulp and paper products	107.4	107.0	103.8	105.4	103.0	105.8	6.0
Pulp and paper	99.1	97.5	92.2	95.4	90.9	94.4	2.6
Paper products	128.6	129.2	129.6	131.0	129.5	130.8	1.0
Printing and publishing	111.0	111.8	110.1	109.8	109.8	110.7	2.4
Rubber products	97.8	100.0	98.5	100.4	100.5	100.8	1.2
Textile products	116.4	122.8	124.6	124.4	122.3	119.3	9.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	134.5	137.5	136.6	130.8	126.5	126.1	3.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	99.5	99.9	100.2	98.7	98.3	97.8	1.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	136.8	143.8	137.6	124.9	117.3	124.0	.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	521.1	533.7	530.4	498.1	497.1	432.5	.8
Hosiery and knit goods	117.3	123.1	124.4	125.5	122.4	121.2	1.8
Garments and personal furnishings	105.6	116.2	120.3	123.6	121.2	116.5	3.3
Other textile products	92.8	98.1	101.3	106.1	106.7	104.2	1.0
Tobacco	157.1	153.3	150.1	120.8	101.0	102.5	.8
Beverages	164.6	156.1	153.8	159.0	162.3	167.7	.8
Chemicals and allied products	151.0	153.8	152.0	160.9	166.4	161.2	1.7
Clay, glass and stone products	79.4	79.8	76.1	77.4	82.4	92.9	1.0
Electric light and power	123.8	117.5	116.0	119.0	121.6	128.0	1.5
Electrical apparatus	146.9	142.9	142.0	135.8	136.8	136.8	1.7
Iron and steel products	102.8	104.6	105.3	105.8	104.5	104.8	12.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	125.6	130.2	126.6	132.2	124.5	130.9	1.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	125.6	128.8	127.5	124.6	125.2	123.4	1.2
Agricultural implements	75.2	76.9	81.1	78.7	72.5	67.6	.5
Land vehicles	97.9	99.5	100.3	99.7	99.4	99.6	5.7
Automobiles and parts	156.7	160.2	161.2	155.5	151.9	152.6	2.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	68.1	76.0	77.9	85.4	82.7	84.5	.3
Heating appliances	88.9	98.8	110.1	116.1	118.5	130.3	.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	122.3	120.6	118.5	124.0	123.2	124.2	.7
Foundry and machine shop products	115.1	117.7	116.1	115.9	115.5	110.5	.6
Other iron and steel products	103.7	101.4	102.9	103.2	103.0	101.5	1.9
Non-ferrous metal products	152.4	154.8	153.4	155.1	156.6	156.8	2.3
Non-metallic mineral products	149.1	149.7	149.6	149.8	156.9	158.8	1.3
Miscellaneous	125.5	131.7	133.0	134.5	137.2	142.3	.5
LOGGING	323.8	290.7	212.7	115.0	97.5	93.6	2.5
MINING	155.2	154.3	153.9	151.3	149.7	153.3	6.6
Coal	97.9	95.2	94.3	89.0	85.7	85.5	2.2
Metallic ores	303.6	307.7	307.4	307.6	306.1	316.8	3.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	117.3	114.8	116.6	118.3	123.4	129.3	.8
COMMUNICATIONS	85.1	82.9	82.2	82.5	82.5	84.7	2.1
Telegraphs	94.4	91.5	90.8	90.8	90.1	97.0	.5
Telephones	82.5	80.6	79.9	80.2	80.4	81.4	1.6
TRANSPORTATION	82.0	79.6	79.0	78.5	83.9	84.9	9.6
Street railways, cartage and storage	112.6	110.6	110.4	110.9	114.0	115.6	2.5
Steam railways	75.1	74.3	73.8	72.2	72.4	73.1	5.4
Shipping and stevedoring	74.1	64.4	62.8	65.7	96.9	97.9	1.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	81.9	71.6	71.4	71.6	88.2	114.5	12.8
Building	56.9	49.1	44.9	43.9	46.8	54.5	2.1
Highway	131.3	106.7	108.8	116.6	160.9	223.2	8.0
Railway	60.7	61.5	63.2	57.5	61.9	72.9	2.7
SERVICES	132.5	128.4	127.1	129.8	131.9	135.3	2.6
Hotels and restaurants	130.1	124.5	122.5	123.0	124.1	128.5	1.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	137.9	134.3	134.3	141.4	144.2	146.1	1.1
TRADE	141.7	127.9	126.0	127.1	131.3	131.5	10.3
Retail	153.0	133.4	130.7	132.3	137.7	137.4	7.5
Wholesale	116.2	115.6	115.5	115.3	116.8	118.0	2.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	113.4	110.4	107.8	105.0	107.4	111.9	100.0

TABLE 4.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1938-1940. (1926=100)-Continued.

Note: For the relative importance in 1938 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 8						Aver. Jan. 1- Dec. 1
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING	111.8	110.0	113.8	112.5	110.9	110.1	111.0
Animal products - edible	139.0	142.1	140.7	134.4	135.4	133.8	131.1
Fur and products	97.7	94.5	94.6	96.5	95.1	96.5	91.6
Leather and products	103.4	109.3	113.9	115.3	106.1	105.0	107.1
Boots and shoes	106.9	115.0	118.5	115.8	104.5	105.2	110.2
Lumber and products	89.9	90.8	89.5	82.5	77.7	72.2	79.7
Rough and dressed lumber	84.6	86.4	84.6	72.9	66.5	59.5	69.6
Furniture	81.6	81.5	84.2	86.3	88.8	88.4	83.8
Other lumber products	113.6	112.9	109.4	110.0	104.8	99.8	108.7
Musical instruments	52.8	58.4	58.4	58.3	55.5	50.3	49.2
Plant products - edible	120.9	128.7	157.5	146.9	134.7	121.5	120.5
Pulp and paper products	106.7	107.3	107.1	108.2	107.5	107.2	106.3
Pulp and paper	97.5	99.1	97.7	99.2	96.9	95.6	96.1
Paper products	130.9	130.7	135.6	135.8	136.0	136.4	132.0
Printing and publishing	110.4	110.1	109.7	110.6	111.7	114.6	110.9
Rubber products	97.8	97.2	102.9	104.4	106.1	105.6	101.0
Textile products	116.0	113.7	119.5	123.0	122.6	120.0	120.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	124.1	122.3	127.8	129.9	130.4	131.2	130.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	95.4	95.0	94.6	95.9	96.7	97.2	97.3
Woolen yarn and cloth	125.9	121.6	127.2	130.7	129.9	132.0	129.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	425.5	439.7	485.7	493.1	497.1	494.8	486.4
Hosiery and knit goods	116.9	115.2	119.7	122.5	124.9	122.7	121.5
Garments and personal furnishings	112.3	108.5	116.3	121.0	118.7	112.7	116.1
Other textile products	98.6	100.9	104.0	109.1	107.1	104.3	102.8
Tobacco	97.4	99.7	100.2	96.3	96.4	141.5	118.0
Beverages	174.7	172.8	174.5	173.2	166.9	168.9	166.3
Chemicals and allied products	155.6	157.2	159.7	159.4	159.6	157.3	158.4
Clay, glass and stone products	94.9	93.8	95.5	91.7	89.3	85.0	86.4
Electric light and power	134.2	134.7	136.0	136.6	137.9	131.7	128.1
Electrical apparatus	138.0	132.2	139.2	137.5	136.0	130.8	137.9
Iron and steel products	100.0	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.9	97.2	99.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	124.8	112.2	115.4	109.4	115.4	115.5	121.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	122.1	120.0	120.9	116.4	113.7	116.9	121.9
Agricultural implements	67.4	58.8	51.0	54.2	60.7	61.6	67.0
Land vehicles	92.3	77.7	81.7	82.4	84.6	91.3	92.2
Automobiles and parts	132.7	86.4	103.5	115.9	132.5	139.0	139.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	84.4	85.3	75.9	71.8	72.0	80.5	78.7
Heating appliances	131.2	132.2	138.7	145.5	139.5	129.8	123.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	123.6	121.8	116.1	107.4	96.8	100.3	116.6
Foundry and machine shop products	100.4	94.3	105.5	106.1	106.3	106.7	109.0
Other iron and steel products	99.6	99.7	101.2	101.7	103.7	103.3	102.1
Non-ferrous metal products	156.2	156.4	160.5	157.4	155.6	155.8	155.9
Non-metallic mineral products	160.0	162.0	161.7	160.2	156.1	152.3	155.5
Miscellaneous	147.0	145.4	147.2	149.8	146.0	139.1	139.9
LOGGING	86.1	59.6	58.6	78.8	130.8	166.4	142.8
MINING	154.5	153.6	157.4	160.8	163.4	163.3	155.9
Coal	85.1	83.9	88.4	91.9	92.9	95.2	90.4
Metallic ores	318.4	319.3	328.9	351.8	335.5	332.3	317.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	137.3	134.5	128.3	128.5	135.8	131.1	126.3
COMMUNICATIONS	87.2	86.2	88.3	87.2	85.5	84.0	85.0
Telegraphs	100.9	101.8	102.7	101.2	97.0	93.8	96.0
Telephones	83.4	84.4	84.3	85.4	82.3	81.3	82.0
TRANSPORTATION	86.3	86.9	88.7	90.1	87.9	85.0	84.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	121.5	119.3	124.8	127.9	125.2	124.1	118.1
Steam railways	73.4	74.2	76.3	77.9	75.7	71.9	74.2
Shipping and stevedoring	98.6	102.4	98.3	96.1	94.6	95.6	97.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	124.9	128.0	135.8	143.5	122.5	112.8	105.4
Building	60.9	64.6	71.7	77.8	80.4	69.5	60.1
Highway	250.7	261.4	262.1	289.3	238.2	227.5	198.1
Railway	71.6	66.7	76.1	73.1	56.3	48.9	64.2
SERVICES	146.1	145.5	146.7	136.1	132.8	131.7	135.2
Hotels and restaurants	143.9	141.6	146.5	151.9	126.5	126.0	130.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	149.6	146.5	146.9	142.8	143.3	141.5	142.4
TRADE	133.3	132.1	131.0	134.5	135.6	139.7	132.6
Retail	139.4	137.3	134.9	139.5	141.3	148.0	138.7
Wholesale	118.9	119.6	121.8	122.8	122.0	119.7	118.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	113.5	112.1	115.1	116.7	114.6	114.0	111.8

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1938-1940. (1926=100)-Continued.

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 9						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	104.3	106.0	107.0	107.1	108.4	111.4	51.9
Animal products - edible	129.1	122.2	119.6	122.4	126.9	139.0	2.5
Fur and products	82.8	77.9	87.7	95.1	94.1	102.5	.2
Leather and products	100.7	107.1	111.7	112.7	111.1	110.1	2.1
Boots and shoes	102.5	110.5	114.8	115.1	113.1	112.1	1.4
Lumber and products	68.2	69.8	72.7	72.4	77.3	88.3	4.5
Rough and dressed lumber	56.5	58.8	61.1	60.9	66.1	80.4	2.5
Furniture	82.3	84.3	84.1	85.4	83.1	83.8	.7
Other lumber products	94.2	93.5	100.7	100.4	108.7	117.2	1.1
Musical instruments	48.4	47.4	59.8	47.2	41.6	42.1	.1
Plant products - edible	105.4	105.1	104.2	104.8	107.7	112.2	3.1
Pulp and paper products	102.7	103.7	104.9	104.5	105.1	108.2	6.1
Pulp and paper	88.4	87.0	90.2	90.1	90.7	96.4	2.7
Paper products	126.4	130.5	130.9	130.2	130.3	128.0	.9
Printing and publishing	113.1	115.7	114.9	114.0	114.9	116.5	2.5
Rubber products	102.4	102.1	103.6	105.4	105.5	107.2	1.2
Textile products	113.6	117.5	119.8	120.5	120.4	119.4	9.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	127.8	128.0	127.9	126.3	125.0	123.8	3.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	95.4	95.7	93.9	94.2	95.3	94.7	1.7
Woolen yarn and cloth	122.8	129.2	128.5	124.9	122.8	126.3	.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	496.0	501.6	494.7	474.6	448.0	427.6	.7
Hosiery and knit goods	116.5	117.4	118.7	120.6	121.4	121.3	1.8
Garments and personal furnishings	103.1	111.4	116.3	118.0	116.6	116.0	3.2
Other textile products	97.8	103.9	108.0	110.2	115.6	113.5	1.0
Tobacco	158.8	160.2	163.8	110.8	91.2	96.0	.7
Beverages	165.3	159.4	159.9	164.0	163.9	171.8	.8
Chemicals and allied products	152.3	155.0	153.6	156.5	159.8	161.8	1.7
Clay, glass and stone products	75.0	70.9	71.7	76.8	82.2	94.0	1.0
Electric light and power	127.7	125.3	123.9	123.5	126.3	126.9	1.5
Electrical apparatus	126.8	125.7	123.9	124.5	125.5	129.1	1.6
Iron and steel products	90.5	94.3	94.6	95.8	97.3	98.1	11.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	107.2	118.3	114.2	119.1	123.8	129.9	1.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	110.0	112.8	114.2	114.0	115.0	115.7	1.1
Agricultural implements	59.6	62.9	62.6	61.1	59.8	56.2	.4
Land vehicles	85.4	90.0	90.3	90.5	92.3	91.9	5.1
Automobiles and parts	138.4	150.0	151.3	147.6	148.9	143.3	1.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	57.1	53.1	62.2	67.1	66.7	71.3	.2
Heating appliances	100.2	106.4	118.7	121.6	124.0	126.4	.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	99.1	99.4	97.1	101.3	103.2	106.4	.6
Foundry and machine shop products	101.5	102.1	98.5	101.3	101.1	102.4	.5
Other iron and steel products	98.8	97.2	98.0	99.6	100.3	101.6	1.9
Non-ferrous metal products	150.9	151.3	152.6	154.7	154.6	155.5	2.2
Non-metallic mineral products	150.0	147.3	146.3	146.1	150.1	157.7	1.2
Miscellaneous	129.2	131.7	134.2	134.3	140.3	144.5	.5
LOGGING	150.6	143.0	108.8	64.0	51.0	97.1	2.6
MINING	160.4	160.5	160.9	157.4	155.8	160.5	6.8
Coal	95.8	95.5	93.4	87.8	82.3	82.4	2.1
Metallic ores	325.2	333.3	334.6	333.6	334.0	342.7	3.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	121.7	116.8	117.7	119.1	123.4	139.7	.8
COMMUNICATIONS	83.3	81.2	80.8	81.2	82.0	83.8	2.0
Telegraphs	91.7	89.8	88.6	89.2	90.6	94.8	.5
Telephones	81.0	78.8	78.7	79.0	79.7	80.8	1.5
TRANSPORTATION	79.9	79.4	80.3	79.3	81.4	86.5	9.5
Street railways and cartage	120.9	119.6	119.8	119.4	120.9	125.1	2.6
Steam railways	71.0	71.6	72.6	71.0	70.7	74.1	5.4
Shipping and stevedoring	67.4	63.5	64.6	65.2	77.8	91.9	1.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	96.4	89.4	94.3	91.6	94.2	113.3	12.7
Building	53.5	44.2	45.3	43.4	46.2	53.8	2.1
Highway	192.0	172.9	177.3	182.7	182.9	227.6	7.9
Railway	50.3	57.2	68.9	55.5	60.3	75.1	2.7
SERVICES	131.7	129.5	128.5	131.4	133.2	141.8	2.8
Hotels and restaurants	127.4	125.2	124.8	125.7	125.6	136.6	1.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	139.1	136.8	134.9	141.2	146.3	150.9	1.1
TRADE	144.8	131.0	128.9	131.1	135.1	136.6	11.7
Retail	155.8	156.5	153.5	156.5	141.3	143.1	8.9
Wholesale	118.2	118.3	117.5	117.6	119.3	119.5	2.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	108.1	106.5	106.5	104.9	106.2	113.1	100.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1934-1949. (1928=100)-Continued.

Note: For the relative importance in 1939 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 9						Aver.
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1- Dec. 1
MANUFACTURING	111.5	112.8	115.3	119.7	122.1	122.2	112.5
Animal products - edible	145.2	182.0	159.9	151.2	149.6	144.0	159.0
Fur and products	108.0	106.8	107.8	110.3	114.5	114.2	100.1
Leather and products	108.5	114.0	116.9	119.5	125.1	125.7	115.4
Boots and shoes	110.9	116.7	119.3	120.5	121.6	125.9	115.1
Lumber and products	95.1	95.8	92.6	91.1	88.2	84.1	82.6
Rough and dressed lumber	88.7	89.6	88.6	85.0	76.0	69.6	73.1
Furniture	81.7	81.5	84.2	86.0	90.8	81.6	84.7
Other lumber products	116.6	117.4	118.8	121.7	126.0	125.5	111.7
Musical instruments	51.2	57.2	59.9	58.2	58.4	56.2	50.6
Plant products - edible	119.1	126.6	145.7	180.3	146.6	156.5	122.6
Pulp and paper products	110.4	110.5	110.1	111.8	115.9	118.1	108.2
Pulp and paper	100.1	100.7	99.4	101.5	102.5	99.4	95.5
Paper products	150.3	129.8	152.7	158.3	146.7	147.4	135.5
Printing and publishing	116.8	116.5	116.1	116.0	117.6	118.8	115.9
Rubber products	108.5	107.6	112.2	114.7	115.6	116.0	108.4
Textile products	115.5	115.8	119.9	126.5	154.0	155.7	121.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	121.4	125.7	127.9	155.0	144.1	149.8	150.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	94.8	98.0	98.8	102.7	109.5	115.2	98.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	126.5	152.8	135.8	147.5	156.6	160.6	134.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	586.6	400.5	425.5	445.5	478.8	495.1	455.9
Hosiery and knit goods	121.5	121.2	121.8	127.5	156.9	140.8	125.8
Garments and personal furnishings	109.5	106.3	114.7	121.0	126.0	124.1	115.2
Other textile products	105.8	106.2	107.9	115.8	125.5	119.7	110.6
Tobacco	96.8	98.0	101.3	99.1	98.8	100.5	114.6
Beverages	175.3	181.5	181.8	188.9	181.5	175.1	172.0
Chemicals and allied products	159.1	159.0	161.9	168.7	175.7	179.4	161.9
Clay, glass and stone products	97.4	99.9	99.4	97.8	99.4	94.6	88.5
Electric light and power	154.0	158.6	142.8	141.7	145.6	159.8	132.8
Electrical apparatus	151.0	150.8	132.4	156.1	158.8	159.8	150.4
Iron and steel	95.7	92.1	94.1	101.5	107.6	111.7	97.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	126.5	124.4	129.3	145.5	151.7	156.0	128.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	112.5	111.6	115.9	119.9	123.4	124.7	115.8
Agricultural implements	55.0	51.5	45.0	51.2	60.1	65.2	57.2
Land vehicles	85.8	80.3	82.7	88.4	94.8	101.4	89.5
Automobiles and parts	108.6	94.7	101.6	114.7	159.9	154.9	132.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	62.8	64.7	61.0	74.7	62.4	70.9	64.5
Heating appliances	127.4	151.2	155.1	159.5	142.7	159.7	126.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	109.1	110.7	110.5	120.8	151.6	152.4	110.1
Foundry and machine shop products	103.9	104.9	109.2	114.6	124.4	122.0	107.2
Other iron and steel products	102.2	105.0	105.2	115.7	119.9	121.4	104.9
Non-ferrous metal products	156.4	156.9	160.7	166.3	167.6	169.2	158.1
Non-metallic mineral products	160.5	162.3	160.4	165.6	168.5	165.7	156.5
Miscellaneous	144.2	146.7	149.1	150.5	152.5	154.2	142.6
LOGGING	95.5	75.5	60.3	115.6	206.4	265.6	119.1
MINING	164.1	165.6	168.0	170.5	171.0	171.3	165.8
Coal	82.5	85.5	87.8	92.2	94.4	96.0	89.5
Metallic ores	349.8	552.9	551.7	552.0	555.6	554.4	545.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	151.2	152.1	153.0	150.7	145.7	158.8	135.7
COMMUNICATIONS	86.0	87.5	87.3	87.5	86.7	85.5	84.4
Telegraphs	98.7	101.1	98.2	101.4	100.0	96.8	95.1
Telephones	82.6	85.7	84.3	85.7	85.0	82.4	81.5
TRANSPORTATION	87.6	87.5	90.0	94.8	90.6	89.7	85.6
Street railways and cartage	125.9	127.8	130.6	135.9	155.5	155.0	126.0
Steam railways	75.0	74.9	77.9	84.5	79.2	77.0	74.9
Shipping and stevedoring	93.9	91.5	91.7	91.2	86.1	88.0	81.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	153.1	146.3	152.2	151.5	117.6	95.8	115.0
Building	62.5	76.1	80.5	82.0	85.1	75.2	62.1
Highway	270.7	297.1	509.7	245.3	209.1	156.1	218.8
Railway	76.2	76.4	77.5	75.3	64.5	52.1	65.6
SERVICES	147.6	149.8	151.7	156.1	155.2	152.9	137.4
Hotels and restaurants	146.0	150.5	153.7	151.2	129.0	127.6	155.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	150.5	148.7	148.3	144.6	145.9	142.3	144.1
TRADE	157.4	155.5	154.9	158.6	140.2	144.7	156.6
Retail	143.4	140.3	139.0	142.6	144.8	151.8	142.4
Wholesale	121.3	122.8	124.1	127.8	126.1	126.0	121.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	115.8	117.5	119.8	121.7	125.6	122.7	115.9

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1935-1940. (1926=100)-Continued.

Note: The Relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

Industries	1 9 4 0						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	118.2	120.5	122.6	123.4	125.7	129.2	56.1
Animal products - edible	132.4	132.5	131.3	132.0	137.4	148.0	2.5
Fur and its products	106.0	102.4	107.2	110.1	115.9	120.7	.2
Leather and products	120.9	125.8	126.8	124.9	122.5	116.8	2.0
Boots and shoes	119.7	125.0	124.9	122.8	120.5	113.0	1.3
Lumber and products	77.1	80.0	80.5	79.5	85.8	97.5	4.4
Rough and dressed lumber	62.4	66.3	67.4	66.6	74.5	91.6	2.7
Furniture	87.9	89.2	90.0	90.3	89.8	91.6	.7
Other lumber products	116.9	117.6	117.0	114.2	120.4	122.9	1.0
Musical instruments	53.9	54.6	54.0	59.6	61.5	62.1	.2
Plant products - edible	116.0	116.0	115.8	115.1	115.4	121.1	3.2
Pulp and paper products	110.2	111.4	111.3	110.8	112.9	117.6	6.2
Pulp and paper	97.5	98.5	98.5	97.5	101.6	110.7	2.8
Paper products	137.8	138.9	141.9	139.8	139.9	141.6	1.0
Printing and publishing	116.9	118.6	117.3	117.8	118.1	118.2	2.4
Rubber products	109.8	108.6	108.1	109.3	108.4	107.5	1.1
Textile products	132.0	136.5	142.7	144.4	144.9	144.6	10.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	149.8	153.2	156.7	158.0	158.2	157.6	4.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	116.4	118.8	121.3	122.0	122.2	121.6	2.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	156.5	163.1	169.8	170.9	171.8	171.0	.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	497.2	502.9	507.4	512.9	510.7	511.0	.8
Hosiery and knit goods	131.8	135.9	138.1	141.2	141.3	139.4	1.9
Garments and personal furnishings	118.1	124.6	134.6	136.3	136.6	138.0	3.5
Other textile products	120.7	122.7	131.9	132.8	135.3	133.8	1.1
Tobacco	150.8	164.0	172.2	165.6	134.5	100.3	.7
Beverages	174.3	166.7	165.9	164.3	171.6	172.9	.8
Chemicals and allied products	176.5	178.9	180.7	182.0	190.4	191.4	1.9
Clay, glass and stone products	87.4	84.7	83.0	85.3	95.5	106.0	1.0
Electric light and power	134.5	132.2	130.7	130.6	133.9	137.5	1.5
Electrical apparatus	140.2	139.4	139.4	142.3	143.8	147.3	1.7
Iron and steel products	110.0	113.7	116.7	118.9	122.2	126.4	14.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	151.3	153.5	150.4	148.7	151.6	158.3	1.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	121.7	124.8	126.9	131.0	132.9	134.0	1.2
Agricultural implements	63.2	68.4	71.4	75.4	77.7	81.4	.6
Land vehicles	103.3	107.6	110.2	112.0	112.3	115.3	5.9
Automobiles and parts	155.4	155.4	156.5	163.4	164.9	168.0	2.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	53.6	57.5	103.5	128.3	170.9	206.2	.7
Heating appliances	121.1	123.4	130.9	128.4	134.8	132.7	.4
Iron and steel fabrication (a.e.s.)	129.8	132.2	132.5	132.6	137.5	142.5	.8
Foundry and machine shop products	118.3	118.1	121.5	120.1	122.6	124.8	.5
Other iron and steel products	117.1	121.4	122.5	124.3	129.6	132.0	2.2
Non-ferrous metal products	166.5	165.2	171.0	173.0	175.9	180.5	2.4
Non-metallic mineral products	163.4	158.4	158.7	161.7	165.2	172.7	1.2
Miscellaneous	146.1	148.6	152.2	153.8	156.5	154.2	.5
LOGGING	237.8	227.2	179.1	90.0	60.5	105.2	2.6
MINING	164.7	168.4	167.1	164.4	164.5	166.7	6.6
Coal	94.0	94.7	94.1	89.7	86.2	86.4	2.0
Metallic ores	342.4	354.5	350.2	350.2	353.1	354.9	3.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	123.4	123.7	125.4	124.8	135.0	145.9	.8
COMMUNICATIONS	84.3	82.7	82.2	83.2	83.8	87.1	1.9
Telegraphs	95.7	93.3	91.7	89.8	90.0	98.2	.5
Telephones	81.2	79.8	79.6	81.4	82.1	84.0	1.4
TRANSPORTATION	84.5	83.3	83.0	82.8	88.8	90.3	9.3
Street railways and cartage	128.3	126.2	125.4	125.1	128.7	133.7	2.6
Steam railways	75.8	76.2	75.6	75.5	77.2	77.5	5.2
Shipping and stevedoring	67.1	60.8	62.1	61.6	89.1	91.1	1.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	68.8	58.1	55.4	59.6	68.4	90.5	9.3
Building	55.7	48.4	44.4	45.9	54.0	68.4	2.5
Highway	101.8	72.0	67.3	78.3	91.7	126.1	4.1
Railway	51.1	55.0	55.9	56.3	61.4	79.9	2.7
SERVICES	133.7	131.8	132.6	133.4	138.2	142.5	2.7
Hotels and restaurants	129.0	127.8	128.6	127.1	130.4	135.8	1.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	141.8	138.7	139.7	144.6	151.8	154.3	1.1
TRADE	149.9	136.4	134.9	137.6	138.3	140.7	11.5
Retail	160.1	141.9	139.5	142.9	143.6	146.2	8.6
Wholesale	122.7	121.9	123.0	123.7	124.6	126.7	2.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	116.2	114.4	113.5	111.9	114.3	120.9	100.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1938-1940. 1926=100)-Concluded.

Note: For the relative importance in 1939 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

Industries	1 9 4 0						Aver. Jan. 1- Dec. 1
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING	130.3	134.4	138.4	143.8	144.6	144.7	131.3
Animal products - edible	151.6	156.6	174.9	170.9	172.1	165.6	150.4
Fur and products	119.8	119.0	114.3	117.8	117.6	118.8	114.1
Leather and products	110.3	116.3	119.5	121.0	121.4	121.3	120.6
Boots and shoes	107.7	116.6	119.1	119.4	117.8	116.2	118.6
Lumber and products	102.6	106.3	107.6	107.9	104.1	97.5	93.9
Rough and dressed lumber	98.3	103.2	104.5	102.9	95.6	85.7	84.9
Furniture	91.8	94.5	96.6	102.0	105.0	106.3	94.6
Other lumber products	127.0	127.2	127.8	131.0	134.0	131.9	124.0
Musical instruments	63.9	64.3	75.7	76.1	78.2	75.6	65.0
Plant products - edible	126.8	134.7	140.9	171.3	150.5	139.7	130.3
Pulp and paper products	118.7	120.5	121.5	121.9	121.1	119.1	116.4
Pulp and paper	113.5	116.5	117.8	117.8	115.4	110.3	108.0
Paper products	143.2	144.7	147.5	149.5	149.7	149.6	143.7
Printing and publishing	117.0	117.6	117.5	117.8	118.7	119.9	118.0
Rubber products	108.2	110.9	118.0	118.5	120.1	119.5	112.2
Textile products	139.7	142.1	146.6	152.0	152.8	151.4	144.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	154.4	158.1	158.4	161.9	162.0	162.6	157.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	121.7	123.3	121.7	121.7	121.0	121.4	121.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	167.6	173.5	174.6	183.7	184.5	182.1	172.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	474.7	490.5	504.7	525.1	529.4	542.9	509.1
Hosiery and knit goods	136.7	135.1	136.2	138.8	139.2	139.8	137.8
Garments and personal furnishings	131.8	134.7	144.0	149.6	151.6	147.5	137.3
Other textile products	123.7	127.2	135.4	151.1	150.3	148.2	134.4
Tobacco	100.0	103.3	105.9	106.0	106.1	104.9	126.1
Beverages	179.7	182.6	184.9	190.5	196.0	198.8	179.0
Chemicals and allied products	198.5	203.5	208.1	213.1	218.9	225.8	197.3
Clay, glass and stone products	107.3	112.8	111.6	112.4	114.7	111.5	101.0
Electric light and power	139.7	144.2	146.4	148.5	146.8	145.6	139.2
Electrical apparatus	151.6	156.1	160.6	169.4	173.5	178.0	155.5
Iron and steel products	128.1	139.2	136.6	144.3	151.6	158.5	129.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	158.6	162.2	166.9	175.1	179.3	180.2	161.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	139.0	145.4	152.5	158.1	165.8	182.5	142.9
Agricultural implements	80.9	82.4	79.0	83.2	83.6	87.3	77.8
Land vehicles	111.1	110.8	117.6	123.6	131.6	138.7	116.2
Automobiles and parts	144.2	139.5	163.5	180.0	200.0	202.9	166.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	253.8	277.2	258.5	288.0	287.3	291.4	198.0
Heating appliances	122.6	125.5	143.3	151.0	157.0	153.8	135.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	150.6	159.4	166.9	177.9	185.6	192.8	153.4
Foundry and machine shop products	131.1	141.9	149.4	160.4	162.7	170.9	136.8
Other iron and steel products	140.9	147.3	149.7	159.0	172.1	179.7	141.3
Non-ferrous metal products	185.6	199.4	203.8	207.8	211.5	218.9	188.3
Non-metallic mineral products	173.7	176.5	180.9	179.7	178.7	177.0	170.6
Miscellaneous	150.6	151.0	152.2	155.0	159.6	162.9	153.6
LOGGING	121.4	112.2	126.8	180.2	258.6	303.6	166.9
MINING	167.2	168.1	170.2	172.3	174.0	172.6	168.4
Coal	85.8	87.3	91.2	93.1	95.8	97.4	91.3
Metallic ores	352.8	351.6	350.0	350.3	351.5	349.5	350.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	155.9	158.0	159.8	158.3	156.6	144.8	142.6
COMMUNICATIONS	89.4	90.9	92.1	90.7	90.4	90.0	87.2
Telegraphs	103.3	108.6	110.2	106.9	105.5	102.3	99.6
Telephones	85.6	86.1	87.2	86.3	86.3	86.6	83.9
TRANSPORTATION	93.7	94.8	94.6	94.3	93.5	92.5	89.7
Street railways and cartage	134.5	135.7	137.5	139.1	140.0	141.2	133.0
Steam railways	81.8	82.7	81.5	81.3	79.6	79.0	78.6
Shipping and stevedoring	93.2	95.7	97.5	93.9	94.8	89.1	83.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	105.0	114.3	121.1	121.1	120.5	105.9	90.7
Building	79.9	97.8	116.5	127.2	137.8	125.9	83.5
Highway	152.7	162.5	166.8	156.3	157.6	132.2	122.1
Railway	86.2	85.7	82.0	80.5	66.0	59.0	68.3
SERVICES	149.2	155.4	157.1	147.3	148.8	147.8	143.2
Hotels and restaurants	145.7	154.6	156.9	142.7	140.5	140.1	138.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	155.3	156.8	157.4	155.5	163.4	161.2	151.7
TRADE	142.8	141.4	142.9	146.8	148.9	154.4	142.9
Retail	148.6	145.9	147.5	152.2	154.9	162.6	148.8
Wholesale	127.8	129.8	130.7	132.7	133.4	132.8	127.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	124.7	127.9	131.6	136.2	139.2	139.1	124.2

Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

~~CENSUS INDUSTRY FILE~~

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ANNUAL REVIEW

OF

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

IN

CANADA

DURING

1941



OTTAWA
May 5, 1942

Price 25 cents

C O N T E N T S

PART 1.

	<u>Page</u>
General Summary.....	1
The Situation in the Dominion during 1941.....	5
Employment by Economic Areas.....	11
Employment by Leading Cities.....	15
Employment by Industries.....	19
Manufacturing.....	19
Logging.....	25
Mining.....	25
Transportation.....	28
Communications.....	28
Construction and Maintenance.....	29
Services.....	31
Trade.....	31
Finance.....	33

PART 2.

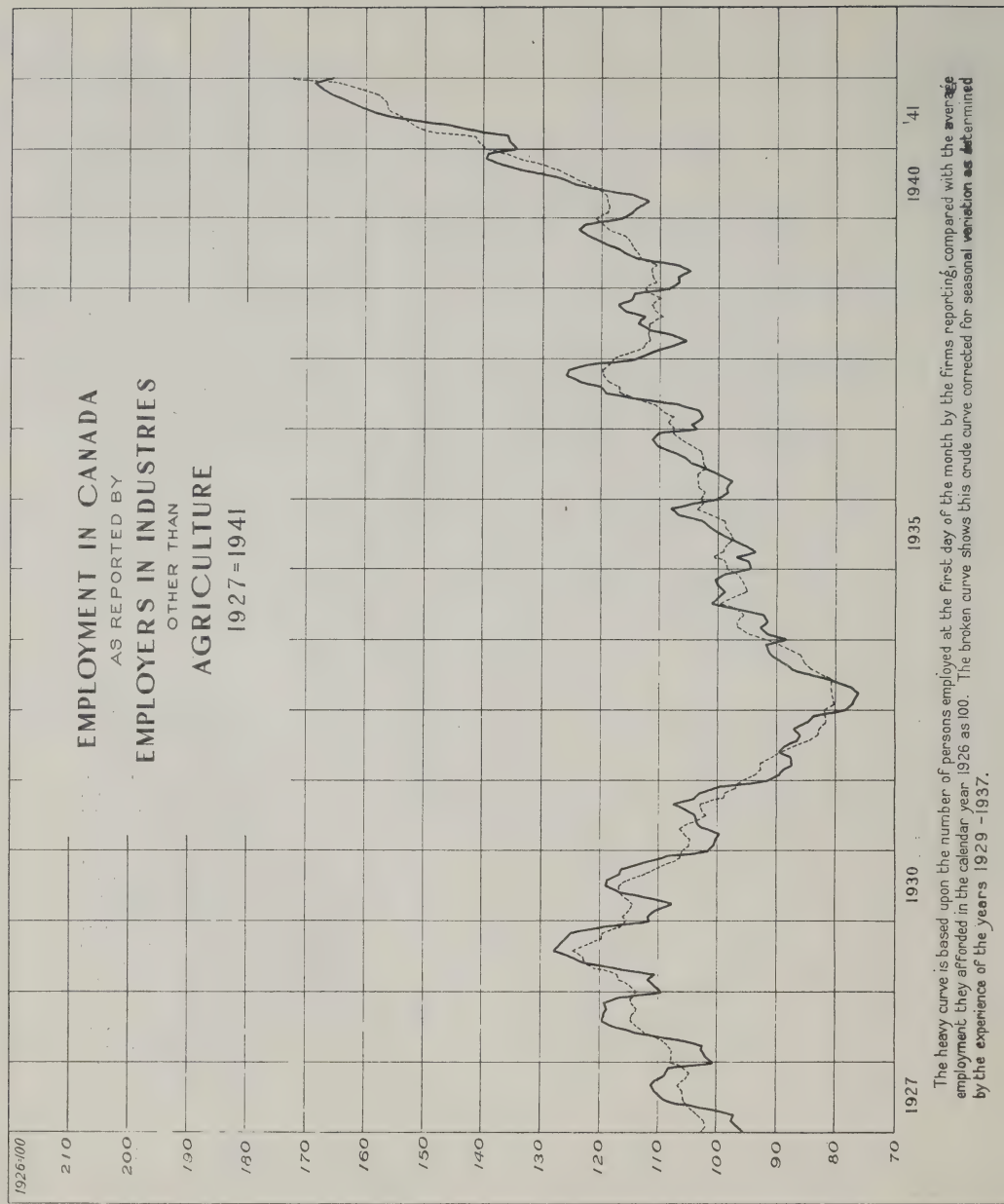
The Course of Employment in Various Industries, Areas and Cities.....	35
Industrial Comparisons for the Dominion.....	35
Industrial Comparisons within the Economic Areas.....	37
The Trends in the Five Economic Areas and in the Dominion as a Whole.....	39
The Trends in Certain Cities and the Provinces in Which They are situated.....	39
Estimates of the Total Number of Wage-Earners in Non-Agricultural Employment.....	41
The Number of Workers in Reported Employment in Relation to the Total Population.....	43
The Course of Employment in Manufacturing and on Steam Railways in Canada and the United States.....	47
Manufacturing.....	47
Steam Railways.....	51
Explanation of the Current Statistics of Earnings.....	51
Comparison of the Current Statistics of Earnings with the Data of the Annual Census of Manufactures.....	53
Changes in Earnings and in the Cost-of-Living.....	55
Index Numbers of Earnings.....	56
Earnings by Economic Areas.....	57
Earnings by Cities.....	57
Earnings by Industries.....	58

CHARTS.

Employment in Canada in Industries other than Agriculture, 1927-41.....	Frontispiece
Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers, 1929 and 1933, and 1935-41.....	2
Employment as Reported by Manufacturers, 1927-41.....	8
Employment by Economic Areas, 1937-41.....	10
Employment by Leading Cities, 1938-41.....	14
Employment as Reported Monthly in Manufacturing, Mining, Transportation and Trade, 1936-41.....	20
Employment as Reported Monthly in Logging, Construction and Services, 1936-41.....	24
Employment as Reported by Employers in the Mining Industries, 1925-41.....	26
Employment as Reported by Employers in the Transportation Industries, 1925-41.....	27
Employment as Reported by Employers in the Construction Industries, 1925-41.....	29
Employment as Reported by Employers in Trading Establishments, 1925-41.....	30
Course of Employment in all Industries, and in Certain Main Industrial Groups, 1929-41.....	32
Course of Employment in all Manufacturing, and in Certain Manufacturing Groups, 1932-41.....	34
The Course of Employment in Manufacturing, Transportation and Trade in the Five Economic Areas and in the Dominion as a Whole, 1926-41.....	36
Course of Employment in Five Economic Areas and in the Dominion as a Whole, 1926-41.....	38
Course of Employment in Certain Cities, and in the Provinces to which these Cities belong, 1924-41.....	40
Trends of Employment and Population in Canada, 1921-41.....	42
Employment in Manufacturing in Canada and the United States, 1926-41.....	46
Employment in Durable and Non-durable Manufactured Goods in Canada and the United States, 1939-41.....	48
Employment in Steam Railway Transportation in Canada and the United States, 1923-41.....	50
The Course of the Index Numbers of the Cost-of-Living and Average Earnings.....	54
The Course of Employment and Earnings in Canada and the United States, May to December 1941.....	54

TABLES.

Average Number of Reporting Establishments and of their Employees, 1941, with Changes from 1940.....	6
Comparison of Numbers Employed by the Co-operating Establishments, with the Population Figures.....	44
Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas, Annually, 1927-41, and Monthly, 1939-41.....	60
Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities, Annually, 1927-41, and Monthly, 1939-41.....	61
Index Numbers of Employment by Main Industrial Groups, Annually, 1927-41, and Monthly, 1939-41.....	62
Statistics of Employment and Earnings by Economic Areas, July 1 - Dec. 1, 1941.....	63
Statistics of Employment and Earnings by Leading Cities, July 1 - Dec. 1, 1941.....	64
Statistics of Employment and Earnings by Leading Industries, July 1 - Dec. 1, 1941.....	65
Index Numbers of Employment by Industries, Monthly, 1940-41.....	66
Index Numbers of Employment and Earnings by Industries, July 1 - Dec. 1, 1941.....	70
Index Numbers of Employment and Earnings by Economic Areas, July 1 - Dec. 1, 1941.....	72
Index Numbers of Employment and Earnings by Cities, July 1 - Dec. 1, 1941.....	74



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
OTTAWA - CANADA

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1941.

Acting Dominion Statistician:
In Charge Employment Statistics:

S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Part 1.- GENERAL SUMMARY.

Reflecting the gathering momentum of the war effort, and in response to the new stimulus provided by the growing threat in the Pacific, industrial employment in the Dominion showed extraordinary expansion during 1941. The only general decline in the twelve months was recorded at Jan. 1, a movement which accorded with that invariably indicated at the first of the year in the period since 1920, but which was decidedly less extensive than usual. The series of eleven monthly advances in the year under review was without parallel, both in duration and also in the magnitude of the additions to the reported labour forces. The largest number of monthly gains recorded in any earlier year was nine, while in comparatively few years has the general tendency been upward on so many as eight occasions; improvement had been reported in seven months of 1940.

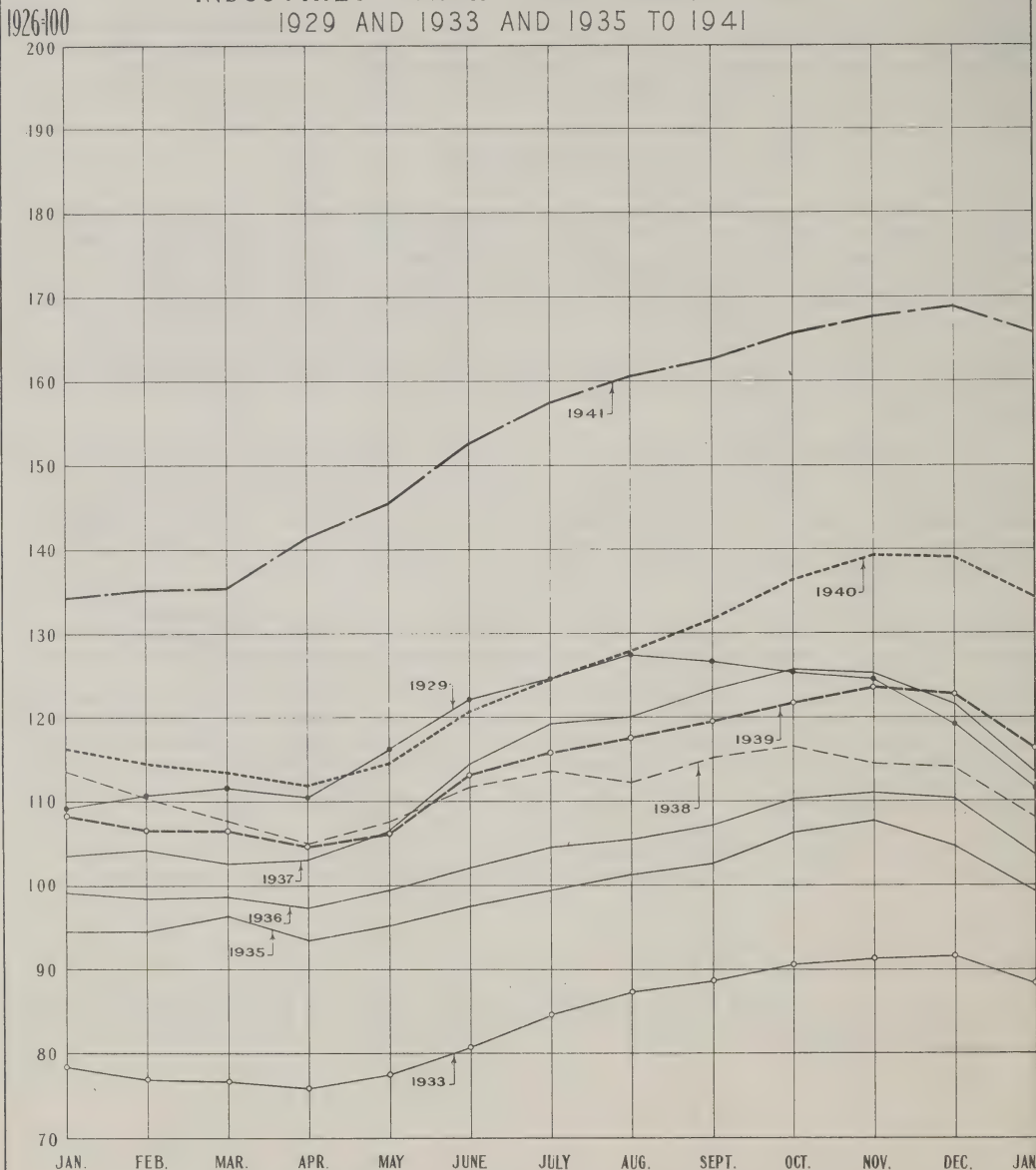
The employees taken on by the co-operating establishments in the period of expansion in 1941 numbered nearly 350,000, a gain which exceeded that noted in any earlier year of the record. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 134.2 at Jan. 1, to 168.8 at Dec. 1, or by 25.8 p.c. In 1940, the increase recorded from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 had approximated twenty p.c., the index rising from 118.2 at the former, to 139.1 at the latter date. The average advance from January to December in the period, 1921-1940, was 9.2 p.c.

The unprecedented gains in industrial employment in 1941 were accompanied by important increases in the reported weekly earnings. As from the last pay periods in March, statistics of payrolls were collected to complement the data on employment. The information on earnings obtained in the first two monthly enquiries was incomplete and has been disregarded. Between June 1 and Dec. 1, the weekly payrolls disbursed rose by 19.6 p.c., while the employees increased by 10.4 p.c. As a result of the dilution of labour, (a feature of growing importance as the available supply of experienced workmen diminishes), the general increase in the per capita weekly earnings in the seven months was smaller than that shown in the aggregate payroll. Nevertheless, the average rose from \$25.25 paid at June 1 for services rendered in the final week of May, to \$27.32 paid at Dec. 1 for the preceding week, or by 8.2 p.c.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated^{1/} an aggregate of 151,069 reports on employment during 1941, a monthly average of 12,589. The employees of the co-operating

^{1/} Including the returns from financial institutions, the numbers of reports tabulated in 1941 was 161,281, a monthly average of 13,440; the total employees of these establishments averaged 1,575,525.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1941



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

establishments averaged 1,514,953^{1/}, the maximum number reported being 1,688,005 at the beginning of December. In 1940, the indicated staffs had averaged 1,215,431. From the 1941 low point to the peak of employment at Dec. 1, there was a gain of well over one-fourth in the personnel of the larger employers, while in the preceding year, the increase between the minimum and the maximum had been just under one-fifth.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the annual index in 1941 was 152.3; the 1940 figure had been 124.2, previously the highest in the record. For each 1,000 persons employed, on the average, by the firms furnishing data in 1940, 1,226 were at work in 1941. As compared with 1939, the ratio was 1,337 per 1,000 in favour of the year under review.

The expansion in industrial employment in 1941 was widely distributed, both geographically and industrially. All provinces, the eight cities for which data are segregated, and all industries included in the current surveys, generally reported greater activity than in 1940; in most cases, the levels of employment were also higher than in any preceding year.

In the provinces, the increases recorded in the personnel of the co-operating employers ranged from 10.6 p.c. in Saskatchewan and 13.9 p.c. in Prince Edward Island, to 23.8 p.c. in New Brunswick and Ontario, and 29.4 p.c. in Nova Scotia. Firms in the more highly industrialized provinces of Quebec and Ontario added the largest numbers of persons to the working forces, although their percentage gains were not the greatest; the proportion of workers employed by the establishments reporting in Quebec and Ontario to the total in the Dominion has shown no significant change in the last three years.

The highest level of activity on record was indicated in the eight leading industrial centres - Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. In these cities taken as a unit, employment during 1941 showed greater improvement than was elsewhere noted, the percentage gain over 1940 being 25.3 p.c., as compared with a rise of 21 p.c. in other parts of the Dominion. Despite this greater proportionate advance in the above-named cities, an index calculated for these centres as a unit continued rather below the general index in the Dominion.

Almost without exception, employment on the whole in the various industries was in greater volume in 1941 than in 1940 or any earlier year. The manufacturing and non-manufacturing divisions shared in unequal proportions in the advance. The former, influenced more directly by

1/ In comparing the returns for 1941 with those for 1940 and earlier years, it should be noted that an element of incomparability may have been engendered by the collection of the statistics of earnings. The questionnaire formerly used had called for a statement of the number at work at a given date, but with the introduction of the new form in March, 1941, the information required shows the number on the payroll in the last period in the month. The latter number is usually, though not invariably, larger. This change in the scope of the enquiries is due to the necessity of relating the payrolls disbursed to the number of employees earning such amounts.

The first tabulation on the new basis revealed considerable dislocation in the coverage of employees as a result of this difference in the questionnaire. The discrepancy was particularly evident in the industries which ordinarily employ a high proportion of casual workers. Differences in the coverage were also found in establishments affording more regular employment, even though the questionnaires originally used had called for a statement of the total numbers at work at the given date. In an effort to rectify this situation, the individual returns were scrutinized, and adjustment was made to minimize such inconsistencies. The adjustment, obviously a task of great difficulty, was carried out with painstaking care. In the light of subsequent tabulations, it was felt that the adjustments were as satisfactory as possible under the circumstances, with the result that in general, the comparability of the present and the former statistics of employment has been preserved. On the whole, any exception to this statement would be found in the industries employing large numbers of casual workers.

the stimulus of the war effort, showed particularly impressive expansion, the personnel of manufacturing establishments being increased by 28½ p.c.; the gain in the non-manufacturing classes was 15.4 p.c.

The movement in manufacturing was buoyant from Jan. 1 to the close of 1941. This period was unique both in the duration and the extent of the growth, which resulted in the establishment of successive new all-time highs commencing with Feb. 1. At the peak of employment (at Dec. 1), the number employed by the co-operating factories was 979,881. The index was then 188.4; where 1,000 men and women had been at work in these plants at Dec. 1, 1940, 1,302 were employed a year later. As compared with the situation in the early months of the war, the advance is even more striking, the ratio at Dec. 1, 1941, being 1,542 per 1,000 employees reported at the same date in 1939.

The effect of wartime demands on industry is shown by the unprecedented activity in the production of durable goods,¹ in which employment rose by 46.5 p.c. in 1941 over 1940. This gain considerably exceeds that of 28.3 p.c. indicated in manufacturing as a whole, and 15.2 p.c. in the production of non-durable goods in the same comparison. In the durable goods class, the greatest increases were in iron and steel and non-ferrous metals, while in the non-durable goods division, the advance in chemicals was outstandingly large.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging reported greater employment than in 1940 or any other year since 1920, except 1937, when the index was slightly higher. Towards the end of 1941, shortage of labour affected the situation in logging, with the result that the seasonal gains in the last few months were below normal. A relatively high level of activity was indicated in mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade. The 1941 annual indexes in mining, services and trade were the highest on record; that in transportation was the maximum recorded since 1930, while the communications figure was at the peak for the years since 1931. The volume of employment in construction as a whole was the greatest in the decade. Most of the activity was in the building division, to meet wartime needs.

THE 1941 ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT.

The first part of this Annual Review is devoted to an analysis of the employment situation in 1941 as compared with 1940 and earlier years. In the following pages appears a rather more detailed general review, succeeded by further analyses of conditions in the various provinces, the eight leading cities and the various industrial groups.

Following this part of the Review, will be found in Part 2 brief discussions of material having a more general character, including the usual comparison of the levels of employment in certain industries, areas and cities, monthly estimates of the total number in non-agricultural employment, a comparison of the course of employment as currently reported by employers with the movements of total population, and a brief comparison of the trends of employment in the United States and Canada. The final section contains a discussion of the statistics of payrolls as indicated in the short experience of these data.

The last pages of this Review contain tables of index numbers of employment in the provinces, the leading cities and industries. Summaries of the statistics of employment and weekly earnings in the second half of 1941 are also given for the economic areas, the leading cities and industries, while tables of index numbers of earnings are also given.

1/ Comprising iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, clay, glass and stone and musical instrument manufacturing.

2.- THE SITUATION IN THE DOMINION DURING 1941.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Following the unusually high level of industrial activity prevailing in 1940, employment at the opening of 1941 was in particularly large volume. Although there was the customary recession at Jan. 1, this was of decidedly less than normal proportions, and the index at that date was substantially above average for any earlier year of the record, having been exceeded in the period since 1920 only by the figures for the last quarter of 1940. From this relatively high position at the beginning of January, the curve of employment rose steeply and uninterruptedly during the remaining months of the year, successive new all-time highs being established beginning with Apr. 1.

In this series of eleven monthly advances, unprecedented in length and in magnitude some 350,000 persons were added to the working forces of the co-operating establishments; when the number laid off at the opening of 1941 is taken into account, the increase in the twelve months was just under 300,000. The gains indicated in 1940 had resulted in the employment of approximately 110,000 more men and women than in 1939.

The general changes in reported employment in 1941 as compared with 1940 are summarized in the table on page 6.

The index of employment, which at Jan. 1, 1941, had stood at 134.2 p.c. of the 1926 average, rose to 168.8 at the beginning of December, an increase of 34.6 points, or almost 26 p.c. In the year before, the index had advanced from 116.2 at Jan. 1, to 139.1 at Dec. 1; this was a gain of 22.9 points, or not quite 20 p.c. The average rise from the first of January to the first of December in the period, 1921-1940, approximated nine p.c.

The following table gives the percentage increase shown by the index for each month of 1941 over the same month in the preceding year:-

Jan. 1.....	15.5	May 1.....	27.3	Sept. 1.....	23.6
Feb. 1.....	18.2	June 1.....	26.5	Oct. 1.....	21.7
Mar. 1.....	19.2	July 1.....	26.2	Nov. 1.....	20.4
Apr. 1.....	26.3	Aug. 1.....	25.6	Dec. 1.....	21.3

1941 Average 22.6

The gains over the twelve months' interval became progressively greater in the first five months of 1941. Thereafter, the rate of improvement was rather less, though at the lowest, it exceeded 20 p.c., an extremely significant increase in a period of twelve months. The lowering of the percentage gains in the latter months did not reflect any diminution of activity in 1941, but rather was due to the gathering momentum of the war effort which had become evident in the later months of 1940. Where 1,000 persons were employed by the co-operating establishments at Jan. 1, 1940, 1,155 were working twelve months later, while at May 1, 1941, 1,273 persons were employed for every 1,000 at the same date a year earlier; on the average, 1,226 were at work in 1941 for each 1,000 in the preceding year.

The annual average index numbers of employment as reported by employers since 1926 are as follows, (1926=100):-

1927	104.6	1930	113.4	1933	83.4	1936	103.7	1939	113.9
1928	111.6	1931	102.5	1934	96.0	1937	114.1	1940	124.2
1929	119.0	1932	87.5	1935	99.4	1938	111.8	1941	152.3

The variations in general employment over a period of years are illustrated in the curves shown in Charts 1 and 2. To eliminate the effect of the seasonal fluctuations to which industry in the Dominion is subject, indexes of seasonal variation have been calculated by the link-relative method, and the crude indexes, depicted in the heavy curve in Chart 1, have

Average Number of Reporting Firms, and of their Employees and the Average Indexes, for the Twelve Months,
Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1941, together with the changes shown in these figures as compared with those for 1940.

Geographical or Industrial Unit	1 9 4 0			1 9 4 1			Change from 1940 in the			
	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employ- ees	Average Index (1928=100)	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employ- ees	Average Index (1928=100)	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employ- ees	Average Index Points	P.C.
(a) Provinces										
Maritime Provinces.....	845	90,687	122.2	896	115,948	155.0	47	25,261	32.8	26.8
Prince Edward Island.....	52	2,028	103.1	54	2,289	117.4	2	281	14.5	13.9
Nova Scotia.....	419	52,376	132.1	439	68,636	170.9	20	16,260	38.8	29.4
New Brunswick.....	378	36,282	111.2	403	45,023	137.7	25	8,741	28.5	23.8
Quebec.....	3,051	366,311	127.9	3,148	457,780	157.8	117	91,469	29.9	25.4
Ontario.....	5,261	515,801	129.2	5,441	647,055	160.0	180	131,452	30.8	23.8
Prairie Provinces.....	1,718	142,620	109.0	1,765	170,135	126.6	67	27,515	17.6	18.1
Manitoba.....	725	64,811	102.9	754	79,415	122.2	29	14,604	19.3	18.8
Saskatchewan.....	376	30,138	111.4	398	34,026	123.4	22	3,890	12.0	10.8
Alberta.....	617	47,673	116.7	633	56,694	135.6	15	9,021	18.9	16.2
British Columbia.....	1,255	100,212	113.3	1,319	124,037	135.6	64	23,825	22.3	19.7
CANADA.....	12,114	1,215,431	124.2	12,589	1,514,953	152.3	475	299,522	28.1	22.6
(b) Cities										
Montreal.....	1,774	178,519	114.7	1,826	216,989	142.7	52	38,470	28.0	24.4
Quebec City.....	213	17,569	126.4	218	23,256	167.8	5	5,687	41.4	32.8
Toronto.....	1,803	159,234	123.1	1,878	196,760	152.9	75	37,528	29.8	24.2
Ottawa.....	234	15,181	119.1	241	19,816	149.2	7	3,655	30.1	25.3
Hamilton.....	333	40,591	124.4	338	52,021	150.4	5	11,430	35.0	28.1
Windsor.....	194	22,293	161.2	198	31,117	227.3	4	8,824	66.1	41.0
Winnipeg.....	535	44,173	101.0	553	51,805	122.8	18	7,632	21.8	21.6
Vancouver.....	547	40,646	120.2	582	51,184	146.8	35	10,538	26.6	22.1
TOTAL - 8 LEADING CITIES.....	5,633	519,206	118.9	5,834	642,948	149.0	201	123,742	30.1	25.3
(c) Industries										
MANUFACTURING.....	6,643	675,085	131.3	6,921	873,430	158.4	278	198,347	37.1	28.3
Durable Goods.....	2,510	285,440	124.6	2,647	422,411	182.6	137	136,971	48.0	46.5
Non-durable Goods.....	4,030	371,977	136.6	4,172	432,299	157.4	142	60,322	20.8	15.2
Electric Light and Power.....	103	17,666	139.2	102	18,720	147.1	- 1	1,054	7.9	5.7
Animal Products - edible.....	324	29,436	150.4	345	33,925	172.0	21	4,489	21.6	14.4
Fur and its products.....	81	2,756	114.1	82	2,927	121.2	1	171	7.1	6.2
Leather and its products.....	340	24,759	120.6	344	27,731	135.2	4	2,972	14.6	12.1
Lumber and its products.....	975	50,774	93.9	991	60,238	112.1	16	9,464	18.2	19.4
Musical Instruments.....	36	1,853	65.0	36	2,438	85.5	-	585	20.5	31.5
Plant products - edible.....	550	40,012	130.3	567	46,545	146.2	17	6,533	15.9	12.2
Pulp and paper products.....	717	72,264	116.4	718	79,503	127.6	1	7,239	11.2	9.6
Rubber products.....	53	14,030	112.2	54	17,106	133.6	1	3,076	21.4	19.1
Textile products.....	1,227	125,390	144.1	1,266	138,767	158.9	59	13,387	14.8	10.3
Beverages.....	149	9,823	179.0	152	11,640	210.9	- 3	1,817	31.9	17.8
Tobacco.....	47	10,408	126.1	46	10,407	126.1	- 1	1	-	-
Chemical and allied products.....	324	25,433	197.3	354	41,342	335.8	30	17,909	158.5	70.2
Clay, glass and stone products	221	11,429	101.0	223	14,263	126.4	2	2,834	25.4	25.1
Electrical apparatus.....	127	20,923	153.5	139	28,769	208.1	12	7,846	54.5	35.6
Iron and steel products.....	951	170,553	129.9	1,049	275,982	204.8	98	105,429	74.9	57.7
Land vehicles.....	157	70,304	116.2	181	112,203	179.5	24	41,899	63.3	54.5
Non-ferrous metal products.....	201	29,908	188.3	209	40,721	272.7	8	10,813	84.4	44.8
Non-metallic mineral products.....	99	13,508	170.6	98	13,916	180.4	- 1	407	9.8	5.7
Miscellaneous.....	119	6,169	153.6	127	8,493	211.0	8	2,324	57.4	37.4
LOGGING.....	416	49,278	166.9	445	55,896	187.8	29	6,418	20.9	12.5
MINING.....	418	78,618	168.4	415	82,976	176.6	- 3	4,358	8.2	4.9
Coal.....	105	25,064	91.3	105	26,056	94.8	-	992	3.5	3.8
Metallic ores.....	210	43,983	350.9	200	46,801	356.2	- 10	2,818	15.3	4.4
Non-metallic minerals.....	103	9,571	142.6	110	10,119	150.5	7	548	7.9	5.5
COMMUNICATIONS.....	86	23,304	87.2	68	25,829	96.7	- 18	2,525	9.5	10.9
TRANSPORTATION.....	532	109,071	89.7	545	123,195	98.9	13	14,124	9.2	10.3
Street railways, cartage and storage.....	307	30,814	133.0	310	34,762	145.3	3	3,948	12.3	9.2
Steam railway operation.....	102	62,732	78.6	100	69,015	86.6	- 2	6,283	8.0	10.2
Shipping and stevedoring.....	123	15,524	83.0	135	19,418	92.1	12	3,894	9.1	11.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.....	1,312	110,030	90.7	1,408	158,281	126.6	94	48,251	35.9	39.6
Building.....	887	55,869	85.6	964	60,531	139.5	77	24,652	56.0	67.1
Highway.....	396	46,899	122.1	412	61,954	158.2	16	15,055	38.1	29.6
Railway.....	29	27,265	68.3	30	35,796	84.3	1	8,531	16.0	23.4
SERVICES.....	593	31,659	142.2	612	37,279	167.5	14	5,620	24.3	17.0
Hotels and restaurants.....	364	19,434	138.2	365	22,813	161.5	1	3,379	23.3	16.9
Laundering and dry cleaning.....	234	12,225	157.1	247	14,466	178.1	13	2,241	21.0	13.4
TRADE.....	2,108	138,364	142.9	2,177	158,266	156.5	69	19,882	13.6	9.5
Retail.....	1,428	104,193	148.8	1,465	120,405	164.2	37	16,212	15.4	10.3
Wholesale.....	680	34,191	127.5	712	37,861	136.2	32	3,670	8.7	6.8
ALL INDUSTRIES.....	12,114	1,215,431	124.2	12,589	1,514,953	152.3	475	299,522	28.1	22.6

been adjusted by means of these factors; the seasonally-corrected index numbers are shown in the broken line.

There was very widespread activity in 1941, when all provinces, the eight leading cities and practically all industries shared in the upswing. The gains varied in size from place to place, and were also varied as between the different industrial groups, but in all cases were unusually large. The greatest improvement was of course in the localities and the establishments in which production was most closely related to the war effort.

In accordance with this trend, there was extraordinary expansion in the year under review in manufacturing, in which the general gain over 1940 was 28.3 p.c., compared with that of 15.4 p.c. in the non-manufacturing classes. The proportion which the employees in factories constituted of the total personnel reported in the eight leading industrial groups, rose from 555 per 1,000 in 1940, to 577 in 1941; if complete data were available respecting the changes in the industrial distribution in the Dominion, this proportion would no doubt be higher. Of the nearly 300,000 workers added, on the whole, to the reported working forces in 1941, about two-thirds were absorbed by factories.

The index number of employment in manufacturing rose from 142.5 p.c. of the 1926 average at the opening of the year, to 188.4 at Dec. 1, an increase of 32.2 p.c. in the twelve months. This gain greatly exceeded that indicated in any earlier year since the record was commenced in 1921; in this period, the average increase from January to December has approximated eleven p.c.

The great development of manufacturing during the year under review is emphasized by a comparison of the latest figures with those for 1933, when employment reached the lowest level in the years since 1920. The index then averaged only 80.9, while that for 1941 was 168.4.

In the durable goods industries, employment as compared with the previous maximum of 1940 rose by 46.5 p.c., and in the non-durable goods group, the advance was 15.2 p.c. The increase in the latter class was therefore much more similar to that of 15.4 p.c. in the non-manufacturing group than it was to the gain in the heavy industries. If the chemical industries, now largely engaged on war production, are removed from the non-durable group of manufacturing industries, to which they belong, the increase in this class over a similarly constructed index for 1940 was only 11.4 p.c., or less than a fourth of that shown in the durable goods, where production is now almost entirely for the war effort.

The index of employment in tobacco manufacturing in 1941 coincided with that in 1940. All other industrial groups showed substantial gains; these ranged from 5.7 p.c. in miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products, to 57.7 p.c. in iron and steel, and 70 p.c. in chemical manufacturing. The expansion in the last two is of course particularly associated with the war effort.

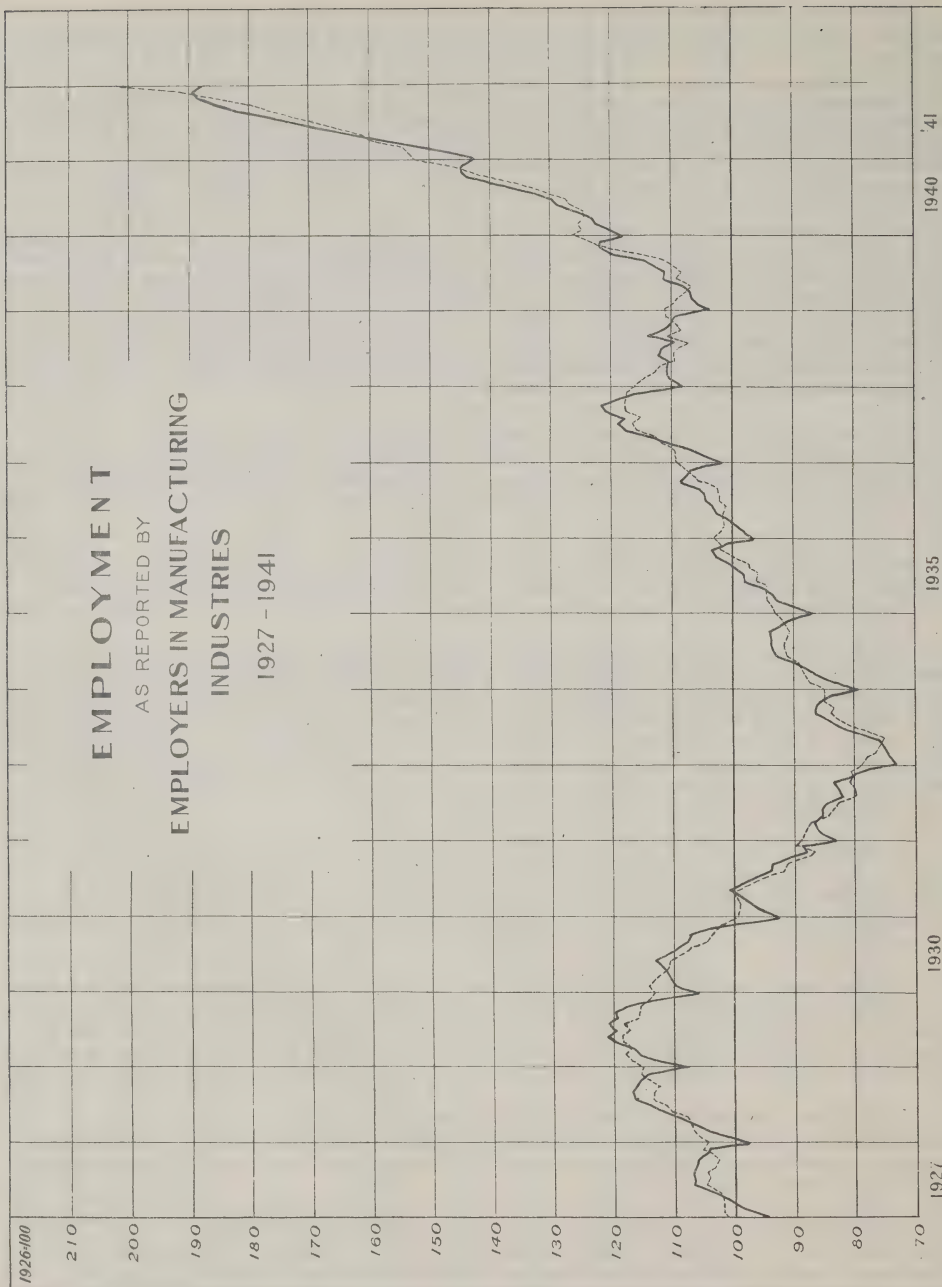
The non-manufacturing divisions also showed important improvement in 1941, although as already stated, this was generally not so pronounced as that in manufacturing. The most extensive gain was in building; employment in road work was also more active, largely due to the construction of airports, while the increase in the railway construction and maintenance division reflected greater rail traffic. The increase in construction as a whole was 39.6 p.c.

Logging was decidedly more active during most of 1941 than in 1940, although difficulty in obtaining labour adversely affected the situation in certain areas towards the end of the year. Nevertheless, the index, averaging 187.8 in 1941, was some 21 points higher than that of 166.9 in the preceding year.

In transportation, the annual index number, at 98.9, was the highest since 1930. The volume of employment in communications was the largest in the decade. Trading establishments and services, (mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants) afforded more employment than in any earlier year in the record of twenty-one years.

Industry generally in the provinces was decidedly brisker in 1941 than in 1940. Practically all industries shared in the improvement. Many new all-time highs were established

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY **EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES** 1927 - 1941



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

by various industrial groups in the different sections of the country. In four of the five economic areas, manufacturing was relatively more active than the non-manufacturing class as a whole. The exception was the Maritime Areas, where the non-manufacturing index was above that in manufacturing. The highest index numbers of factory employment were in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the 1941 averages in those provinces being 174.6, 170.9 and 164.9, respectively.

Logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade in all five economic areas generally reported greater activity than in 1940. In practically all cases, the favourable comparison also extended to immediately preceding years.

The percentage increase in employment in 1941 over 1940 in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario exceeded that in the Dominion as a whole, but except in Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island, where agriculture predominates, the variations from the average were not particularly large. The greatest additions to the working forces were in Ontario, which, with Quebec, absorbed some 74 p.c. of the total reported increase in 1941. The percentage gains over 1940 in these two provinces were similar, being 23.4 p.c. in the former, and 23.8 p.c. in the latter.

Firms in the eight leading industrial cities showed almost uninterrupted improvement from the opening of the year until Dec. 1, when employment generally in each of these centres was in greater volume than at Jan. 1. Activity in 1941 in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver was at the maximum in the record. The percentage gain reported in each of these municipalities exceeded that in the province to which the city belongs. In all but the two western cities, the 1941 annual index numbers showed a greater proportionate increase over 1940 than was shown by the Dominion as a whole.

Employment generally in manufacturing was higher in relation to the 1926 average in Quebec City, Windsor and Vancouver than elsewhere in Canada, but in the other five centres above enumerated, the index numbers in manufacturing were below the Dominion mean. Factory employment in the eight cities taken as a whole, however, showed an advance over 1940 that rather exceeded the general increase in manufacturing in the Dominion.

Without exception, activity in manufacturing in the eight cities was relatively greater than in the non-manufacturing industries. Nevertheless, the latter industries also afforded considerably more employment than in 1940, and in some cases, notably in trade, new all-time high index numbers were established.

The table on page 6 summarizes the employment data for 1941, giving the average number of co-operating establishments and their employees, and the annual average index number for the months, Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1941. The changes since 1940 in these three sets of figures are also given, together with the changes in the indexes expressed in points and in percentages.

The average number of monthly reports tabulated^{1/} in 1941, was greater by 475, or 3.9 p.c., than in 1940. The number of employees of the co-operating establishments rose by 299,522^{1/2}, or 24.6 p.c., while the index gained by 22.6 p.c. Of the last two comparisons, that

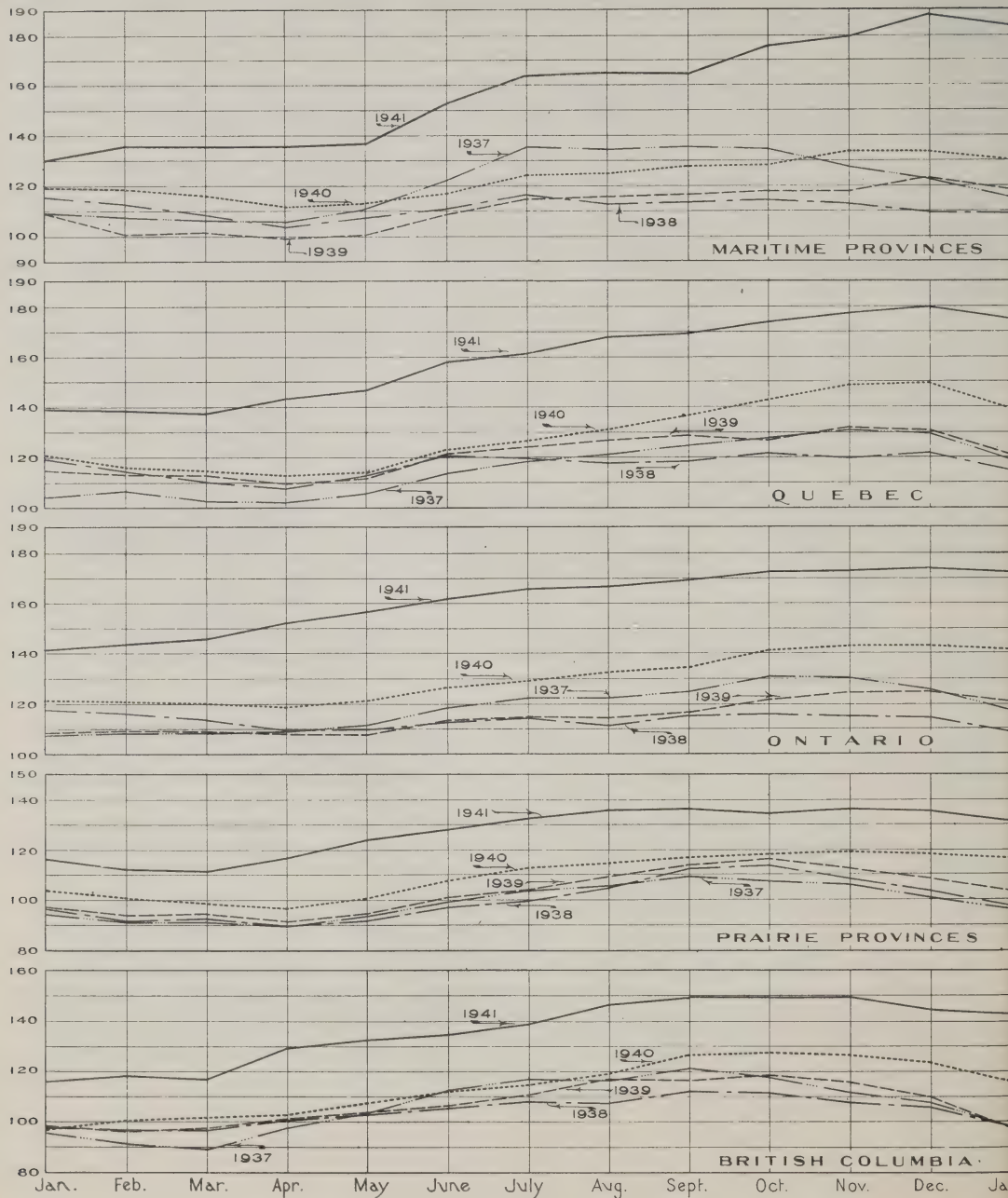
1/ A continued growth is to be noted in the number of establishments included in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly surveys of employment. The gain is due (1) to the establishment of new industries and to other accessions to the mailing list, (2) to more regular co-operation from employers in general and (3) to the fact that a steadily increasing number of firms furnish statistics in detail for locality and industry. The different branches of a business appear in the tabulations as separate firms in the centres and in the industries for which separate reports are furnished. The "number of firms", as used here, might more precisely be termed "the number of reports tabulated", but the former expression is in accordance with the usage in other series and other countries.

2/ See footnote on Page 3.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

1937-1941

1926=100



between the index numbers should be used as a guide to the variations in employment, for the reason that these indexes are adjusted for the inclusion of businesses newly added to the mailing list, as well as for declines in employment which result from the closing of establishments.

In considering the comparisons in the industrial part of this table, and those in Table 7, it should again be noted that in many cases, adjustment cannot immediately be made for the changes in the production of individual establishments which result from wartime demands on industry. Many manufacturing plants are now turning out products and parts which differ entirely from their peace-time lines, but in many cases such changes are not brought to the attention of the Bureau. There are also changes in the industrial distribution of workers as between the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing classes, for which allowance cannot be made in these statistics.

Annual average index numbers for the various areas, the eight leading industrial cities and the eight leading industries from 1927 to 1941, together with monthly figures since 1938, appear in Tables 1, 2 and 3 at the end of this report, while Table 7 gives, for a considerable number of industries, monthly index numbers in the last two years. Numerous charts throughout the Annual depict the course of employment in various areas and industries.

3.- EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

All provinces, as already stated, reported a decidedly greater volume of employment than in 1940 or any previous year of the record. Increases were indicated during many of the months of 1941, notably in Ontario, where the index rose uninterruptedly from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1. In every case, the index at the latter date was higher than at the opening of the year. The increases in this comparison varied from 4.3 p.c. in Prince Edward Island and 14.6 p.c. in Manitoba, to 40.9 p.c. in New Brunswick and 48.9 p.c. in Nova Scotia. In Canada as a whole, the gain from January to December amounted to 25.8 p.c. Based on the 1926 mean as 100, the average index numbers in 1941, as in 1940, were higher in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario than in the Dominion as a whole, while in the remaining provinces the indexes were below the all-Canada figure.

Manufacturing generally in each of the economic areas reached a new maximum in 1941. There was also general improvement in the non-manufacturing divisions - logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, trade and services. In many of these, activity was also greater than in any immediately preceding year.

1.- MARITIME PROVINCES.

The upward movement in the Maritime Provinces extended over nine months in 1941, there having been a seasonal decline of about the usual proportions at the opening of the year and insignificant losses at Mar. 1 and Sept. 1. In 1940, there were gains in eight months, and these were on a smaller scale. The 1941 index, at 155.0, was considerably higher than that of 122.2 in the preceding year, showing a gain of 26.8 p.c., which slightly exceeded the general increase of 22.6 p.c. in the Dominion as a whole. Employment in each month was brisker than at the same date in 1940, or any earlier year for which statistics are available.

The aggregate payrolls of the 896 employers co-operating in the Maritime Area average 115,948 persons in 1941; in the year before, 849 establishments had reported a mean of 90,687 men and women. In 1941, firms in Nova Scotia employed 68,636 workers, or 59.2 p.c. of the total payrolls; those in New Brunswick reported 45,023, or 38.8 p.c. of the aggregate, while in Prince Edward Island were employed the remaining two p.c. of the staffs covered in the surveys for these three provinces. Employment in Nova Scotia in 1941, as in recent years, was at a higher level in relation to the 1926 average than in New Brunswick; this largely resulted from a greater representation of the heavy industries in the former province.

Manufacturing in the Maritimes as a whole was brisker each month of 1941 than in 1940. The index averaged 149.6, the highest on record. The figure for the preceding year was 126.1. The lumber, textile, pulp and paper, iron and steel and other industries reported consistent improvement. The gain in the iron and steel division was particularly outstanding; the index in that group averaged 189.9, compared with 138.8 in 1940, previously the maximum.

In the non-manufacturing industries, employment generally was also decidedly brisker. The greatest increases were in construction; those in logging, transportation, communications, services and trade were also considerable, while the index in mining showed only a slight rise, the situation in that industry having been affected by industrial disputes.

2.- QUEBEC.

During 1941, the trend in Quebec was uninterruptedly favourable from Mar. 1 to Dec. 1, the gains in employment substantially exceeding those reported in the period of expansion in any other year. The annual index, at 157.8, was some 30 points, or 23.4 p.c., above the 1940 average of 127.9, previously the highest in the record.

Statistics were tabulated from 3,147 employers whose forces averaged 457,780, varying up to 824,932 workers at Dec. 1, when activity reached its maximum for the twelve months; the 1940 average payroll of the 3,031 reporting firms was 366,311.

Manufacturing operations as a whole reached a new high. As in the four preceding years, the average index of employment rather exceeded that for the Dominion as a whole, being 6.2 points above the Canada figure; it was also slightly above the Ontario average of 170.9. The 1941 mean in Quebec was 174.6, as compared with 134.9 in 1940, 113.9 in 1939, and 115.0 in 1937, the maximum until 1940. Employment in all groups of manufacturing was in greater volume than in any earlier year. The gains in iron and steel and chemicals were particularly marked, but there was also considerable improvement in textile, lumber, pulp and paper and many other lines.

The indexes in logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade were somewhat higher than in immediately preceding years. The most marked improvement over 1940 in the non-manufacturing classes was in construction, but that industry was not so active as in 1939, when unemployment relief projects had afforded considerable work.

3.- ONTARIO.

There was only one general decline in employment in Ontario during 1941, there having been a seasonal falling-off at Jan. 1; the reduction then recorded was, however, decidedly below normal. The expansive movement was shortly resumed, and continued without interruption to the close of the year, the series of eleven monthly advances being unprecedented in duration as well as in magnitude.

From 141.1 at the beginning of January, the index rose to 174.0 at Dec. 1, an increase of 23.3 p.c., while commencing with Feb. 1, successive new all-time highs were established. The average of 160.0 was several points above the Dominion figure of 152.3.

The personnel of the 5,441 establishments furnishing information during the year under review varied from 564,158 at the first of January to 705,857 at Dec. 1, averaging 647,053 in the twelve months. In 1940, 5,261 establishments had reported an average working force of 515,601, and the index averaged 129.2. The increase in 1941 over the preceding year was 23.8 p.c., a gain slightly exceeding that of 22.6 p.c. in Canada as a whole.

As in the other provinces, manufacturing in Ontario was particularly active; the index averaged 170.9, as compared with 132.2 in 1940, previously the maximum. The Ontario mean was 1.5 p.c. higher than the Dominion average of 168.4, but was slightly below the Quebec figure of 174.6. Of the total aggregate employees reported by manufacturers at Dec. 1, 1941,

over 46 p.c. were employed in Ontario.

Employment in the iron and steel division during 1941 showed unparalleled expansion, the index averaging 221.4, as compared with 143.4 in 1940, and 130.5 in 1929, the pre-war peak figure. At the low point in the depression in 1933, the iron and steel index in Ontario was only 58.5. The lumber, pulp and paper, textile, chemical, non-ferrous metal and many other divisions shared in the upward movement in the year under review.

Employment in the non-manufacturing groups was also in unusually great volume in 1941. Logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services and trade showed considerable improvement over 1940 and immediately preceding years. In logging, mining, services and trade, the index numbers reached new all-time highs. In transportation, activity was greater than in any other year since 1930, while the construction index was the highest since 1934, when a large programme of unemployment relief work was under way.

4.- PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

Important improvement was shown in the Prairie Area in 1941, the general index, at 126.6, being considerably higher than in 1940, or any previous year of the record except 1929, when the average, (126.3) was practically the same. The latest figure in the predominantly agricultural Prairie Provinces was decidedly below the Dominion average of 152.3.

Statements were received from an average of 1,785 employers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; their staffs averaged 170,135. In 1940, 1,718 firms had reported an average working force of 142,620 men and women. There were seven general increases in employment in the twelve months of 1941. The number of employees varied from 146,294 at Mar. 1, to 184,190 at the beginning of November.

Of the total number reported on the staffs of the establishments furnishing data in the Prairie Provinces during 1941, 46.7 p.c. belonged in Manitoba, 20 p.c. in Saskatchewan and 33.3 p.c. in Alberta. These proportions may be compared with those of 45½ p.c., 21.1 p.c. and 33.4 p.c. in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, respectively, in 1940.

The manufacturing industries in the Prairie area afforded more employment during 1941 than in any other year. The mean index was 141.8, or 22.7 p.c. above that of 115.6 in 1940. There were important advances in the year under review in many branches of this division, those in iron and steel and chemicals being especially outstanding. The lumber, textile and pulp and paper groups also showed considerable improvement.

As in the other provinces, the non-manufacturing classes, though active, did not report so great a gain as was indicated in factories. The index numbers in logging, mining, services and trade were higher in 1941 than in any preceding year. Employment in communications and construction was at the maximum in the decade, while that in transportation was in larger volume than in any earlier year since 1930.

5.- BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A new high in industrial activity was established in British Columbia in 1941. At the low point in the twelve months, the index, at 116.0 (at Jan.1), was above the 1940 average, and, with only one interruption, rose to a maximum of 149.8 at the beginning of September. Seasonal reductions in the last quarter of the year lowered this to 144.5 at Dec. 1, but the index was then 24.6 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, being also 16.9 p.c. above the figure for Dec. 1, 1940.

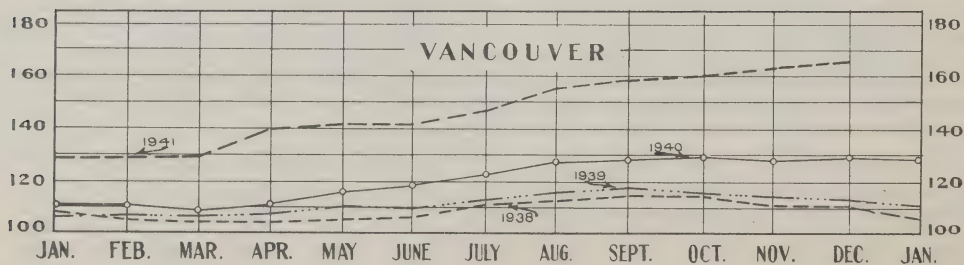
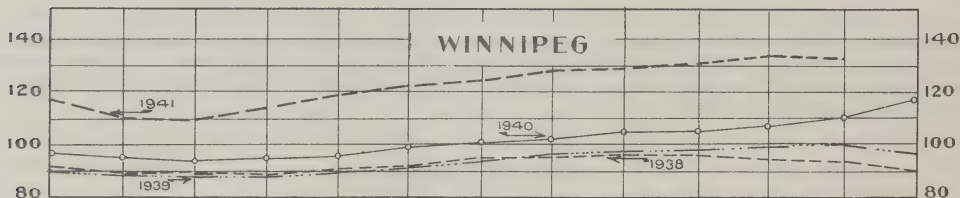
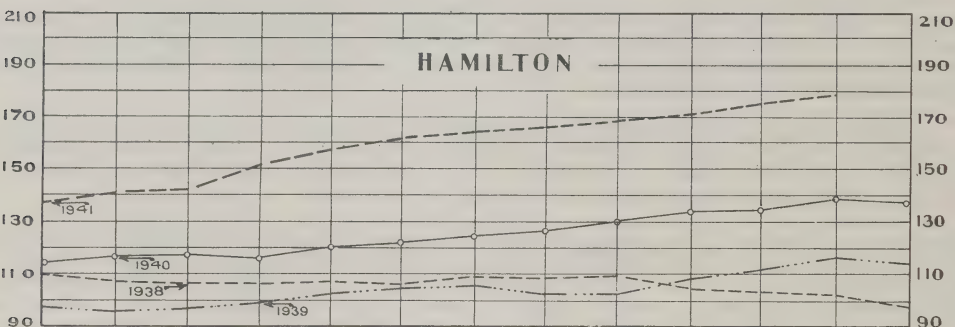
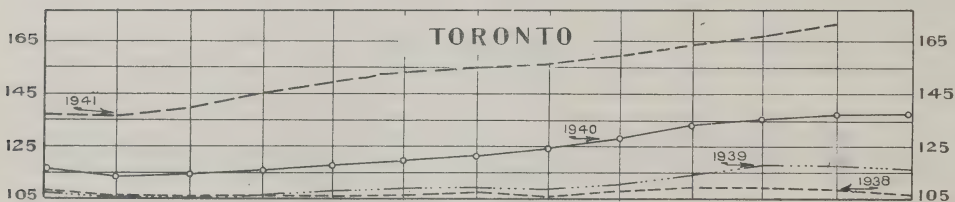
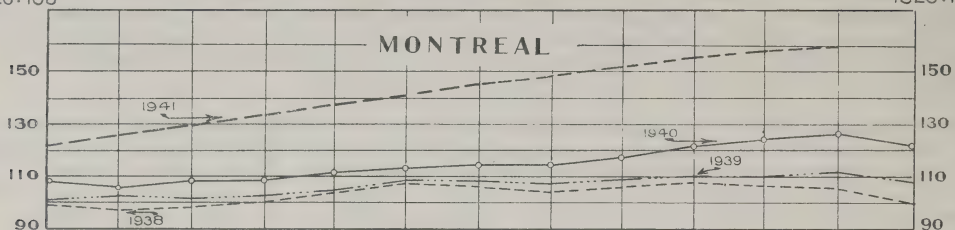
On the basis of these index numbers, it is estimated that the co-operating establishments had some 26,300 more employees at the end of the year than at the beginning. Information was tabulated from an average of 1,318 firms whose staffs averaged 124,037. In

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING CITIES

1938-1941

1926:100

1926:100



1940, some 1,255 employers reported an average staff of 100,212. The mean index in that year was 113.3, decidedly lower than the 1941 average of 135.6. These two are the highest recorded in the twenty-one years during which the monthly surveys have been made.

There was widespread improvement during 1941. Manufacturing was very active, while all branches shared to some extent in the gains, those in iron and steel and other metal-using plants were especially great. The index in iron and steel was 173.3, many points higher than the previous maximum of 143.6 in 1940.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, new high levels of employment were established in mining, services and trade. In logging, the index was exceeded only by that of 1929. Activity in transportation reached its highest point in the decade, while in communications the favourable comparison goes back to 1930. The index in construction and maintenance was above that for any recently preceding year.

Index Numbers By Economic Areas.

Monthly index numbers by provinces are shown for the last three years in Table 1, which also gives annual averages for the economic areas since 1926. The course of employment in the five economic areas in recent years is depicted in Chart 4, the curves being based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

4.- EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Statistics have been segregated for many years for the eight leading industrial centres - Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Employment in these centres taken as a unit increased during 1941 at a greater rate than in the Dominion as a whole. The index in the cities rose by 25.3 p.c. over 1940, as compared with the increase of 21 p.c. in other parts of Canada, and with the general advance of 22.6 p.c. in the Dominion. In spite of this situation, activity in the cities as a unit was at a lower level in relation to the 1926 average than in the other parts of Canada. The cities' index in 1941 was 149.0, while that in the Dominion was 152.3.

In the years prior to 1934, there was little difference in the levels of employment in the cities and elsewhere, but from 1934 to 1940 there was a marked divergence, the curve of employment in the cities being substantially below that of the Dominion as a whole. The location of projects undertaken for the relief of unemployment played a considerable part in this result, a large proportion of such work being on the highways. There were other contributing factors - (1) the movement of industry from the larger to the smaller centres of population, where taxation, wages and other operating expenses are frequently lower, (2) the higher-than-average level of employment in the industries normally found in rural areas, such as mining, logging and canning, and (3) the development of the Good Roads programme, in some cases, associated with, and in others independent of unemployment relief projects. The importance of these factors has decidedly decreased since the outbreak of war; the diminution of their influence has no doubt contributed to the greater similarity in the index numbers for the cities and the Dominion as a whole indicated in 1941, when they were closer than in any other year since 1933.

The following are annual index numbers of employment in Canada, in the eight leading cities and in other parts of the Dominion, since 1928: (1926=100)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Elsewhere</u>
1929	119.0	119.3	118.9
1930	113.4	114.2	112.9
1931	102.5	104.3	101.1
1932	87.5	90.2	85.3
1933	83.4	83.0	83.7
1934	96.0	88.2	102.1
1935	99.4	93.1	104.5
1936	103.7	97.7	108.4
1937	114.1	105.8	120.8
1938	111.8	105.7	116.7
1939	113.9	107.8	118.8
1940	124.2	118.9	128.1
1941	152.3	149.0	155.0

Considerable improvement was shown in 1941 in each of the cities for which information is segregated; the percentage gains over the year ranged from 21.6 in Winnipeg to 41 p.c. in Windsor, where the preponderance of the heavy industries in the distribution ensures a particularly high level of activity at the present time. The increase in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor was in each case above that in the Dominion as a whole, also exceeding that shown by the annual figure for the province to which the city belongs. As elsewhere stated, the general gain over 1940 was rather greater in the cities than elsewhere, although the index for the eight leading centres continued slightly below the Dominion average.

The index number of employment in manufacturing in the eight cities taken as a unit, was fractionally lower than that in the Dominion as a whole; the increase over 1940, however, was 31.5 p.c. in each case. Of the total number of employees reported in manufacturing throughout Canada at Dec. 1, 1941, some 51 p.c. were situated in the leading cities. In iron and steel, the proportion was even higher, at 55 p.c.

A comparison between the levels of employment in the non-manufacturing classes in the larger municipalities and the Dominion as a whole showed greater disparity than existed in manufacturing. In each of the former industries, the level in the cities was considerably below that in the other parts of Canada. Following are the index numbers for 1941:-

	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Dominion</u>
Manufacturing	167.5	168.4
Communications	79.9	96.5
Transportation	95.6	98.9
Construction	88.9	126.6
Building	105.5	139.8
Services	156.4	167.5
Trade	147.7	156.5
All Industries	149.0	152.3

1.- MONTREAL.

The average number of firms furnishing data in Montreal in 1941 was 1,826, and their employees averaged 216,989; the mean index, at 142.6, was higher than in any other year of the record. There were eleven monthly increases in employment during 1941, a record unequalled in the twenty years for which statistics have been segregated for Montreal. In the latest period of expansion, some 44,620 men and women were added to the working forces of the employers

whose statistics were tabulated; this was the largest advance ever indicated. In 1940, there had been ten general increases, and these were on a smaller scale; a personnel of 178,519 had been employed in that year by the 1,774 co-operating establishments. The index rose from 122.8 at Jan. 1, 1941 to 159.8 at the beginning of December, when activity was at its maximum in the period for which data are available.

Manufacturing as a whole showed a continuously upward trend from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, and was uniformly more active than in the same part of 1940. The 1941 index, at 162.7, was considerably above the average of 125.6 in the preceding twelve months, being also higher than in any earlier year of the record. The general level of manufacturing in Montreal was rather lower than that for the province of Quebec, or for Canada as a whole; nevertheless, the improvement over 1940 indicated in the city exceeded that in the province, or in the Dominion.

Activity in all branches of manufacturing was greater in 1941 than in any preceding year for which data are available. The greatest gain was in iron and steel, in which the index stood at 195.3, compared with 116.3 in 1940, previously the highest on record. The textile, food, printing and publishing, tobacco and beverage and other divisions also reported a high level of employment, surpassing that indicated in any earlier year.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, communications, transportation, construction and trade reported greater activity; the index in trade was the maximum to date, while that in transportation was the highest since 1929. The figure in construction was below the general average for that industry in the Dominion and in the province of Quebec. That industry, however, was rather brisker than in 1940.

2.- QUEBEC.

Employment in Quebec City during 1941 showed only one general decline between Feb. 1 and Dec. 1, the trend at Oct. 1 having been downward. From the low to the high point of industrial activity, the index rose by 50.5 points, to 194.6 at Dec. 1; this was the peak so far recorded, while the average for 1941, at 167.8, also exceeded that for any other year. The staffs of the 218 employers furnishing data average 23,256, as compared with the average of 17,569 reported by 213 firms in 1940.

Manufacturing establishments generally afforded decidedly more employment in 1941, the annual index standing at 194.3, as against 134.3 in the preceding year. There were particularly large advances in plants engaged in war production. Employment in transportation was rather quieter, while construction was much more active.

3.- TORONTO.

Advances were recorded during eleven months of 1941. The index at the close of the year was nearly thirty-five points higher than it had been at the beginning; the annual figure (152.9), was the maximum so far reached. The employees of the 1,878 establishments co-operating during 1941 averaged 196,760, while in the preceding twelve months, the average staff of the 1,803 reporting employers was 159,234. The mean index was then 123.1.

Marked expansion was shown during 1941 in manufacturing, in which the average index, at 164.1, was many points above the 1940 figure of 126.0; it was also higher than in any other year for which data are available. The 1941 mean in this city was very slightly above that in Montreal; in these centres, the index of factory employment continued below that for the province in which the city is situated, and was also lower than in the Dominion as a whole.

In Toronto, the food, textile, printing and publishing and iron and steel industries were brisker, the greatest increase in employment being in the last-named, where the index rose by over 70 p.c., to 240.2, its all-time maximum. This figure was above that

for iron and steel in the Dominion as a whole, and also rather exceeded the Ontario index for the same group.

Improvement over 1940 was indicated in transportation, communications, construction and trade. The situation in transportation and construction was more favourable than in any other year since 1931. The index in trade reached a new peak in 1941, when it averaged 150.1; it was, however, over six points below the figure for Canada as a whole.

4.- OTTAWA.

Industrial employment in Ottawa showed ten monthly increases last year, two more than in 1940, when the average index, at 119.1, was some 30 points lower than that of 149.2 in the year under review. The latter is the highest to date. Lumber mills showed a fractional decline, but other branches of manufacturing showed a marked increase, notably in the iron and steel division. Trade was brisker, the index reaching a new high level at 168.7, a figure slightly above the Dominion average. Employment in construction was in greater volume than in any other year since 1931.

An average payroll of 19,816 workers was employed by the 241 firms whose data were received, as compared with the 1940 average of 16,181, reported by 234 employers. In addition to the employees of these firms, the Dominion Government employed in Ottawa, 18,659 men and women at Mar. 31, 1941, compared with 14,045 at the same date in 1940 and 11,848 in 1939. The latest figure is subject to revision. Under continued pressure of war work, these numbers have probably shown a further increase in recent months.

5.- HAMILTON.

The level of employment in Hamilton was unusually high, largely as a result of war-time production. The 1941 mean index was 159.4, as compared with 124.4 in 1940, and 128.4 in 1929, previously the year of maximum activity. The 338 co-operating establishments employed an average working force of 52,021 persons; in 1940, 333 employers reported 40,591 workers, on the average.

Manufacturing showed a continuously upward movement from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, when the index reached a new high, at 187.3. On the whole, all branches of the group reported intensified activity; the largest advances in employment were in iron and steel and electrical apparatus, while textile factories were also very busy. The index in manufacturing was 165.4 in 1941, compared with 127.2 in 1940; this rate of improvement slightly exceeded that noted in the Dominion as a whole in the similar comparison. Construction showed a considerable gain, which brought the index to 113.5, the highest annual figure for the industry since that for 1932. Employment in trade was in greater volume than in any other year of the record, a situation resulting from the unparalleled industrial activity prevailing in Hamilton since the outbreak of hostilities.

6.- WINDSOR.

The preponderance of the heavy manufacturing industries in Windsor ensured an unusually high index of employment in that city during 1941, when the average was 227.3. This figure was decidedly above that for any other city; it also greatly exceeded the annual index for Ontario and for the Dominion as a whole. The 1940 mean was 161.2, while at the pre-war peak in 1929, the average was 153.2.

The recorded payrolls of the 198 firms co-operating in 1941 averaged 31,117 workers, compared with 22,293 employees in 194 establishments during the preceding year. Manufacturing showed many important advances during the year under review, when the index averaged 256.2, or 77.1 points higher than in 1940. Automobile and other iron and steel factories reported a

particularly high level of activity. In construction, the index stood at 86.5, as compared with 48.4 in the year before.

7.- WINNIPEG.

There was a considerable gain in Winnipeg during 1941, but the general level of employment there continued lower than in any other of the cities for which separate data are compiled. Nevertheless, business activity, as reflected in the employment figures, was the highest in the record of twenty years.

The movement was upward in nine months of 1941, or on one more occasion than in the preceding year; the expansion, which was the greatest ever reported, raised the annual index from 101.0 in 1940, to 122.8, the maximum to date. Practically the same as that for Manitoba, the Winnipeg figure was considerably below the Dominion index of 152.3.

Manufacturing as a whole was brisker during the year under review, the index averaging 138.1, compared with 108.3 in the preceding twelve months; the latest figure was the highest in the record. There were important advances in food, iron and steel, printing and publishing and textile plants. Construction and trade reported heightened employment; the percentage gain in the latter approximated the general increase in trade in the Dominion, while that in construction considerably exceeded the average. Nevertheless, the construction index in Winnipeg was below normal.

An average staff of 51,805 was employed by the 553 firms whose data were tabulated during the twelve months under review, compared with 44,173 employees in 535 establishments in 1940.

8.- VANCOUVER.

During 1941, 582 employers furnished statistics in Vancouver. Their working forces averaged 51,184, and the index stood at 146.8, to date the highest annual figure. In 1940, 547 firms had reported 40,646 employees, and the index was 120.2.

Improvement over the same period of 1940 was shown in manufacturing in each month of 1941, when the index, at 193.1, was some fifty-four points above that in the year before. The 1940 and 1941 figures were the highest recorded in the period for which manufacturing indexes are available for Vancouver. Lumber mills were brisker, and there was particularly marked activity in iron and steel plants. Among the non-manufacturing groups, communications, construction, services and trade reported improvement over 1940. The political situation in the Pacific and the shipping situation in general, affected employment in transportation, which was quieter than in either 1940 or 1939.

Index Numbers in Eight Leading Cities.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2, and Chart 5 illustrates the fluctuations of employment in the larger centres during the last few years, the curves being based upon the figures given in Table 2.

5.- EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

1. MANUFACTURING.

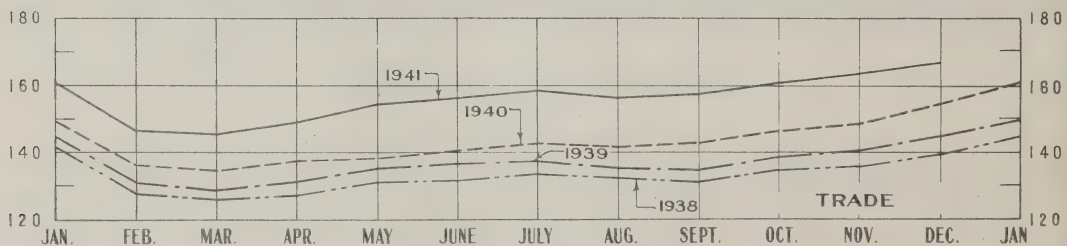
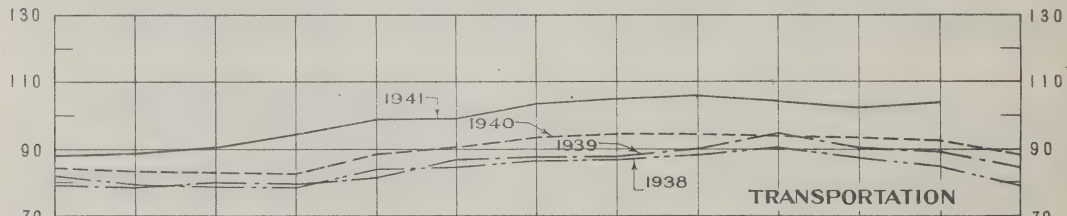
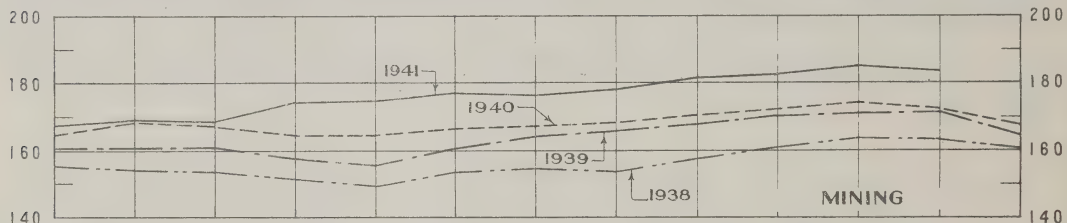
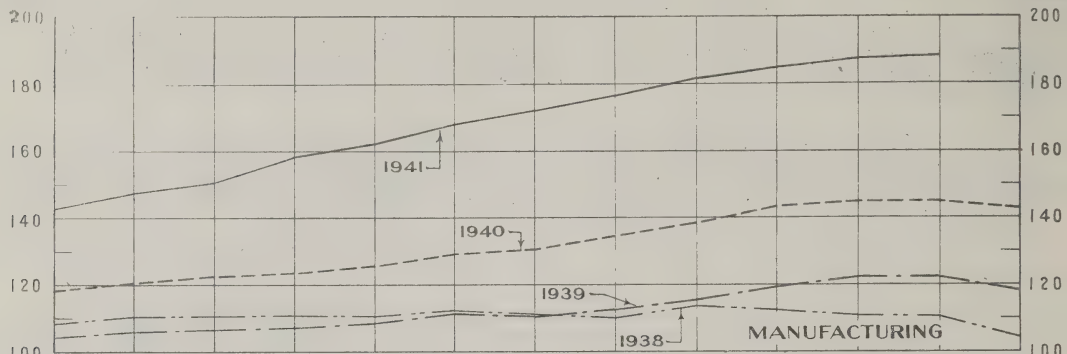
In 1941, as in 1940, employment in manufacturing showed eleven consecutive monthly increases; this period of expansion was longer than in any other year for which data are available.

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1938 - 1941

1926=100

1926=100



Ten advances had been reported in 1939. The gains in 1941 were on a usually large scale, the co-operating establishments adding some 238,000 persons to their working forces from Feb. 1 to Dec. 1. The index number rose from 142.5 at the opening of the year, to 168.4 at Dec. 1, or by 32.2 p.c. In 1940, the increase had amounted to 22.4 p.c., bringing the index for Dec. 1 of that year to 144.7. On the average, employment in the period, 1921-1940, showed a gain of about ten p.c. between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1. The increase recorded in 1941 was therefore over three times as great as the average.

From early in 1941, successive new all-time highs were established. The annual index, at 168.4, was 28½ p.c. higher than the previous maximum figure of 131.3 in 1940. In the pre-war period, the peak index number was 117.1, in 1929. The level of employment in manufacturing in 1941 was decidedly higher than that in the non-manufacturing classes; where the former showed an increase of 28.5 p.c. over 1940, the gain in the latter was 15.4 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing at the opening of the year under review was 20.6 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, 1940. The percentage of increase in the twelve-months comparison rose steadily until July 1, when the figure was 32.3 p.c. above that for the corresponding month in the preceding year. The rate of improvement slackened slightly in succeeding months, but at Dec. 1 was 30.2 p.c.; this slight lowering of the rate was not due to any diminution in activity in 1941, but rather reflected the gathering momentum of the industrial war effort towards the latter part of 1940.

The manufacturers furnishing data in 1941 averaged 6,921, and their employees, 873,430. At the maximum, the number of workers reported was 979,881, at the beginning of December. The 6,643 establishments furnishing data in 1940 had recorded an average of 675,083. The average staff per establishment in the year under review rose from about 108 at Jan. 1, to over 138 at Dec. 1, averaging 126; in 1940, the average had been under 102.

The improvement in 1941 was widely distributed among the various branches of manufacturing, in many of which employment reached new all-time peaks. Outstandingly great was the number of persons added to the payrolls of establishments producing durable goods¹ in this class, the index rose from its previous maximum of 124.6 in 1940, to 182.6 in 1941, or by 46.5 p.c. The non-durable goods industries showed a decidedly smaller, but still important gain of 15.2 p.c., the annual index standing at 157.4, compared with 136.6 in 1940. If complete data were available regarding the commodities turned out by the co-operating manufacturers, the discrepancy in these rates of increase would be greater, since many establishments normally belonging in the latter class have adapted their plant and equipment to produce durable goods. The information on hand does not permit the necessary changes in classification to be made in the case of many such instances.

In the durable class¹, the most pronounced advances in 1941 over 1940 were in iron and steel, notably in the firearm, shipbuilding, aircraft and land vehicle groups, and in the non-ferrous metal division. In the non-durable group, particularly impressive growth took place in the chemical industries, in which the reported employment increased by 70 p.c. In the food groups there was a gain of 13.0 p.c., in rubber, of 19.1 p.c. and in beverages, of 17.8 p.c.

The following table contains the annual index numbers of employment in manufacturing in the period since 1926, based on the 1926 average as 100:-

1927 103.4	1930 109.0	1933 80.9	1936 103.4	1939 112.3
1928 110.1	1931 95.3	1934 90.2	1937 114.4	1940 131.3
1929 117.1	1932 84.4	1935 97.1	1938 111.0	1941 168.4

The following paragraphs briefly review the situation in the various branches of manufacturing, after which is a short analysis of employment in the non-manufacturing classes.

Animal Products - Edible.- The production of animal foods generally afforded more employment than in any earlier year. The reported personnel was increased in six months of 1941, the index rising from its minimum of 148.5 at Mar. 1, to 192.6 at the maximum at the beginning of August. The 1940 period of expansion had extended over eight months, but employment was then at a generally lower level. The mean index in the animal food group was 172.0

1/ See footnote on page 4.

in 1941, compared with 150.4 in 1940. Fish-preserving, meat-packing and dairying plants were active. The payrolls of the 346 employers furnishing statistics averaged 33,925 workers, varying between 29,260 at Mar. 1 and 37,978 at the beginning of August. In 1940, 324 co-operating firms reported an average working force of 29,436 persons.

Leather and Products.- Further improvement was indicated in leather factories during the year under review, when activity was greater than in 1940, or any earlier year for which information is available. The employees of the 344 co-operating establishments averaged 27,731; the mean index was 135.2, as compared with 120.6 in 1940. Footwear factories in most months of the year under review were decidedly more active, employment averaging considerably higher; there were also gains in tanneries and in the production of other leather goods.

Lumber Products.- The fluctuations in the lumber industries during 1941 were more marked than in 1940, the increases recorded in seven months and the declines in the remaining months exceeding those reported in the preceding year. Employment on the whole in 1941 was, however, in greater volume than in any earlier year. The index averaged 112.1, compared with 93.9 in 1940. The payrolls of the 992 firms furnishing data, ranged between 46,505 persons at the beginning of January, and 68,964 at Aug. 1, averaging 60,238 in the twelve months, as compared with the 1940 mean of 50,774 employees in 975 establishments. Rough and dressed lumber mills, responding to a greater demand for their products at home and abroad, were generally brisker than in any of the preceding twenty-one years of the record. In furniture plants, the favourable comparison goes back to 1929, while other lumber-using establishments were decidedly active.

Musical Instruments.- The employment reported by musical instruments manufacturers was greater than in any other year since 1929, according to statements from 36 firms whose staffs averaged 2,438; this was an increase of 585 over the preceding twelve months. The mean index stood at 85.5 in 1941, compared with 65.0 in 1940. The production of wireless apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which continues to be seriously affected by the popularity of radios. It is, however, probable that certain other products, in addition to musical instruments, are now being manufactured in such plants.

Plant Products, Edible.- The production of vegetable foods generally provided employment for a larger number of workers than in any preceding year, sugar refineries, bakeries, chocolate and confectionery factories, canneries, flour and cereal mills and other classes indicating a higher level of activity. An average working force of 46,545 persons was employed by the 568 co-operating establishments, whose personnel ranged from 37,820 at Mar. 1, to 61,784 at the beginning of October. The mean index in the edible plant products group was 146.2, several points higher than its previous maximum of 130.3 in 1940.

Pulp and Paper.- The pulp and paper group as a whole reported widespread improvement during 1941, both in pulp and paper mills, and also in the printing and publishing and paper products divisions. There were additions to the staffs in ten months, as compared with an expansion period of seven months in 1940. The staffs of the 719 employers making returns averaged 79,503, and the index, 127.6, as compared with the mean index of 116.4 in the preceding year, when 717 plants had employed 72,264 men and women. Of the 1941 aggregate, 35,961 employees were classified in the manufacture of pulp and paper, 13,592 in paper products and 29,949 in printing and publishing establishments.

Rubber Products.- Activity in rubber factories showed a considerable advance over 1940, when employment was at a higher level than in any other year of the record except 1929. The latest annual index stood at 133.6, as compared with 112.2 in 1940. The forces of the 54 establishments supplying information during 1941 averaged 17,106, ranging between 14,660 workers at Jan. 1, and 19,065 at the beginning of December; in the preceding year, the employees had averaged 14,030; and the number of returns tabulated monthly, 53.

Textile Products.- The trend in textiles was uninterruptedly favourable from January to November in 1941, which saw the establishment of successive new peaks of employment. The annual index stood at 158.9, considerably above the 1940 figure of 144.1, previously the maximum.

An average staff of 138,767 was employed by the 1,281 co-operating manufacturers; in 1940, some 1,227 firms provided work for an average of 125,380 men and women. The employees

reported in the year under review increased from 127,765 at Jan. 1, to 145,395 at Nov. 1. The cotton, woollen, silk, hosiery and knitting, garment and personal furnishings and other branches of this group showed greater activity than in preceding years, while the upward movement extended to all five economic areas.

Tobacco.- Statements were compiled from 46 firms, whose working forces averaged 10,407 persons in 1941, when the mean index was 126.1. Employment in tobacco factories showed no general change from the preceding twelve months; the annual index was the same as in 1940, when it was higher than in any earlier year in the period since 1920.

Beverages.- A pronounced increase was indicated in beverage plants during 1941. Information was furnished by 152 manufacturers, with an average of 11,640 employees. The index at 210.9, was many points above the 1940 figure of 179.0, previously the peak figure. The 149 establishments then reporting had a staff of 9,823.

Chemical and Allied Products.- As a result of growing war-time production, employment in the chemical group sharply increased, there being advances on an unprecedented scale during the twelve months of 1941. The index averaged 335.8 as compared with 197.3 in 1940, the previous maximum. An average staff of 41,342 was reported by the 354 establishments whose statistics were tabulated. In the preceding year, the 324 co-operating firms had a working force of 23,433 men and women, on the average.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.- Activity in the clay, glass and stone industries was greater in 1941 than in any preceding year of the record except 1929, when the index was practically the same. The latest average index was 126.4, many points higher than that of 101.0 in 1940. For the twelve months under review, 223 factories recorded an average payroll of 14,263 persons, ranging from 11,944 at Jan. 1, to 15,521 at the beginning of August. The 221 firms making returns in the preceding year had an average of 11,429 employees.

Electric Light and Power.- The number reported as engaged about central electric stations was some five to six p.c. greater in 1941 than in 1940, when the index averaged 139.2, as compared with 147.1 in the year under review. The aggregate staffs of the 102 co-operating plants averaged 18,720; in 1940, 103 central electric stations reported 17,666 employees, on the average. The general acceleration of industrial activity is reflected in these statistics.

Electrical Apparatus.- Largely as a result of wartime demands, employment in this division was extremely active. The Dec. 1 index, at 230.4, was over 28 p.c. above the 1941 low figure, reported at Jan. 1, there being almost continuous advances during the year. Data were tabulated from 139 establishments, whose staffs averaged 28,769. The mean index was 208.1. In 1940, 127 employers had an average staff of 20,923, while the annual index had stood at 153.5. The previous high was that of 151.1 in 1930.

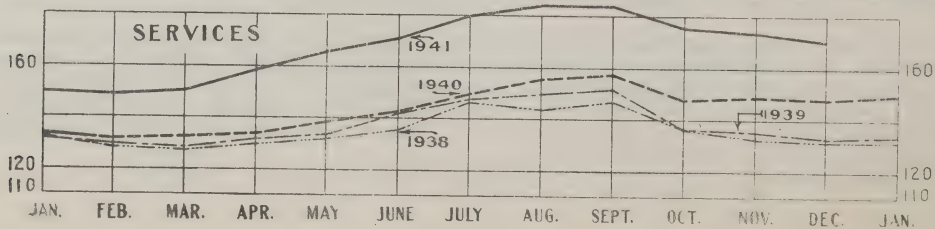
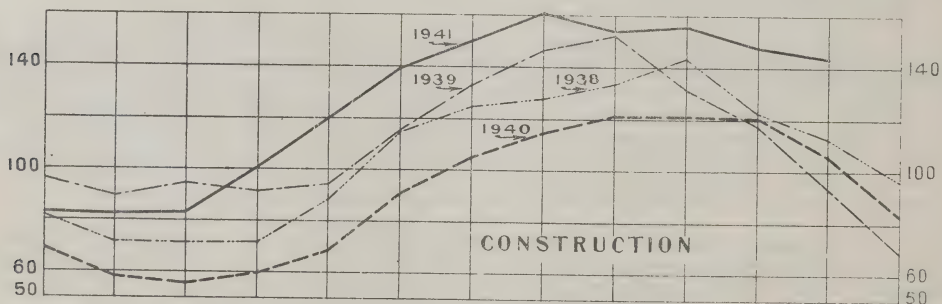
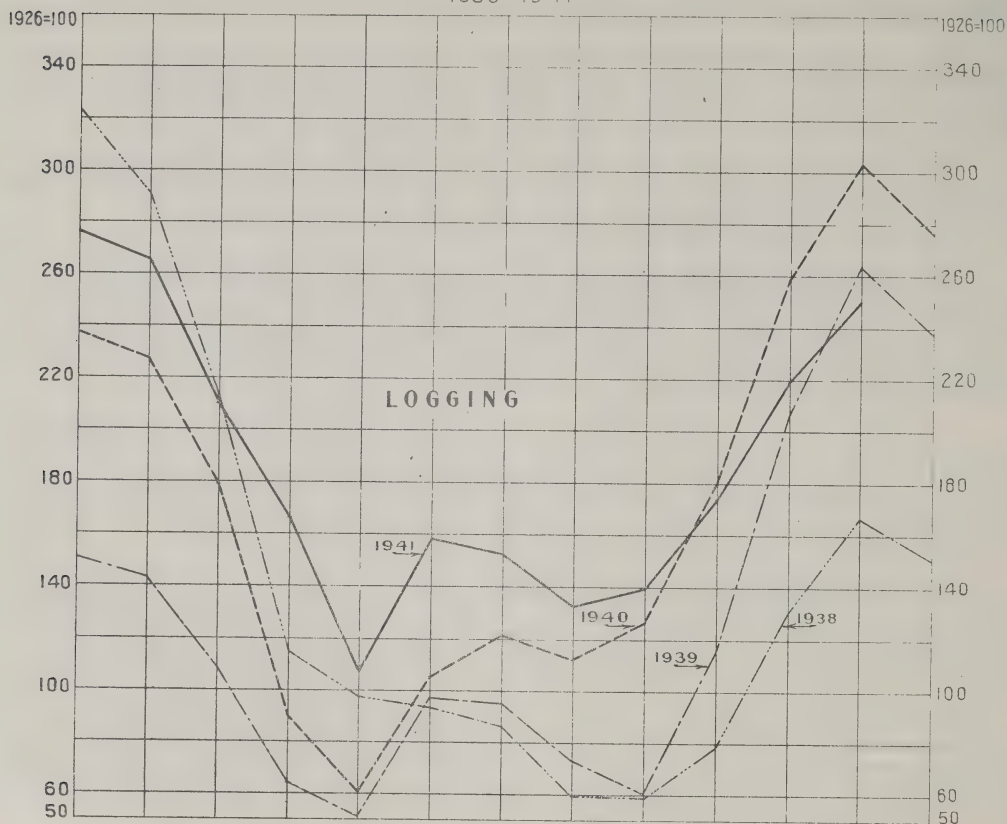
Iron and Steel.- Unprecedented expansion was recorded in the iron and steel division during 1941, continuing the upward movement which in the twenty-seven months from the outbreak of war had had only one interruption, viz., the unusually small seasonal falling-off at Jan. 1, 1940. In this period, some 211,000 persons have been added to the reported staffs. By Dec. 1, 1941, the index had risen to 248.0, showing an unparalleled gain of 55 p.c. over the index at the opening of the year, when employment was brisker than in any part of 1940, or of any earlier year. The average index was 204.9, exceeding by nearly 58 p.c. the previous maximum of 129.9 in 1940, when an increase of 33 p.c. over 1939 had been indicated.

The working force of the 1,050 manufacturers of iron and steel plants co-operating in the 1941 monthly surveys averaged 275,982 persons; in 1940, the mean of the 951 reporting establishments was 170,553. The labour force per establishment, standing at 305 at Dec. 1, averaged 263 in 1941, as compared with 179 in the preceding year.

All branches of iron and steel showed important and almost continuous expansion in 1941. The increases in the plants turning out vehicles for use on land, sea and air were particularly large. The crude, rolled and forged, general machinery, heating appliance, structural iron and steel, foundry and machine shop, tool, firearm and many other lines also indicated important gains in the year under review, when new all-time high levels of employment in the heavy industries were established.

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1938-1941



Non-Ferrous Metal Products.- Employment in this division, greatly stimulated by the war, showed further extremely large expansion, which brought the index to 272.7, 44.8 p.c. above the previous high of 188.3 in 1940. The reported employees numbered 40,741, on the average, and were engaged in 209 factories, as compared with the mean of 29,908 workers in 201 plants in the preceding year. The movement was upward throughout 1941, when the average index rose by nearly 40 p.c. from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1. The smelting and refining, aluminium and many other branches of the base metal industries showed important increases in the year under review.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.- Improvement was indicated in seven months of 1941, when the index averaged 180.4, or 5.7 p.c. higher than that of 170.6 in the preceding year. Statements were received monthly from 98 firms, whose staffs included 13,915 persons; in 1940, the average had been 13,508 employees, in 99 establishments. Oil refineries continued active and improvement was also shown in other branches of the non-metallic mineral division.

Other Manufacturing Industries.- Fur factories, on the whole, afforded more employment, the 1941 index averaging 121.2, as against 114.1 in the preceding year. The production of miscellaneous manufactured products also showed a further large advance; the index stood at 211.0, or 37.4 p.c. higher than in the preceding year.

2.- LOGGING.

Logging was more active than in 1940, or any previous year for which statistics are available except 1937, when the index, at 189.3, was slightly higher than the latest figure of 187.8. The usual seasonal losses were indicated in the first part of the year under review, and, except for a brief period of activity during the river-driving season, the trend was downward until mid-summer. From early in August, however, considerable numbers of men were dispatched to the camps, particularly in the eastern and central provinces. These increases were large, but nevertheless they were not equal to those indicated at the corresponding dates in 1940 and immediately preceding years; this was due, in the main, to the inability to obtain sufficient labour which was reported in various parts of the country. As a result, the index numbers, which in the first nine months were the highest on record, were lower from Sept. 1 than in the last quarter of 1940. They were also lower than in the period Sept. 1 - Dec. 1 in 1937, but with these exceptions, were the highest in the years since 1920.

On the whole, increases as compared with 1940 were reported in all five economic areas. The working force of the 445 logging firms throughout the Dominion furnishing data during 1941, averaged 55,696; the reported payrolls varied between 31,996 at May and 81,870 at the first of January. In 1940, the 416 employers co-operating had an average of 49,278 men on their payrolls.

In previous issues, the difficulty of collecting statistics covering bush operations has been mentioned; this is due to the fact that many of the larger operators let their wood contracts to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement, from whom in many cases it is impossible to obtain data, at any rate in time for inclusion in the monthly surveys of employment. The difficulties in this respect have been increased since March by the fact that several of the larger companies¹ which formerly reported the number of their contractors' employees, are unable to state the payrolls disbursed to such workers. It is frequently impossible to obtain the statistics from contractors; to some extent this is due to the inaccessibility of the camps, but there are also other factors entering into the situation.

3.- MINING.

Mining in general showed eight monthly increases in 1941, resulting in the greatest volume of employment in the twenty-one years of the record; the annual index was 176.7, compared with 168.4 in the preceding year, previously the highest figure.

In coal-mining, the index averaged 94.3, or a few points above the 1940 figure of 91.3. The labour force of the 105 co-operating operators included 26,056 workers in 1941,

¹/ See also footnote on page 3.

Chart 8

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MINING ESTABLISHMENTS 1925 - 1941

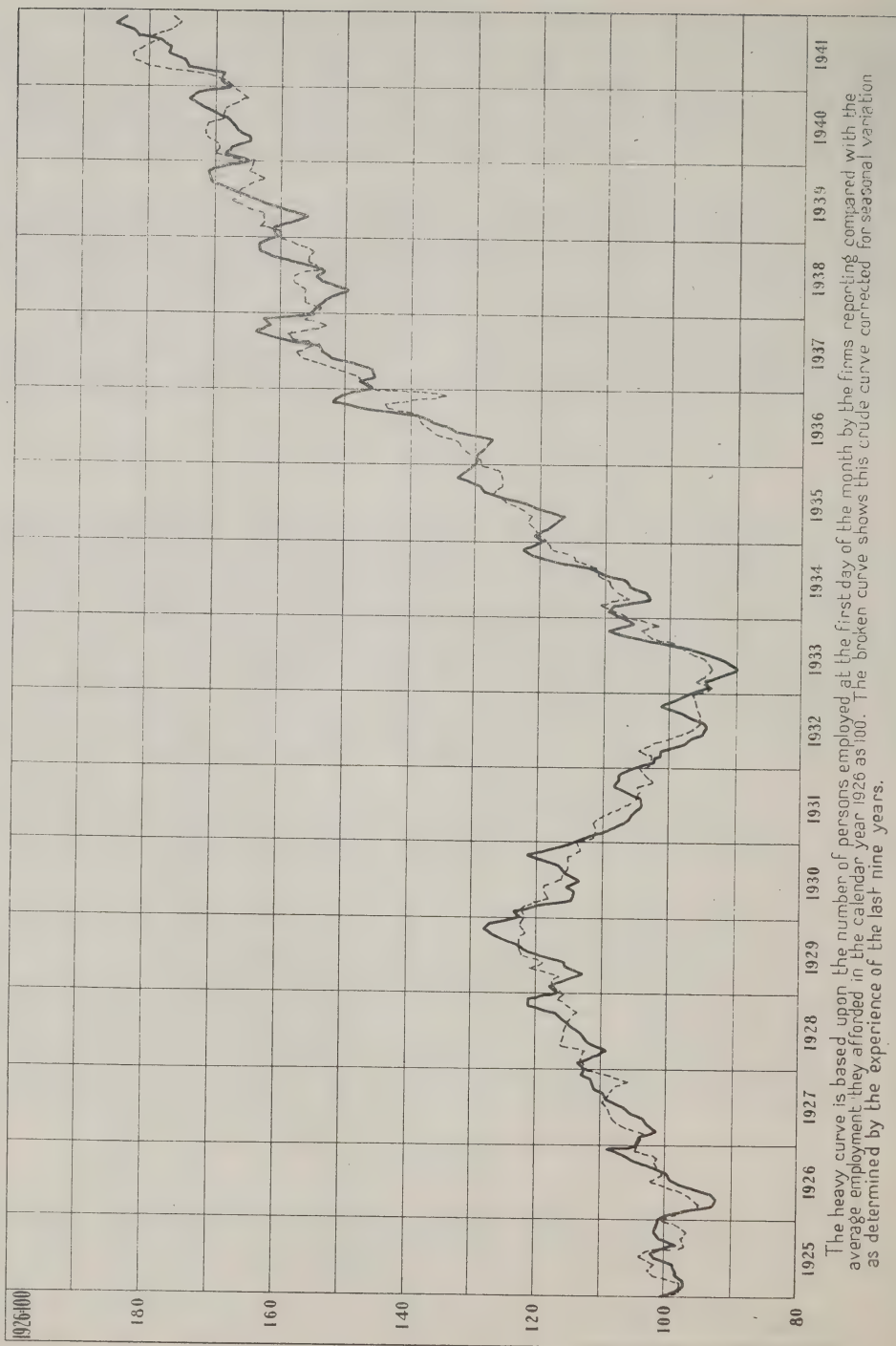
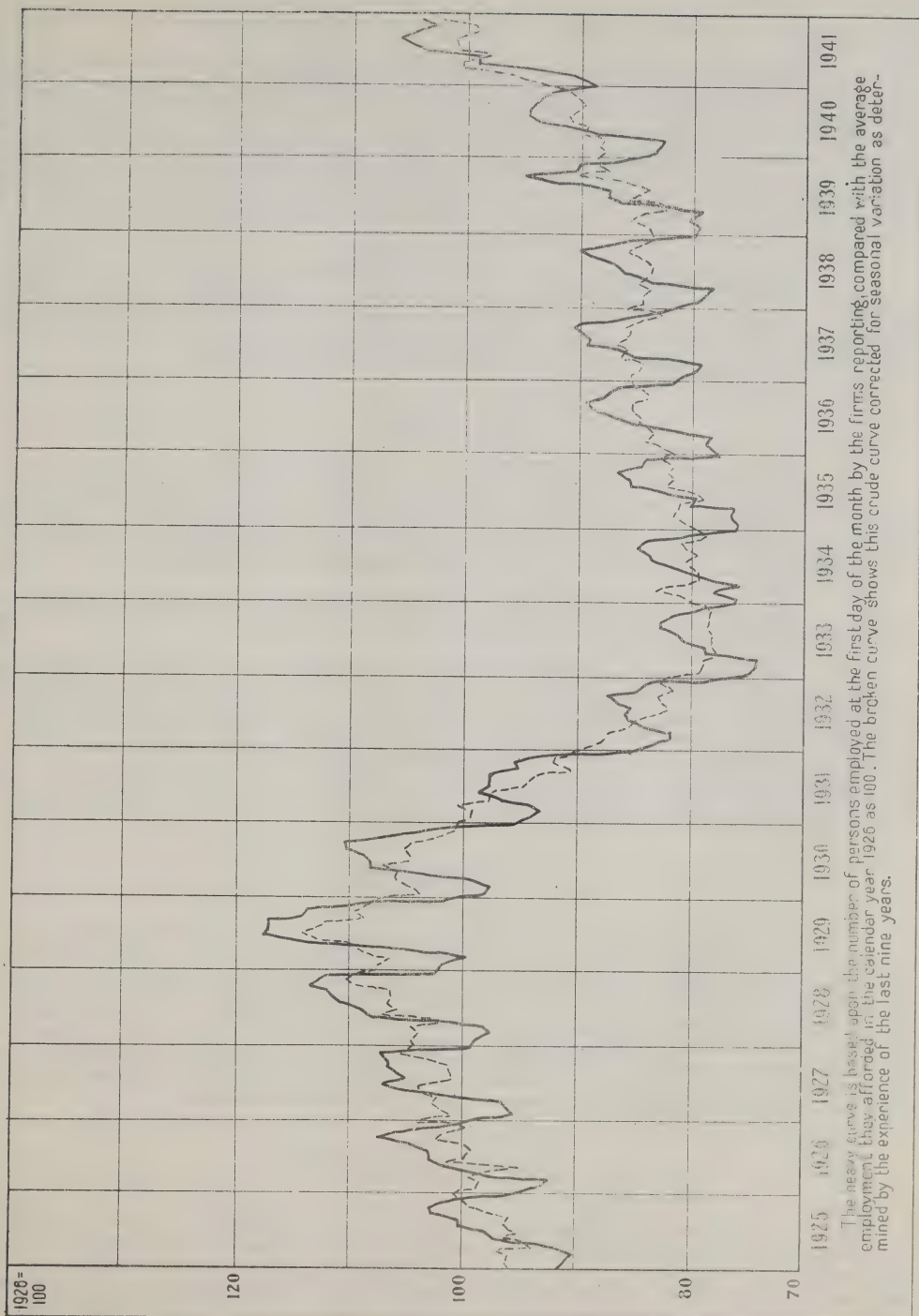


Chart 9

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN TRANSPORTATION ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1941



as against a mean of 25,064 employees in 105 mines in the preceding year.

Employment generally in the extraction of metallic ores reached a new high level in 1941, despite the existence of an industrial dispute in the latter part of the year which seriously affected employment and earnings. The annual index stood at 366.5, as compared with the average of 350.9 in the preceding twelve months. The index varied between 340.5 at Jan. 1, and 378.9 at Nov. 1. The staffs of the 200 reporting firms averaged 46,801 during the year under review, compared with 43,983 in 210 mines during 1940. War-time demand for both precious and base metals resulted in the maintenance of a high level of activity among producing mines; however, in a number of cases it was reported that prospecting and development operations were curtailed.

Non-metallic minerals, other than coal, provided more employment in 1941 than in any earlier year since 1920. The index averaged 150.5, or 5.5 p.o. above the 1940 figure of 142.6. An average payroll of 10,119 persons was employed during 1941 by the 110 co-operating firms, while those reporting in the preceding year had a mean of 9,571. Quarries and other divisions coming under this heading recorded a rather better situation.

4.- TRANSPORTATION.

The prevailing high level of industrial activity continued to stimulate transportation, in which employment was brisker than in any other year since 1930. The index averaged 98.9 in the twelve months under review, as compared with 89.7 in 1940. The transportation and storage companies whose returns were tabulated, employed, on the average, 123,195 workers, as compared with the mean of 109,071 reported by the 532 employers co-operating in the preceding year.

The index in the steam railway division averaged 86.5, or 10.1 p.o. higher than in 1940. The reported working forces averaged 69,015, compared with 62,732 in the year before.

Street railways and cartage and storage companies, to the number of 310 with an average staff of 34,762, showed greater activity, which raised the annual index from 133.0 in 1940, to 145.3 in the year under review, the highest to date. Shipping and stevedoring generally reported a considerable increase over 1940. The mean index was 92.1, while the indicated employees averaged 19,418, varying between 12,332 persons at Jan. 1 and 24,759 at the beginning of September. The 1940 annual index was 83.0. The difficult shipping situation, together with the unfavourable developments in the Pacific, affected the water transportation group in British Columbia, but ports in other parts of the Dominion were extremely busy.

5.- COMMUNICATIONS.

In the communications division, there was an increase of nearly eleven p.o. in the number of employees, the mean index being 96.7, compared with 87.2 in 1940. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 25,829, of whom 19,311 were engaged on telephones, and 6,518 on telegraphs. Both these classes were busier than in the preceding year, when the average employees numbered 23,304; of these 17,588 were engaged in telephonic communications. The latest annual index, (96.7), was higher than in any other year since 1931. It was, however, considerably lower than the 1929 maximum figure of 120.5. The falling-off is partly a result of the increasing use of mechanical instead of manual equipment in the telephone division, in which the decline from the peak is greater than in the telegraph group.

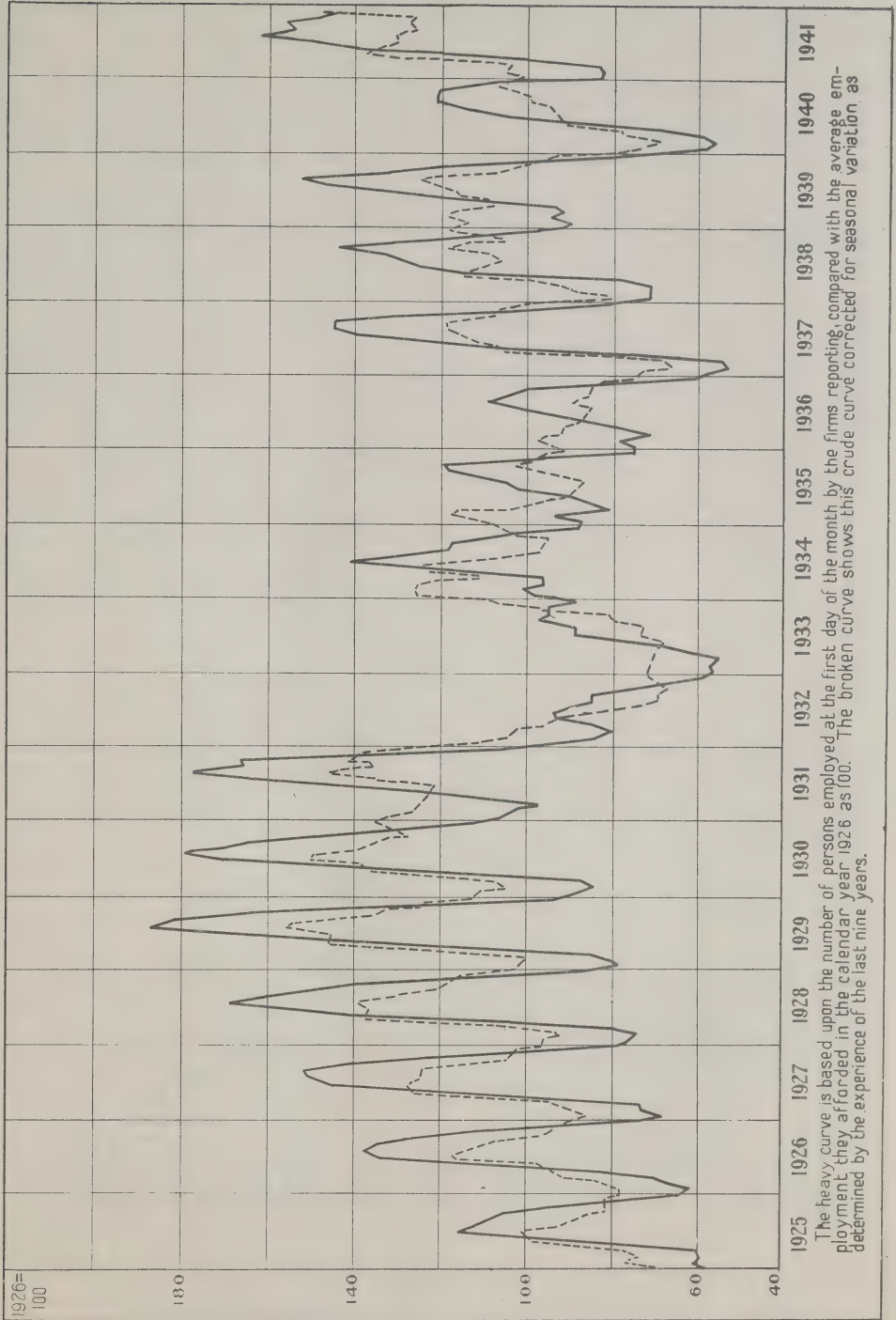
6.- CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

Employment in the construction industries as a whole was at the highest level in the decade. The trend was upward in seven months of 1941, during which the number of workers taken on by the co-operating contractors was well over 101,000. A large proportion of the work undertaken in 1941 was in connection with the war effort. There were substantial increases in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance, that in the first-named division

Chart 10

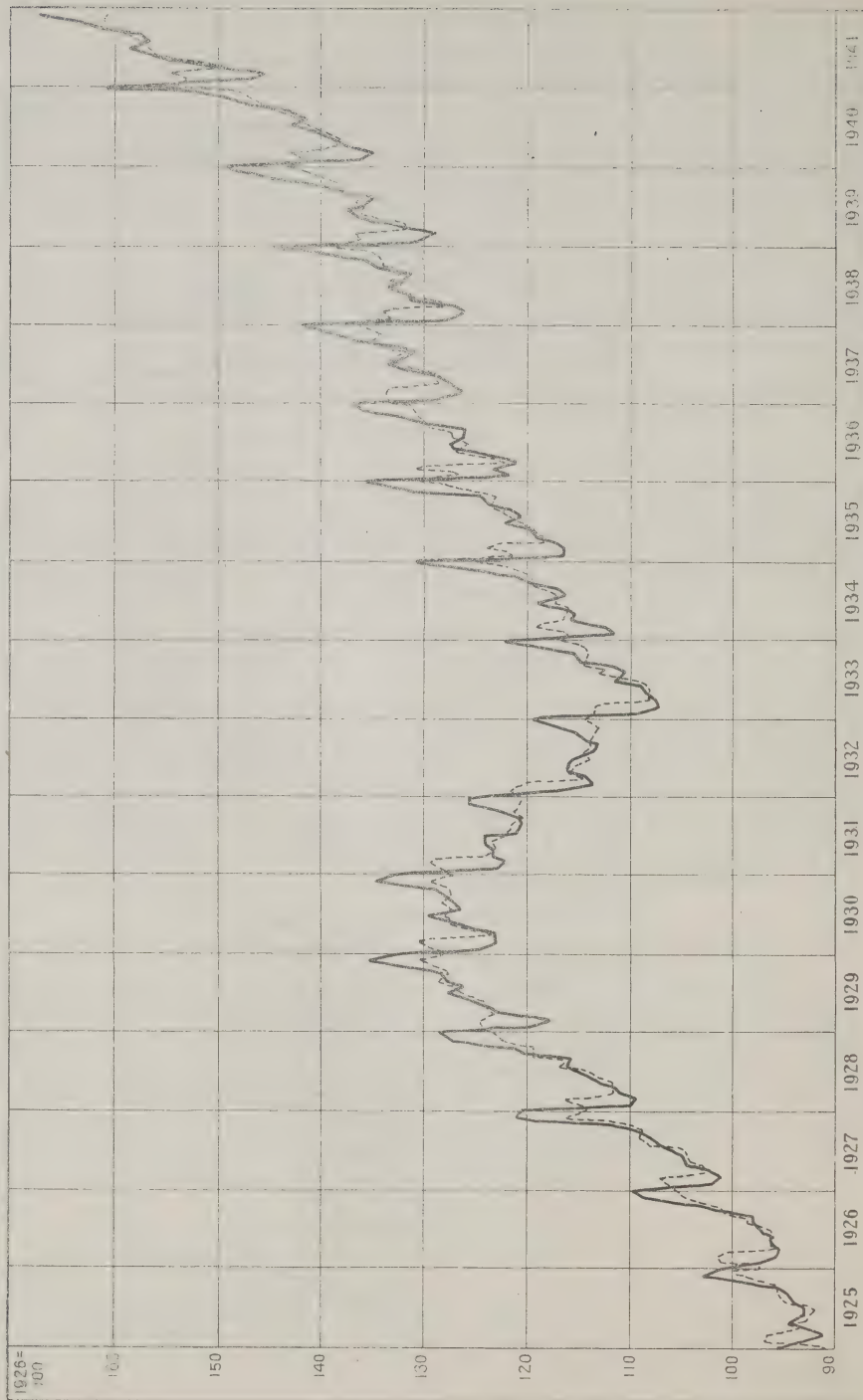
EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN CONSTRUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1941



EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADING ESTABLISHMENTS

1926-1941



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

being greatest. The index of employment in construction as a whole averaged 126.7 in 1941, compared with 90.7 in 1940. The forces of the 1,406 co-operating construction firms aggregated 156,281 in the year under review, varying from 100,401 at Feb. 1, to 201,790 at the beginning of August.

Building construction gained in eight months in 1941, and was generally more active than in 1940, or any other recent year. The mean index, at 139.3, was many points above that of 83.5 in 1940. The average number of persons employed by the 964 reporting contractors was 60,531. In 1940, 687 contractors had reported an average of 35,869 employees.

As already stated in connection with logging, there exists a marked tendency for the larger contractors to subcontract, by trades, to subcontractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. Thus they have fewer than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish current data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly substantially in excess of that covered in these statistics.

Road construction, as reported to the Division Bureau of Statistics, generally afforded considerably more employment than in 1940, but was quieter than in 1939. The reported payrolls averaged 61,984, ranging between 28,534 at Feb. 1 and 88,323 at the beginning of August. In 1940, the average had been 48,899. The 1941 mean index was 150.2, compared with 122.1 in 1940. A large proportion of the work in the year under review resulted from the development of facilities in connection with the Empire Air Training Plan, and other types of air transportation.

Employment in railway construction and maintenance generally was more active than in the preceding year, due to the expansion of traffic in 1941. The working forces averaged 35,796, as compared with 27,265 in 1940, when the number of reporting employers was one less, at 29. The mean index was 84.3, while in 1940 it was 66.6. In 1923, when activity was at its maximum in this record of twenty-one years, an average payroll of 49,148 persons was reported, and the mean index stood at 116.7.

7.- SERVICES.

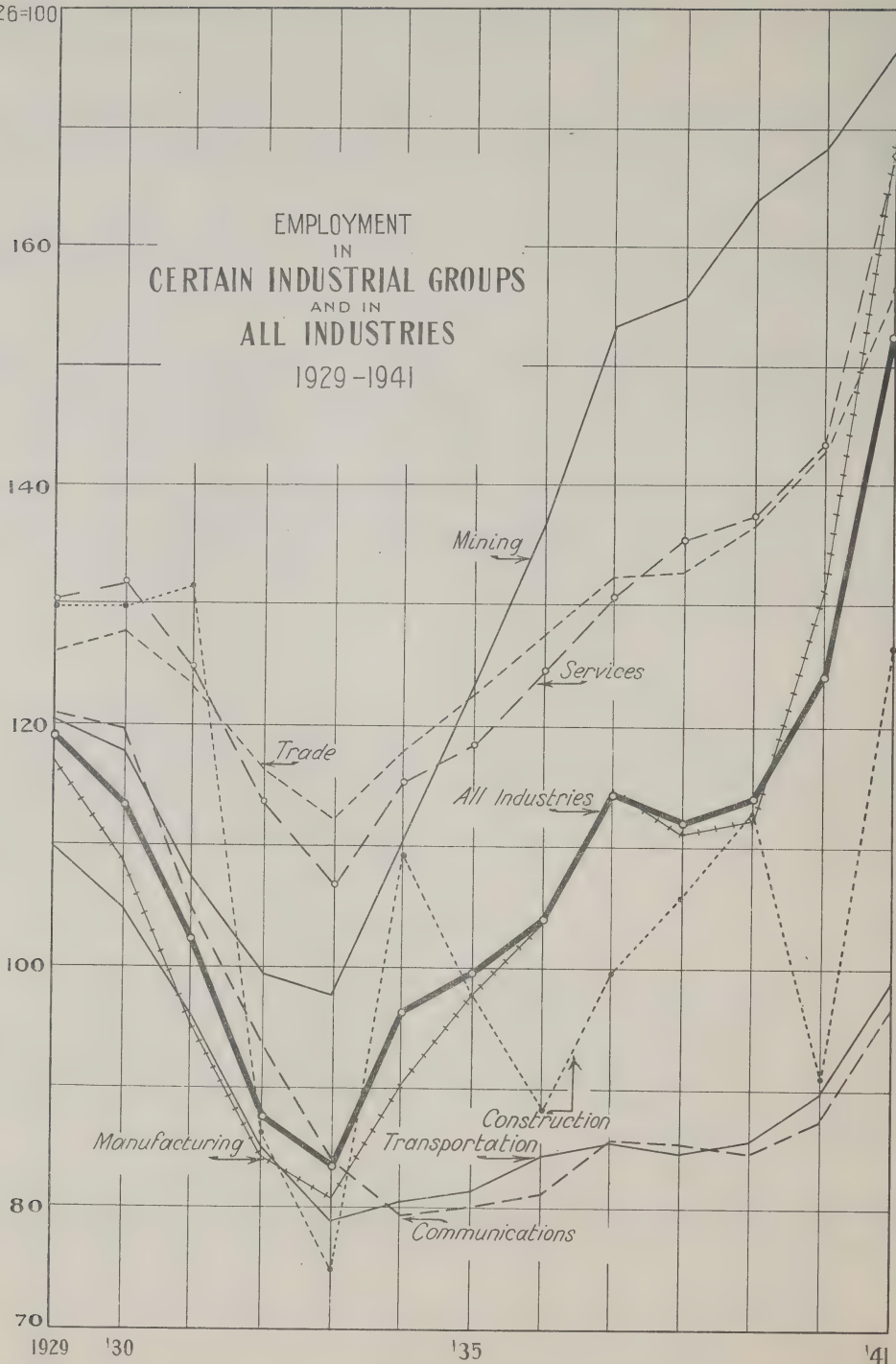
Information was furnished by 612 firms in the service division; their staffs averaged 37,277. In 1940, 308 establishments had reported 31,663 employees. An upward movement was shown during seven months of 1941, when the volume of employment each month was rather greater than in the same period of the year before. The index averaged 137.0, compared with the previous high of 125.7 in 1938. Hotels and restaurants were considerably busier, on the whole, than in 1940, and laundering and dry-cleaning establishments also reported larger working forces.

8.- TRADE.

The personnel of trading establishments reached a new maximum in 1941 in most parts of the Division, reflecting the high level of industrial activity which generally prevailed. Seasonal houses were included in all three months of last year, when the index averaged 156.5, compared with 142.3 in 1940, the previous peak. The payrolls of the 2,177 firms co-operating in 1941 averaged 146,168 persons, while in the preceding year, 138,364 employees had been reported by 2,108 firms. Of the staffs indicated in the trade group during the twelve months under review, 120,405 members were employed in retail stores, in which activity was relatively greater than in wholesale houses.

As mentioned in previous annual reviews of employment, there has in recent years been a growing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, a change in organization which has no doubt been a factor in raising the index of employment in trade to its present high level.

1926=100



9.- FINANCE.

Commencing with 1939, information on employment was collected from financial institutions; the data for 1939 are incomplete.

During 1941, the reported employees of 851 branches of banks, trust companies, stock market operators and insurance companies averaged 60,572. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, was 117.2, as compared with 113.5 in 1940, when the returns tabulated had averaged 888, and the employees, 58,436.

The employment afforded in financial institutions generally showed in the period for which data are available, an advance from the base year which is fairly commensurate, on the whole, with the general gain in population and with normal industrial activity in the Dominion. While employment in such occupations has not increased during the period of intensified industrial expansion to the same extent as that in manufacturing and certain other classes, it has shown considerable growth.

When the figures for financial institutions are added to those for the eight industries for which there are continuous records since 1920, the number of reports tabulated monthly during 1941 rose to 13,440, and the average number of employees covered to 1,575,525. Including the finance group, the index number was 150.6, as compared with the figure of 152.3, calculated from reports furnished by establishments in manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade. In 1940, the general index without the finance group was 124.2, while with financial institutions, it was 123.6.

TABLE SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions in the last three years, together with annual averages since 1926, while the trend of employment in some 60 industries during the years, 1940-41, is shown in Table 7. ^{1/} The column headed "relative weight" shows the proportion that the number of employees in the specified industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1 of the indicated years.

PART 2.

The following pages contain a discussion of the employment levels in certain industries, areas and cities, the comparisons having been brought up-to-date from the 1940 Annual. Another section deals with the general and provincial ratios between the total population as enumerated in the 1941 Census, and the numbers employed by the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment. Still another section reproduces from earlier Annuals comparisons of the level of employment in manufacturing and on steam railways in Canada and the United States.

The final section of the 1941 Annual Review deals with the statistics of payrolls as tabulated in recent months to complement the data on employment collected over many years; the section includes a brief comparison of the course of earnings, as indicated in the brief experience of these statistics, with that followed by the cost-of-living index, as well as a comparison of the Canadian and American statistics of payrolls in manufactures in recent months.

The last pages of the 1941 Annual Review contain tables of index numbers of employment in the Dominion for the provinces, cities and industries. Several tables of statistics of earnings are also given.

^{1/} Detailed indexes for the years 1924-1939 may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

1926=100

240

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

IN THE
LUMBER, PULP & PAPER, TEXTILE AND IRON & STEEL
INDUSTRIES
AND IN
MANUFACTURING AS A WHOLE
1932-1941

200

200

160

160

120

120

80

80

40

40

1932

'33

'34

'35

'36

'37

'38

'39

'40

'41

TEXTILE

MANUFACTURING

LUMBER

IRON & STEEL

PULP & PAPER

2450

6.- COMPARISON OF THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES AND UNITS OF POPULATION.

1.- Industrial Comparisons For the Dominion.

Chart 12 depicts the movements of the curves of employment in seven leading industrial groups, in comparison with the all-industries curve in the last thirteen years, a period in which the general fluctuations have been violent. Until 1935, the curve for manufacturing was definitely below that of general industrial employment; in the next three years, there was little difference in the two curves, but in 1939 a disparity again emerged, employment in manufacturing showing a smaller gain than was reported in the non-manufacturing classes. Under the influence of wartime conditions, however, this situation was reversed, and from the beginning of 1940, the curve of employment in manufacturing rose steeply to a position considerably above that of the general curve.

Employment in transportation has also been below the average in the thirteen years depicted in the chart; during part of the period, this largely resulted from generally unfavourable crop and marketing conditions and the widespread depression in business, while improved methods of transportation have no doubt also had an effect. Activity in communications has also been below the all-industries level, due both to the current situation and to the growing use of mechanical equipment. These associated industries both reported considerable improvement in 1940 and 1941, but nevertheless continued at a relatively lower level than other classes.

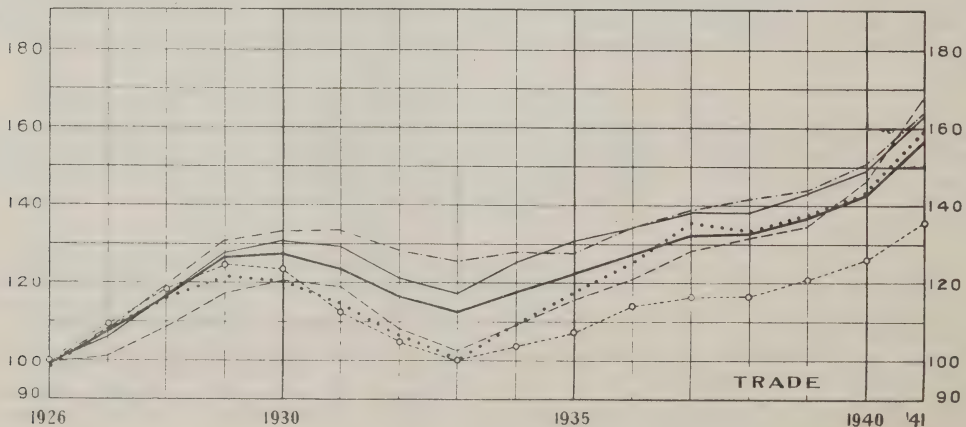
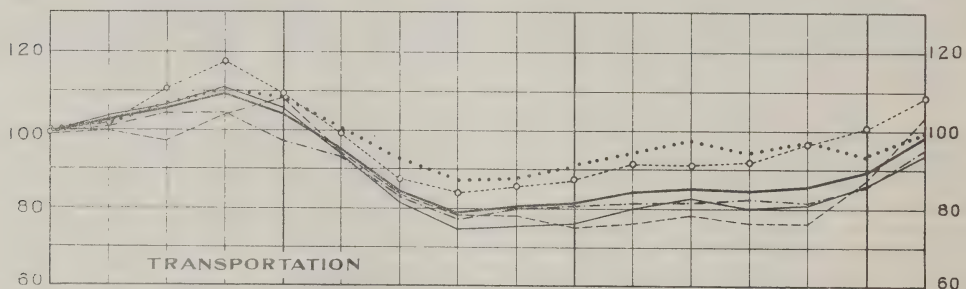
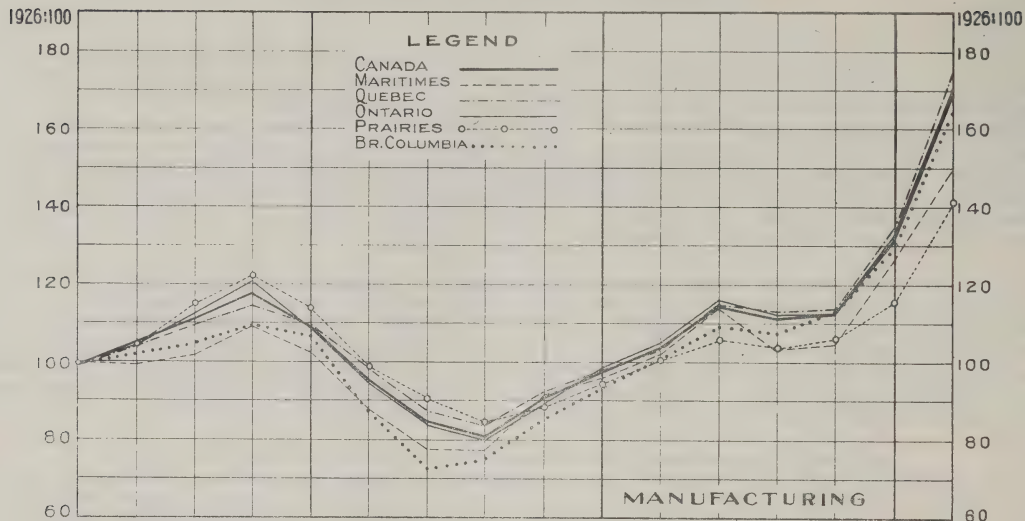
Employment in construction has shown an erratic course since 1928, partly as a result of works undertaken for the relief of unemployment during many of the years covered in the chart. From a particularly low level in 1933, the curve showed a sharply upward trend in 1934, thence declining until 1936, when it was considerably below the all-industries position. While it mounted to some extent in the next three years, the curve for construction did not reach the general level, and the curtailment of unemployment relief works in 1940 was reflected in a sharply downward movement in construction as a whole. In 1941, however, activity greatly increased, but not to an extent sufficient to raise the construction curve to the general level.

In the remaining main industrial groups, the level of employment has been consistently above the average, although the disparity between the curves for mining, trade and services as compared with all-industries curve was considerably reduced in 1941 as a result of wartime developments. Although industrial disputes adversely affected the situation in the mining during part of the year, the curve in mining continued decidedly above the level in any other industry. The situation in trade and services has also been relatively favourable in the thirteen years shown in Chart 12. To some extent this has been due to the impetus provided by the tourist trade, although this was not a factor of such importance in either 1940 or 1941. On the whole, the relatively high position of the curves in these two divisions has also reflected their growing importance in the industrial distribution of the population, a development which has been indicated in successive censuses. During 1941, however, the effect of the war on industrial conditions is shown by the fact that the disparity is less than for many years.

Chart 13 shows the course of employment in the last ten years in four large divisions of manufacturing, in comparison with that in manufacturing as a whole; these are lumber, pulp and paper, textiles and iron and steel. The proportion that the employees reported in these industries constituted of the total number on the payrolls of all factories furnishing employment data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics slightly increased last year to 63.5 p.c., from 62 p.c. in 1940.

Normally, employment in each of these divisions shows distinct seasonal fluctuations; such variations are especially pronounced in lumber mills, in which employment alternates to some extent with that in logging. During many years, the curve for the pulp and paper divisions, (which includes printing and publishing) generally followed more closely the all-manufactures curve than any of the other three. Since the outbreak of hostilities, however, a progressively greater divergence has developed, the pulp and paper group, in general, being less affected by wartime demands than the metal, chemical and some other divisions, which are chiefly responsible for the unprecedented advances in manufacturing as a whole. Nevertheless, the contribution of

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT TRENDS
IN THE
MANUFACTURING, TRANSPORTATION AND TRADE INDUSTRIES
IN THE
FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE
1926-1941



the pulp and paper industries to the war effort has been partly responsible for raising their curve to the highest level yet reached. Normally, the pulp and paper group as a whole is not so subject to seasonal fluctuations as the lumber, textile or iron and steel divisions.

The textile group ordinarily shows clearly defined seasonal movements. The influence of wartime demands, and that associated with large increases in the purchasing power of wage-earners, has, however, tended to minimize the seasonal factor. In 1941, for the first time in many years, the level in textiles was below that in manufacturing as a whole, although employment in textiles, as in most other classes of manufacturing, reached a new high in the year under review.

From its position in the summer of 1939 considerably below that of manufacturing as a whole, the curve in the iron and steel group has advanced steeply and uninterruptedly to a level very substantially above; in the course of this unparalleled growth since the declaration of war, seasonal movements, in general, have been very largely eliminated, and the curve has shown an almost perpendicular rise which exceeds that indicated in any other industry, and in any other period.

2.- Industrial Comparisons Within the Five Economic Areas.

Chart 14 illustrates another phase of the situation, depicting for the years since 1925 the course of employment in manufacturing, transportation and trade, in the Dominion as a whole, and in the five economic areas.

The curves in manufactures were similar in their major movements, over a lengthy period, a correspondence which is of more than passing interest in view of the variations in the industrial distribution of the persons engaged in manufacturing from East to West. The general upswing to 1929 was succeeded by a recession that also was without interruption, until the depression in the Dominion, and in four of the five economic areas, reached its lowest point in 1933; in British Columbia, however, the minimum, as in the United States, was in 1932.

From its low point, manufacturing generally showed continuous recovery to 1937, when the second peak of industrial activity in the period of observation was indicated. The upward movement in evidence since the outbreak of hostilities assumed even greater proportions in 1941, when new high levels were established in all provinces. The curve in Quebec and Ontario surpassed that for Canada as a whole; the Quebec curve was also rather higher than the Ontario curve. In British Columbia, the general level in manufacturing was quite close to the Dominion level, being only slightly lower. The curves in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces were below the average. The movement in these latter areas were not quite so sharply upward as that in the other areas depicted in the chart.

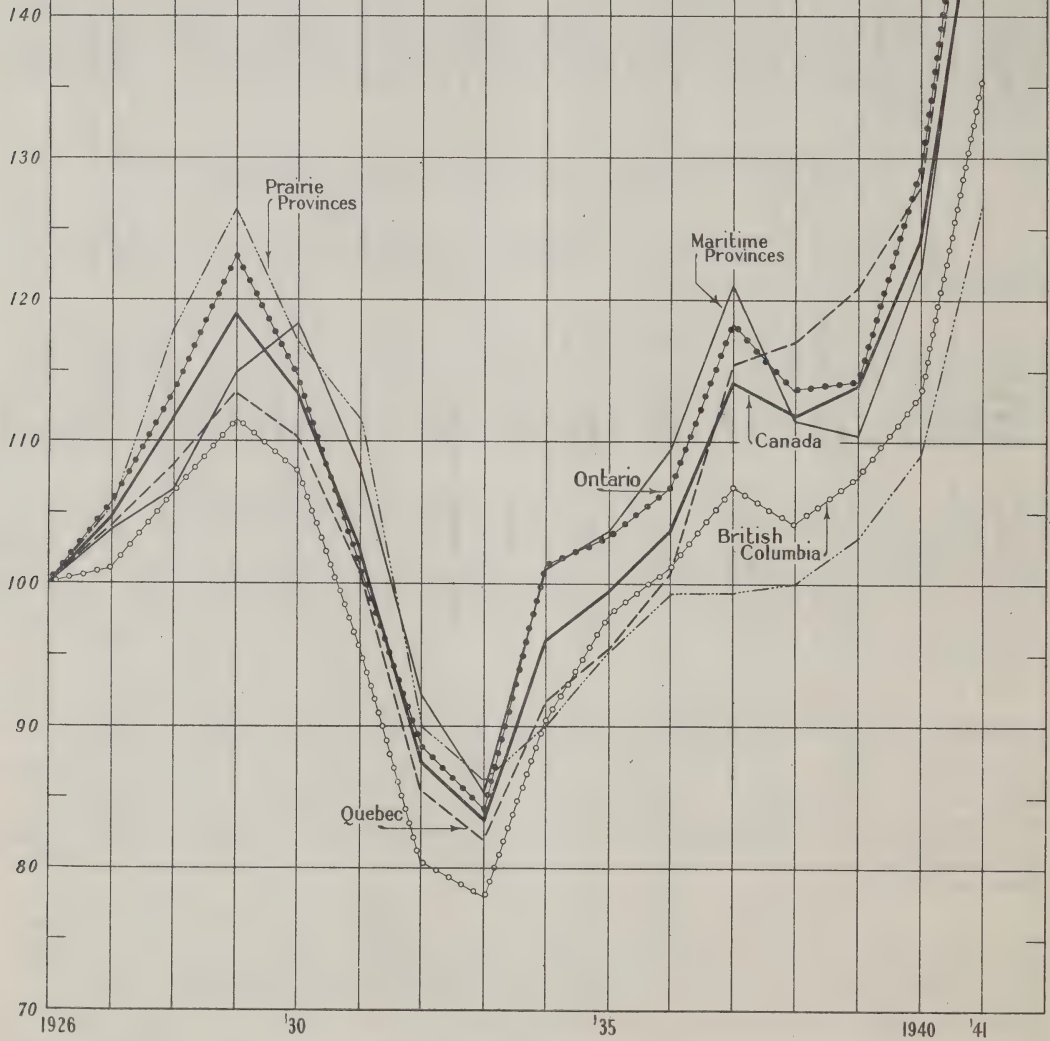
The trends of employment in transportation in the various sections of Canada also displayed a considerable similarity over many years, although this is not quite so marked as in manufacturing. The curves for the Western areas were persistently above that for the Dominion as a whole, while those for the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario were generally lower until the close of 1940. In 1941, the great activity in the Eastern Ports raised the Maritime curve to a position considerably above the average. The level in the Prairie Areas also continued above that in Canada as a whole; in British Columbia, the annual average indexes were almost the same, while those in Quebec and Ontario were lower, in spite of the improvement shown over 1940.

The third part of Chart 14 depicts the situation in trading establishments. For a number of reasons, employment in trade tends to show generally greater stability than many other industries. Among these reasons may be mentioned the increasing importance of trade in the general industrial distribution as shown in recent Census enumerations, and the fact that operations in stores, unlike those in factories, cannot be suspended during dull seasons.

The momentum gained in immediately preceding years had carried employment in trade to a generally higher level in 1930 than in 1929; this was one of a very few industries to show such a condition. However, commencing with 1931, there was a slackening, extending into 1933. Since then, the curve in trade has shown an almost continuously favourable movement in all five

1926=100

EMPLOYMENT IN THE FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS
AND IN
THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE IN THE YEARS
1926-1941



economic areas. The unusually great volume of purchasing power arising from generally increased employment and earnings throughout the Dominion following the outbreak of war has resulted in the highest level of employment yet recorded.

From 1928, the curves of employment in trading establishments in Quebec and Ontario have been consistently above that for Canada as a whole, a favourable position which was maintained during 1941. Since 1937, this has also been true for British Columbia, whose curve showed movements very similar to those indicated in the Dominion as a whole, although it continued at a slightly higher level. A rather more steeply upward trend was shown in the Maritime Area during 1941; this was associated with activity in transportation and with defence concentrations, as well as with the expansion in manufacturing in the Area during the year. For many years, trade in the Prairie Areas has been relatively quieter than in other parts of the Dominion, the disparity shown in the curves gradually increasing; in the main, this reflects unsatisfactory agricultural and marketing conditions over a lengthy period, together with the associated, slower growth in the general population of the Prairies than in other sections of the Dominion.

3.- Comparison of the Course of Employment in the Five Economic Areas and in the Dominion.

The course of employment since 1925 in the five economic areas, in relation to that in Canada as a whole, is depicted in Chart 15. This shows that employment conditions in the different parts of the Dominion in past years have responded in much the same degree to the general factors governing business. The deviations that are apparent are mainly due to the varying industrial distributions existing in the different areas. For example, in British Columbia, where the general curve over a lengthy period was below the average, mining and logging are more-than-ordinarily important in providing employment for industrial workers, and in these two industries, the provincial indexes for many years have been below the corresponding Dominion figures. Similarly, in 1941, activity in transportation and construction in British Columbia was below the general level. The depressing effect of many unsatisfactory crop and marketing years since 1929 is reflected in the lowered position of the curve for the predominantly agricultural Prairie Provinces; as elsewhere stated, much of the advances in general employment since the outbreak of hostilities has taken place in manufacturing, which figures much less prominently in the industrial distribution in the Prairie Provinces than in Canada as a whole. Thus, of the total employees reported by the firms co-operating in those provinces at Dec. 1, 1941, only 35 p.c. were engaged in manufacturing, as compared with the Dominion proportion of 58 p.c. The unprecedented activity in manufacturing in recent months is largely responsible for the fact that the curves in Quebec and Ontario are above the average.

4.- Comparisons of the Trends in Leading Cities and the Provinces in Which They are Situated.

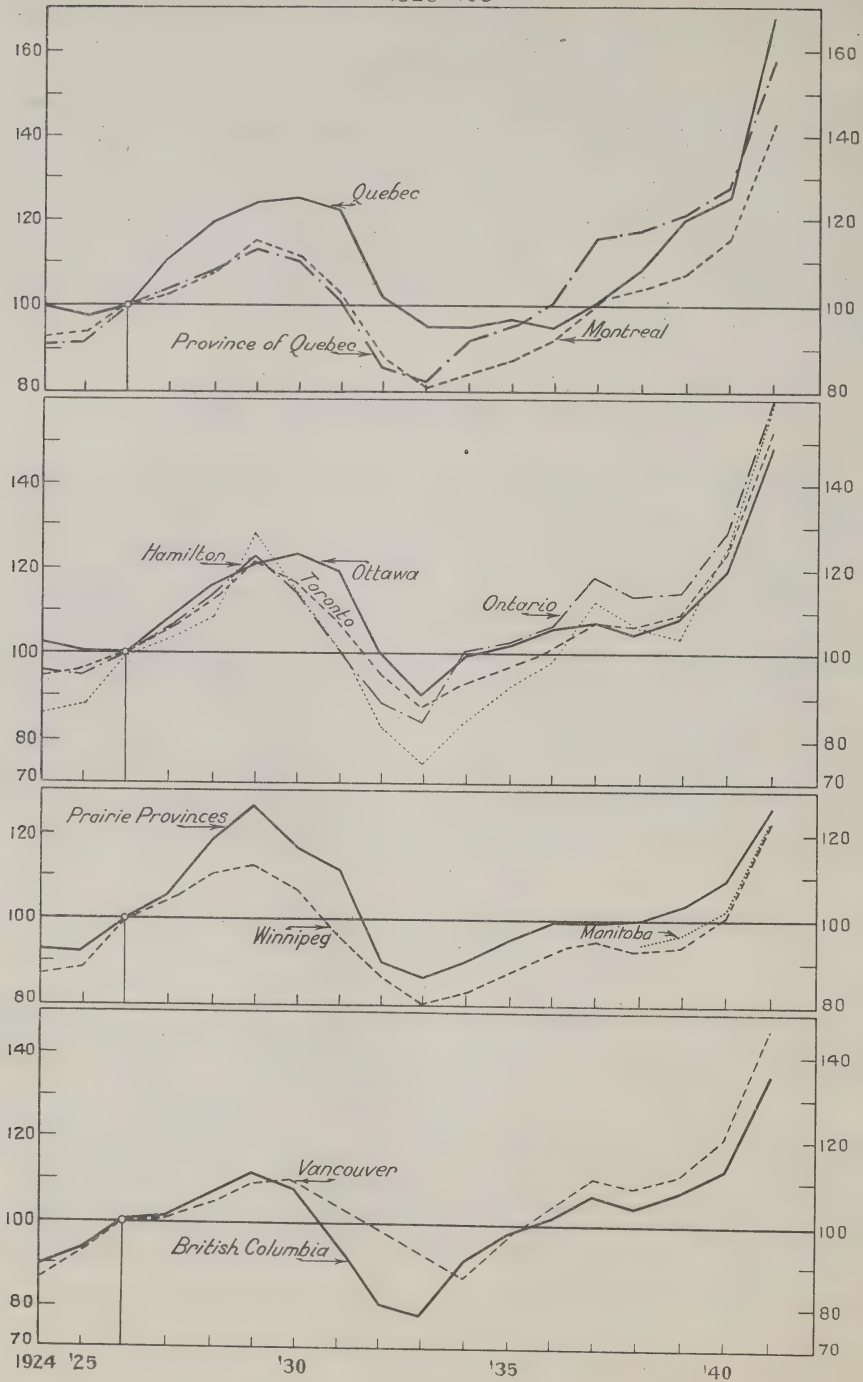
Chart 16 shows the movements of employment in the leading cities and the provinces in which they are situated; for Winnipeg, the comparison over a number of years has to be made with the Prairie curve, data having been separately tabulated for Manitoba only since 1937. The chart also shows the curve for that province in recent years.

The heavy weighting of Montreal industries^{1/} in the total Quebec figures has resulted in a close correspondence in the curves for the city and province during many years; in the period since 1933, however, this similarity diminished, partly because employment in manufacturing and certain other industries was relatively quieter in Montreal; prior to the outbreak of hostilities, work on unemployment relief projects was also a greater factor in raising the provincial level than that in Montreal, there being, in general, a tendency for projects of this nature to be situated away from the cities. During 1941, employment generally

^{1/} In 1941, over 47 p.c. of the workers included in the survey for Quebec belonged in Montreal.

EMPLOYMENT IN CERTAIN CITIES AND PROVINCES

1924-1941
1926=100



in the Metropolis showed a smaller gain over 1940 than was reported in the province as a whole, and the disparity between the city and the provincial curves tended to increase rather than to diminish.

In Quebec City, the curve in the earlier part of the period depicted, more or less paralleled that for the province, although it was higher. About 1935, the lines converged, after which the position of the city curve was below that of the province. In 1941, activity in Quebec City showed a sharper gain, raising the level of employment in the city to a level above that of the province.

A fairly close correspondence between the Ontario and the Toronto curves might be expected, in view of the fact that some 30 p.c. of those on the payrolls of the firms furnishing data in Ontario belong in Toronto. Nevertheless, there has until recently been relatively little uniformity in the general movements of employment in the province and the city; the periods in which the Toronto curve parallels that of Ontario have been much shorter than the periods in which the curves for Montreal and Quebec are parallel. The persons on the payrolls of the co-operating Montreal establishments constitute, however, a considerably large proportion of the Quebec total, the ratio in 1941 having been some 47 p.c. It may be noted that the proportions in both Montreal and Toronto were slightly lower in 1941 than in recently preceding years, a fact which may be associated with the policy of subcontracting followed in expediting war production. While the curve for Ontario, plotted in Chart 16, has for several years been higher than that for any of the cities whose fluctuations are therein depicted, the lines since 1939 have shown similar movements, being almost parallel in this period.

The predominance of the heavy industries in the distribution of wage-earners in Hamilton has ensured great activity in that city, whose curve has followed the same general movements shown in Ontario during the last few years; in 1941, the city and the provincial curves practically converged, the annual index for the former being only fractionally lower than that in Ontario.

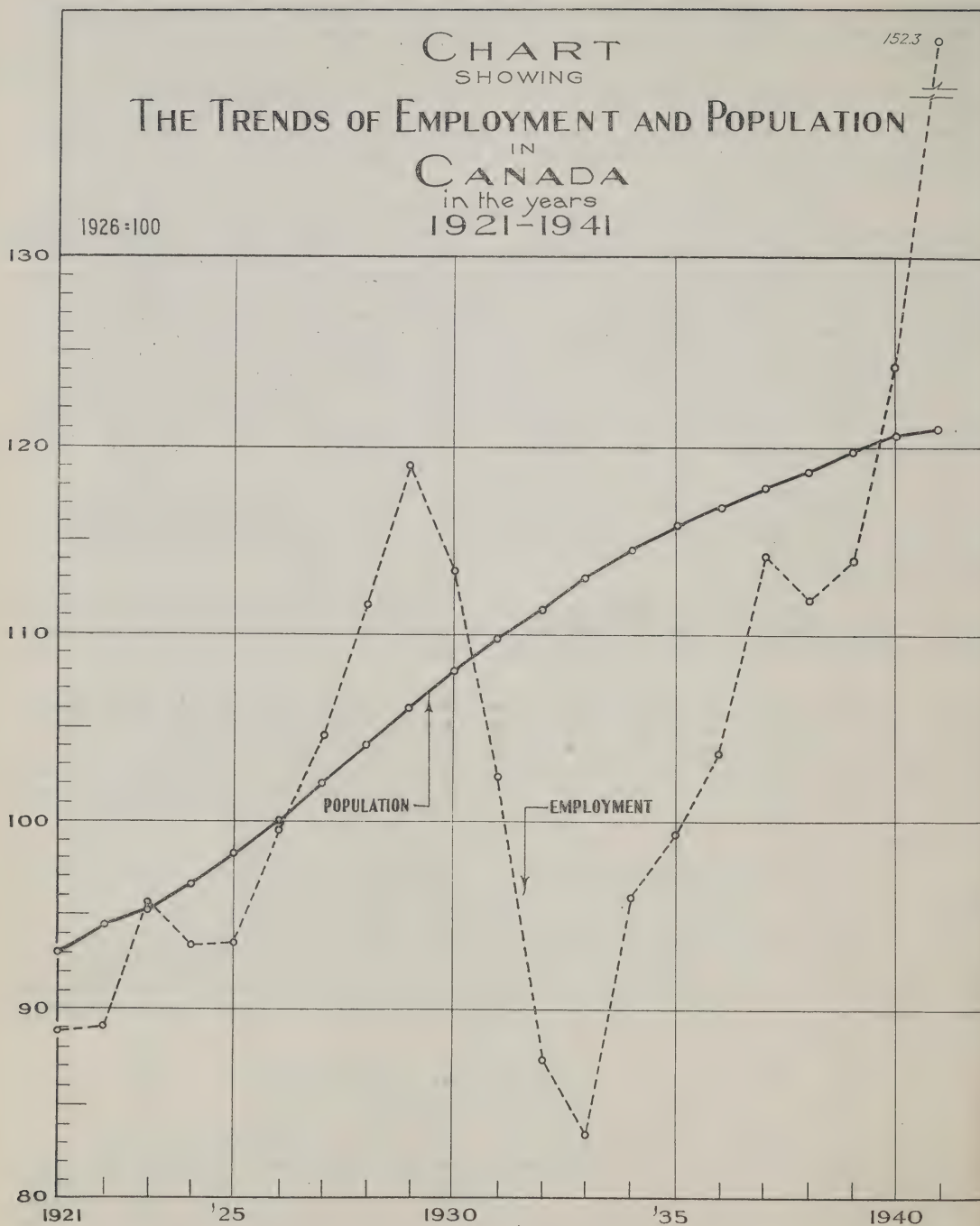
In Windsor, (whose curve cannot easily be depicted with those of the other centres), the level of employment has recently been decidedly higher than in either the province or the other municipalities whose curves are depicted in the chart.

The comparison for Winnipeg over a period of years has to be made with the curve for the Prairie Provinces, the Manitoba figures, also plotted, being available only since 1937. During most of the period covered in the chart, employment in the city was lower than in the Prairies as a unit, and in 1938, 1939 and 1940, it was also below the level for Manitoba, although the curves in these years followed the same general movements. In 1941, employment in Winnipeg showed a rather greater expansion than was reported in Manitoba or in the Prairies as a unit; the annual index for the city was fractionally above that for the Province, although it continued below the curve for the Prairie Provinces as a unit.

In Vancouver, were situated about 41 p.c. of the total employees reported by the firms in British Columbia who co-operated in the monthly surveys of employment during 1941. Despite this large proportion, there have in many years been considerable variations in the course of employment in that city and the province. Since 1936, the level in Vancouver has been above that in the province; the disparity in favour of the city slightly increased in 1941. In that year, manufacturing in Vancouver was relatively more active than in British Columbia as a whole, while employment in logging and mining, which affects the situation in the city only in a general way, but is important in the provincial distribution, continued to exert a depressing effect upon the level in British Columbia as a whole.

7.- ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT.

To meet the considerable demand that exists for such information, the Social Analysis Branch of the Bureau has prepared estimates of the total wage-earners in the Dominion, the estimates being based upon data available from the Census, the current surveys of employment and other sources. The estimates formerly made by the Bureau included agricultural wage-earners, but more recently this class has been excluded from the estimates, mainly for lack of information respecting the extent to which the growth of industrial employment has been at the expense of



that in agriculture.

The following estimates of the number of wage-earners in non-agricultural employment belong to the series published in the bulletin entitled "Recent Expansion of Industrial Employment and Sources of Labour Supply";-

Month	(000' omitted)		
	1939	1940	1941
January	2,018	2,137	2,562
February	2,018	2,151	2,564
March	1,989	2,120	2,678
April	2,012	2,165	2,756
May	2,144	2,291	2,899
June	2,195	2,363	2,986
July	2,226	2,424	3,049
August	2,265	2,493	3,082
September	2,307	2,581	3,141
October	2,342	2,638	3,176
November	2,324	2,636	3,198
December	2,202	2,542	3,141

According to these estimates, the total wage-earning body has shown important gains in recent months; the report states that the rate of increase seemed to be approaching stability at approximately 50,000 per month. Such a rate of absorption is about double that indicated in the same period in 1940 over 1939.

The latest estimates give approximately 3,198,000 wage-earners in employment in November, 1941, a figure exceeding by nearly 89 p.c. the estimate for September, 1939. This large increase does not take into account enlistments in the armed forces, which were recently announced as totalling 393,717 from September, 1939, to October, 1941. To an unknown but considerable extent, these persons have been withdrawn from industry, and consequently have had to be replaced in the number of wage-earners at work.

The recruits to the labour market are made up in varying proportions of those previously unemployed, of employers, own-account-workers, young persons leaving school, and women; many of the last-named would not under ordinary circumstances, enter the labour market, at all events after marriage. The sources of the increases are discussed in the bulletin "Recent Expansion of Industrial Employment and Sources of Labour Supply" which may be obtained from the Publications Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at twenty-five cents a copy.

8.- THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT IN COMPARISON WITH THE TOTAL POPULATION.

In previous Annual Reviews of Employment, comparisons have been made between the number of persons in employment and the recorded or estimated population. The crude figures of population are used in the absence of any current or recent statistics of the geographical and industrial distribution of wage-earners in the Dominion; it will be sometime before the latter information is obtained from the 1941 census.

The trends of population and of employment as currently reported by employers in the period since 1920 are shown in Chart 17. The years in which the index of employment has been at a higher level than that of general population are relatively few, as compared with those in which the reverse has been the case. The boom culminating in 1929 considerably raised the index of employment, but the distance by which the peak index rose above the population curve was only about one-half the distance by which it declined below the curve of population between 1931 and 1933. A generally upward trend was shown by employment in succeeding years, but it was not until 1939-1940 that its curve rose above that of population. The steeply upward movement in industry since then has, of course, raised the curve of employment by a distance considerably exceeding that which it lost in the period following the 1929 boom.

Comparison of the Numbers of Employees Reported by the Establishments Co-operating in the Monthly Surveys of Employment, with the Figures of Population as Enumerated in the Decennial Census of 1931 and 1941.

Comparison of the Data as at June 1, 1941.				Comparison of the Data as at June 1, 1931.			
Areas and Provinces	Total Population 2/ at June 1, 1941, as enumerated in the Decennial Census	Eight 3/ leading industries at June 1, 1941, in- dus-tries	Nine 4/ leading industries at June 1, 1941, in- dus-tries	Proportion that total number of employees of firms furnishing employment data for June 1, 1941, constituted of total enumerated population as 100.	Proportion that total number of wage-earners reported at work in all industries at Census date, con-stituted of the total enumerated population as 100	Proportion that total number of wage-earners reported at work in the industries included in the employ-ment surveys, constituted of the total enumerated population as 100	Proportion that total number of employees of firms furnishing employment data for June 1, 1931, constituted of total enumerated population as 100
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritimes	1,120,486	115,291	118,439	10.3	10.6	17.3	7.1
Prince Edward Island	93,919	2,079	2,307	2.2	2.5	13.1	1/
Nova Scotia	573,190	68,611	70,364	12.0	12.3	18.5	1/
New Brunswick	453,377	44,601	45,768	9.8	10.1	16.6	1/
Quebec	3,319,640	457,959	474,989	13.8	14.3	23.1	9.7
Ontario	3,756,632	657,368	685,197	17.5	18.2	23.5	11.2
Prairies	2,398,587	173,683	182,102	7.2	7.6	15.4	5.3
Manitoba	722,447	81,755	85,787	11.3	11.9	19.2	1/
Saskatchewan	887,747	35,308	37,454	4.0	4.2	12.7	1/
Alberta	788,393	56,620	58,851	7.2	7.5	15.3	1/
British Columbia	809,203	124,533	128,067	15.4	15.8	25.4	11.4
Yukon and N.W.T.	15,348	-	-	-	-	-	-
CANADA	11,419,896	1,528,834	1,588,794	13.4	13.9	20.2	9.1

1/ Statistics for the Provinces in the Maritime and Prairie Areas were not separately compiled in 1931.

2/ Preliminary figures.

3/ Includes manufacturing, mining, logging, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade.

4/ Includes the eight industries above enumerated and finance, for which statistics were not available in 1931.

The table on page 44 affords a comparison of the data on employment with the preliminary figures of population in the various provinces, as enumerated in the 1941 Census. The statistics of employment are given with and without the finance group, which was not covered in the monthly surveys in 1931. The table also gives a comparison of the figures of employment and total enumerated population according to the Census of 1931.

In Canada as a whole, between 13 and 14 p.c. of the total population at June 1, 1941, was employed by the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment and earnings. This proportion considerably exceeded that of 9.1 p.c. indicated in the 1931 Census. At that time, the total number at work in all establishments in the industries coming within the scope of the current surveys, constituted just over 13 p.c. of the aggregate population; that is, the total possible coverage, (had data been available from all establishments, large and small, in the industries included) would have been about 13 p.c. of the total population. The percentage of the total population of whose employment there is now current record, thus slightly exceeds the total proportion of the population at work in the comparable industries as enumerated in the 1931 Census; considerable unemployment then existed, the total number unemployed from all causes having been 469,958, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. of the total population.

A further comparison of the data shows that where the total population in the last decade has grown by just over ten p.c., there has been an increase of 47 p.c. in the recorded employment between June 1, 1931, and June 1, 1941. The following reasons mainly account for the disparity:- (1) The growth in population, but more particularly, the unprecedented expansion in industrial production as a result of the war. (2) The virtual disappearance of unemployment among the physically fit. (3) The growing concentration of workers in the larger units of production, probably often at the expense of the smaller establishments and of industries not included in the current surveys (such as agriculture). The movement of employers and own-account workers into the wage-earning category in consequence of wartime conditions no doubt also enters into the picture. (4) The growth in the number of employers^{1/} furnishing current data on employment.

In responding to the influence of these various factors, the current monthly statistics of employment have not only maintained, but have also extended their capacity to depict the situation among the great body of wage-earners in the Dominion.

Provincial Representation of Industrial Workers- According to the table on page 44 the co-operating firms in Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan employed at June 1, 1941, relatively small proportions of the total population in those two provinces, in which agriculture predominates in the industrial pattern; agriculture is, of course, excluded from the current surveys of employment. In the other provinces, where industrial activity is more diversified and industries operate on a larger scale, the coverage of total population was decidedly greater, ranging, in accordance with the industrial distribution, from between seven and eight p.c. in Alberta, to some 17 or 18 p.c. in Ontario. The proportion in Quebec was also high; if comparisons were made with the population of working age, the percentages in Quebec and Ontario would probably be quite close. Marked similarity in the proportions for those two provinces was shown in the comparison^{2/} with the figures obtained in the National Registration of those aged sixteen and over, taken in August, 1940.

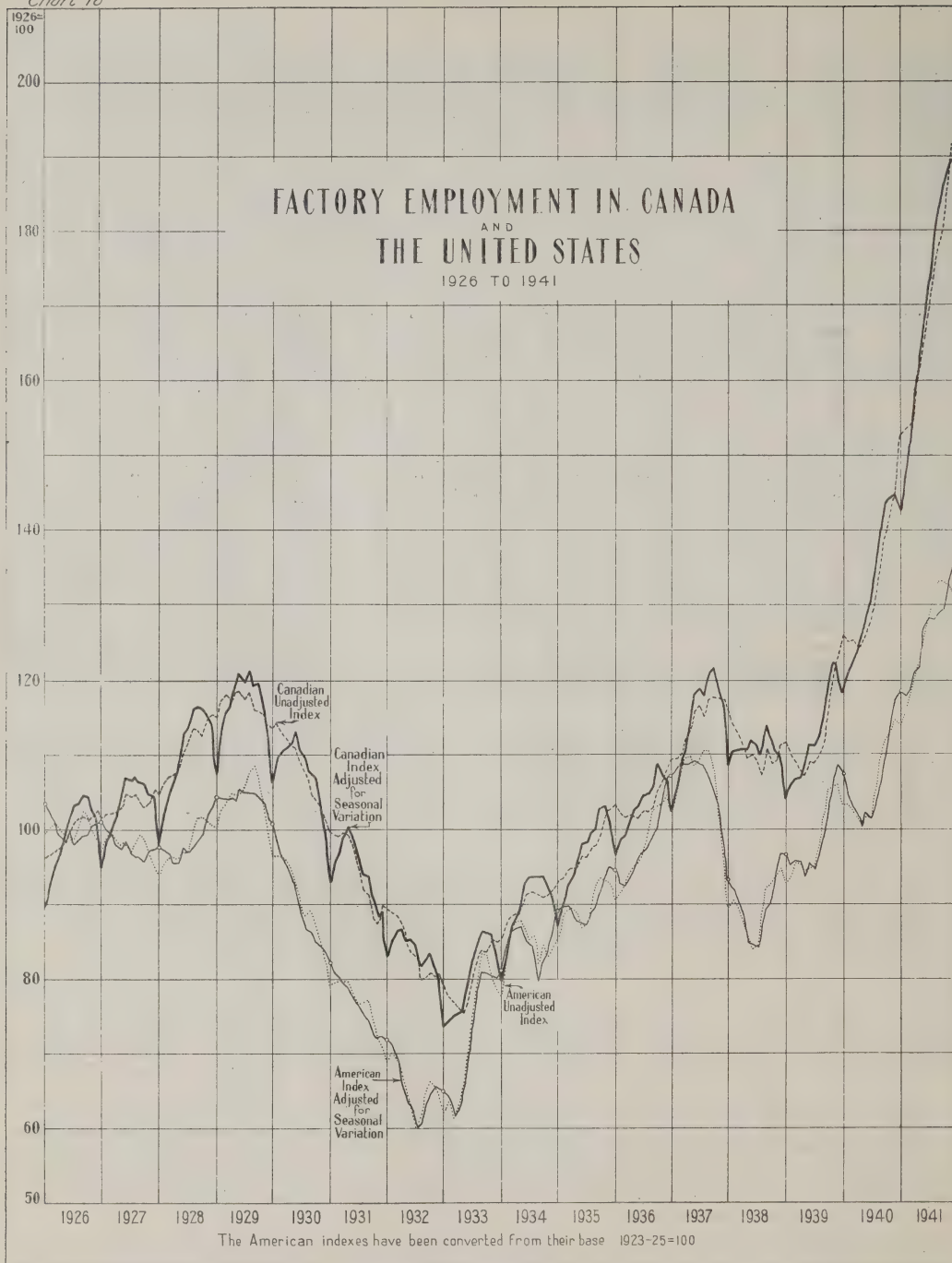
In all areas, there has been a growth in the proportion of the total population included in the monthly statistics of employment between 1931 and 1941; the variations in the size of these increases are governed almost entirely by the industrial pattern within the area, and by the differences in the size of the usual unit of production therein.

When industrial activity in Canada was at its all-time maximum at Dec. 1, 1941, the monthly surveys of employment reflected the general geographical and industrial distribution and the current weekly earnings of 153 persons in each 1,000 of the total enumerated population. These wage-earners constitute an extremely large proportion of the total wage-earning body in

1/ Adjustment for this growth is made in the index numbers of employment, which are therefore comparable throughout the record.

2/ At that time, the employees of the co-operating establishments constituted 19.1 p.c. of the total population aged 16 and over in Quebec, and 19.7 p.c. in Ontario. See the Annual Review of Employment for 1940.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES 1926 TO 1941



the Dominion; to a considerable extent, the workers included in the current surveys are the heads of households, and with their families, form an even greater percentage of the total population. As consumers, they make up a highly important group, particularly when their earning power is in direct relation to the fluctuations in current economic and business conditions. These facts emphasize the value of the monthly surveys of employment and of the current statistics of earnings, to social workers, economists, students of business conditions and advertisers generally in the Dominion.

9.- COMPARISON OF THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING AND ON STEAM RAILWAYS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

In the United States,^{1/} as in Canada, statistics of employment are furnished monthly by leading industrial establishments. The scope of the enquiries, the statistical methods followed and the basic periods used for the indexes in the two countries differ, while there are also important differences between the two industrial classifications and groupings. Again, the Canadian surveys, in asking firms for information respecting their salaried employees as well as their wage-earners, probably include a greater proportion of the total number on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments than is the case in the States. However, the indefinite nature of these terms as commonly used, makes extremely difficult any distinction between the two classes in so many cases that no evaluation of this factor is possible. These fundamental differences in the surveys prohibit comparisons of the trends in the United States and Canada in a number of industries. Nevertheless, enough correspondence exists between the figures for manufacturing and steam railways in the two countries to permit comparisons of some interest and significance to be made in these important classes.

MANUFACTURING.

The base period at present used in calculating the Canadian employment indexes is the 1926 average, while the American manufacturing indexes are calculated on the average for the three years, 1923-25, as 100. Accordingly, the latter have been converted to the 1926 base as 100, to facilitate comparison of the Canadian and American data. On the 1923-25 average as 100, the 1926 figure for the States was 101.7; the conversion to the latter therefore slightly lowers the indexes as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. On the whole, employment in factories in the United States does not ordinarily show such pronounced fluctuations of a wholly seasonal character as normally occur in Canada, so that their crude and seasonally-adjusted curves, depicted in Chart 18, correspond more closely than do the Canadian crude and corrected curves, shown in the same chart. The adjustment in the indexes for both countries has been made by the link-relative method, on the experience of the years, 1929-1937.

A brief review of the movements in recent years shows that employment in American factories declined sharply and uninterruptedly from 1929 to the summer of 1932, while in Canada the retrogressive movement, though not quite so pronounced, continued into 1933, when the average was below that of the preceding year. In the former country, the period of curtailment reduced the index (on 1926=100) from 104.2 in 1929 to 65.2 in 1932, a loss of over 37 p.c. In Canada,^{2/} the decline in employment between 1929 and the year of greatest depression (1933) was 31.4 p.c.

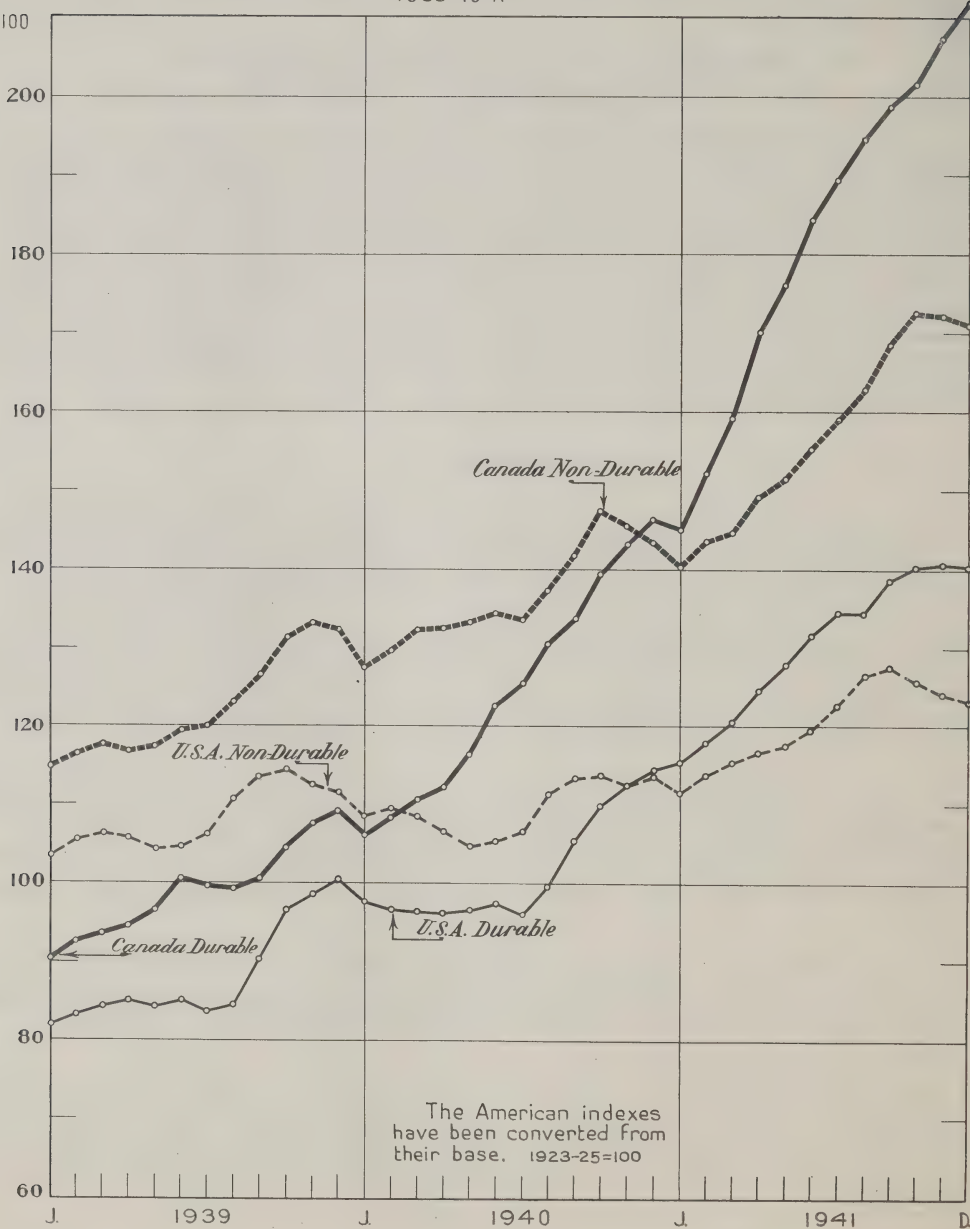
The revival dating in the United States from 1932 and in the Dominion from 1933

^{1/} The American material used in this analysis is taken from "The Monthly Labor Review" issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, and from the monthly press releases on employment from the same source.

^{2/} For the comparisons made in this study of conditions in the two countries, the figures of employment in electric light and power have been eliminated from Canadian index for general manufacturing, to increase comparability with the American figures. Eventually, this step will also be taken in respect of the various manufacturing indexes for the provinces and cities, in conformity with the practice now also in force in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT IN DURABLE AND NON-DURABLE CLASSES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES 1939-1941

1926=100



carried employment to successively higher levels until 1937; the upward movement in the United States, like the depression that preceded it, was, however, more pronounced than in this country. The American annual average index advanced from 65.2 in 1932 to 106.8 in 1937, or by 41.6 points, while the Canadian index rose by 34.1 points between 1933 and 1937. It is also of interest to note that activity in manufacturing in the States in the latter year was greater than in 1929, the almost traditional boom-year in the pre-war era; in the Dominion, however, the number employed in manufacturing in 1937 was not equal to that of 1929.

The recession of 1938 lowered employment in both countries, but again in this instance the reaction in the United States was decidedly more violent than that in Canada, where the average index declined by little more than three per cent during the year, compared with a falling-off of over 17 p.c. in the American figure. In 1939, employment in each country gained considerably during the twelve months, although the improvement in Canada was rather greater than in the United States. This difference in the rate of acceleration, which continued in 1940, became decidedly more marked in 1941 as the Dominion's war effort gained in momentum. Thus the American all-manufacturing index increased by 16.0 p.c. from January to December of last year, while the similar figure for Canada^{1/} advanced by 33.0 p.c.; the annual average for the United States was 18.7 p.c. higher than in 1940, while the Canadian average was 28.8 p.c. above that for the preceding year. In the durable goods class, the American index was 28.5 p.c. higher than in 1940, and that for the non-durable goods was only 9.9 p.c. higher. In the Dominion, the former group advanced by 46.5 p.c. and the latter by 15.2 p.c. in 1941 over 1940.

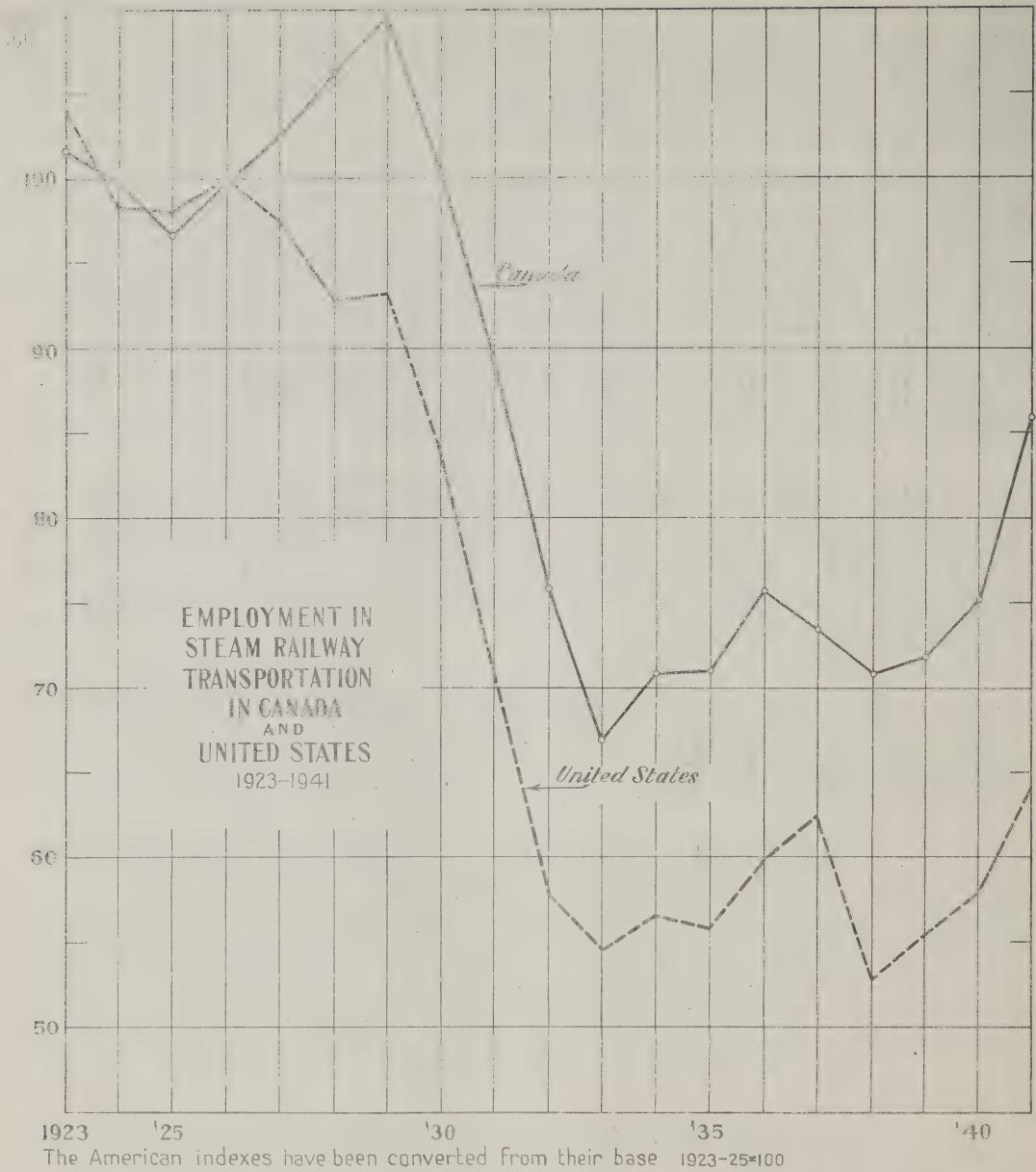
These comparisons of the general course of employment in manufacturing over a number of years in Canada and the United States have shown that, in spite of the generally larger seasonal fluctuations in the Dominion, there is on the whole a relatively greater stability of employment in our factories than in those across the Border. To some slight extent, this may be due to the inclusion of a higher proportion of salaried workers in the Canadian figures; presumably the employment of this class, on the whole, varies less than that of factory operatives, but it does not seem likely that this factor can contribute to the discrepancy sufficiently to offset the decidedly greater degree of seasonality to which Canadian manufacturing as a whole is subject.

The smaller size of the average unit of production included in the Dominion surveys may tend in some degree to minimize the ups and downs of employment. The latest available data respecting the number employed in the American factories furnishing current data to the Bureau of Labor Statistics are for September, 1941, when the average staff was not quite 221. In the same month, the average number on the payrolls of the manufacturing establishments reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was just under 137, while the average in 1941 was 125.

Associated to some extent with this variation in size of establishments, are probable differences in the normal industrial distribution of the workers on the forces of the plants co-operating in the surveys of employment made in Canada and the United States. The distributions in both countries, have altered considerably as a result of the war; this is probably more especially so in Canada, where the mobilization of industry was commenced at an earlier date. It is likely that the distributions will tend to become increasingly similar, as a result of the concentration of industry on production for the war. The differences normally found in the industrial distribution of persons employed in manufacturing in Canada and the United States, are important in their effect upon the fluctuations in the index, since factories engaged in the production of goods for immediate consumption may ordinarily enjoy a greater stability in employment than those manufacturing durable goods; in the past, this factor has probably had an effect in stabilizing the general curve of employment in manufacturing in the Dominion.

Chart 19 traces for the last three years, the course of employment in factories

1/ For the comparisons made in this study of conditions in the two countries, the figures of employment in electric light and power have been eliminated from Canadian index for general manufacturing, to increase comparability with the American figures. Eventually, this step will also be taken in respect of the various manufacturing indexes for the provinces and cities, in conformity with the practice now also in force in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



turning out durable and non-durable goods in Canada and the United States. Employment in the latter class in both countries in the years immediately preceding the war was at a level much higher in relation to the basic average of 1926 than that in the production of durable goods, but since the last quarter of 1939, this situation has been reversed, employment in the production of durable goods accelerating much more swiftly. The upward movement during 1941 in the Dominion was, however, at a much greater rate, and the divergence between the curves for the durable and the non-durable class became much more pronounced here than in the United States. The increasing disparity in the two curves in the Dominion, and between the Canadian and American curves is of course largely due to the fact that ours depict the situation resulting from a state of war existing for a period of up to 27 months, while open warfare for the United States commenced only in December, 1941.

During 1940, the American index number in the durable goods industries rose from Jan. 15 to Dec. 15 by 17.3 p.c., as compared with a growth of 37.9 between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in the Canadian index. In 1941, the advance in the United States amounted to 21.7 p.c. from January to December, while in the Dominion the increase was 46.2 p.c.

The range of employment in the production of non-durable goods is for obvious reasons usually smaller than that for durable goods, in both Canadian and American factories; the general fluctuations in this country in recent years have not been so pronounced as in the States.

Following the recession of 1938, employment in the non-durable groups in 1939 showed a generally upward course in both countries, although the gains were not large. In 1940, employment on the whole in the non-durable goods industries in the States showed little change from the preceding year, while that in the Dominion was 11.9 p.c. higher. During the year just passed, the Canadian index rose by 15.2 p.c., while the American average was higher by 9.9 p.c.

STEAM RAILWAYS.

Chart 20 shows the fluctuations of employment on steam railways in Canada and the United States; the American statistics used are those collected from Class 1 railroads by the United States Interstate Commerce Commission; the earlier data have been recalculated from 1923-25 as 100, and the later statistics from 1935-39 as 100, to the 1926 average as 100, for comparison with the Canadian figures.

In recent years, employment on railways in the Dominion has been at a relatively higher level than on the American roads, although the movements of the curves for the two countries have been similar. Thus, the recession of 1938 was followed by moderate improvement in 1939, when the gain in the States was slightly greater than in Canada.

In 1940 and 1941 this situation was reversed, employment in Canada advancing to a greater extent than in the States. The American index rose from 57.6 in 1940 to 63.9 in 1941, while the Canadian index advanced from 75.2 in the former, to 85.9 in the latter year. In each country, the 1941 figure was the highest in any year since 1931.

10.- STATISTICS OF EARNINGS.

For many years, it has been recognized that the current surveys of employment would reach maximum usefulness only when complemented by statistics showing the earnings of those in employment. As the turn of events in the war intensified the need for complete mobilization of the industrial and manpower resources of the Dominion, the necessity for having available all possible up-to-date information relating to industrial conditions became increasingly urgent. Accordingly, the Bureau was instructed to undertake the collection of current payroll statistics from employers as from the end of March, 1941.

The preparation of the additional data involves considerably more work in the offices of the co-operating establishments, but the value of the information on earnings has

been generally recognized, and the more elaborate returns have been cheerfully furnished by a great majority of firms on the mailing list. The Bureau takes this opportunity of expressing its appreciation of the excellent co-operation received from employers and their officers, at a time when demands upon them for statistical data are being multiplied, and office administration is attended by unusual difficulties.

1.- The Questionnaire, and the Method Used in Preparing the
Payroll Statistics.

The questionnaire now used calls for a statement of the number of persons employed in the last pay period in each month, together with a statement of the aggregate earnings of such persons as paid on their last payday in each month; the employees and their earnings are to be grouped according to the periods for which they are paid, whether this be a week, a fortnight, half a month, a month, etc. The overlapping of pay periods between months, the differences in the lengths of the calendar months, and the variety in the methods of payment followed in industry, make it impossible, in a quickly-prepared current survey, to tabulate statistics for the calendar month. Accordingly, the Bureau takes the amounts of the payrolls disbursed for services rendered in one week in each month as being representative of the current trends in earnings, and data furnished for any period exceeding a week are reduced for tabulation, by the appropriate proportions, to the amounts which would be earned, on the average, by such employees in one week. A further description of the method used in tabulating these payroll statistics is given in the note at the foot of this page.

The collection of the information on earnings inevitably had some effect upon the statistics of employment. The questionnaire formerly used had asked for a statement showing the number employed at a given date; the new form, in asking for earnings, required statistics of those employed in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the reported payrolls. As a general rule, the number on the payroll is higher than the number at work at a single date, particularly when any considerable proportion of casual labour is employed.

NOTE:- The following briefly explains the statistics requested on the questionnaire and their treatment in this Bureau.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present and the former statistics of employment.

The tendency therefore is for the new card to raise the figures of employment.

The first tabulation of the information on employment and earnings, that for March, 1941, revealed the need for action to overcome so far as possible the serious loss of comparability which might have resulted from the use of the new form. The individual returns from employers were accordingly carefully scrutinized, and adjustments were made to remove discrepancies due to the inclusion of employees theretofore omitted from the current data. The second and subsequent tabulations made it appear that a fair measure of success had attended these efforts, so that, in general, the loss in the comparability of the statistics obtained on the former and the present questionnaire has been reduced to a minimum. The rare exceptions are those cases where the casual labour constitutes a large proportion of the total working force.

A complication having an opposite effect on the statistics developed from the use of the new questionnaire in the case of the logging industry. In the past, many firms working through jobbers had furnished information showing the number of men employed by their contractors, whose camps frequently are situated in remote districts. However, in a number of cases, employers are unable to report on the earnings of those employed by their jobbers. Accordingly, the current statistics probably represent a rather smaller proportion of the total number employed in logging than was formerly the case. How far the index of employment in logging is influenced by this factor depends upon the extent of the practice of working through jobbers, a practice which apparently may vary from year to year in response to local and other conditions.

The task of collecting the current statistics of earnings has been complicated by the lack of any readily available data with which they can be compared to determine their accuracy, the extent to which the payments made by the companies co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment typify the earnings in industry as a whole, and the degree to which they may be influenced by seasonal trends. The difficulty of forming judgment in regard to these factors is intensified by the abnormal conditions resulting from the war, which affect the industrial, the occupational, the sex and the age distributions of wage-earners, as well as their rates of pay and their hours of work.

The data furnished by employers are carefully checked from month to month to ensure their accuracy and consistency. As a means to this end, a figure of average per capita weekly earnings is calculated for each establishment every month; where variations in successive figures are not accounted for, explanation and verification are sought from the firm. The fact that in the majority of cases, the per capita figures in the individual establishments fluctuate in reasonably close degree around the general average for the industry in which they are coded, affords proof that, on the whole, the statistics of earnings are accurate and representative. Nevertheless, greater experience in dealing with the returns may well bring modifications and improvements in the figures now being tabulated, which must therefore be regarded as subject to revision.

The information obtained in the first two tabulations of current payroll statistics is incomplete, a number of large employers with widely distributed operations having been unable to forward the data without a lapse of some time in which to affect the necessary arrangements. The statistics for the last week in March and in April have therefore been disregarded.

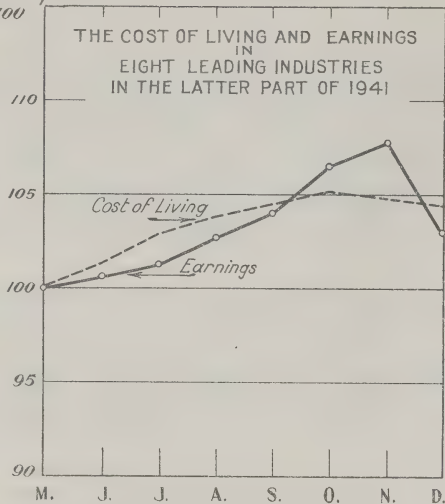
2.- Comparison of the Current Statistics of Payrolls With the Latest Data of the Census of Manufactures.

The only recent information on earnings in the Dominion is that on a yearly basis obtained in the Annual Census of Industry; for obvious reasons, this does not afford a satisfactory basis of comparison for the current weekly earnings, but in the absence of any better comparison, or indeed, of any other possible comparison, the following brief review has been prepared.

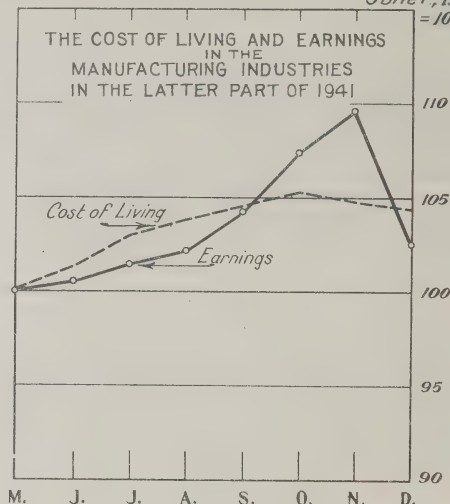
During 1939, the latest year for which general data are available, the annual earnings reported to the Census of Manufactures aggregated \$737,811,153; the number of employees was 658,114. This sum, divided by 52, represented an average weekly payroll of \$14,188,876.

RECENT TRENDS OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS IN COMPARISON WITH THE COST OF LIVING

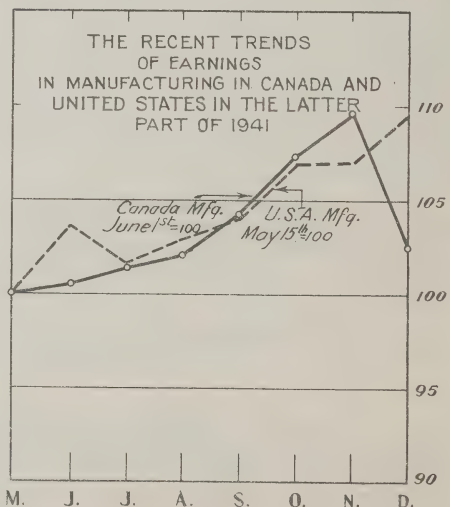
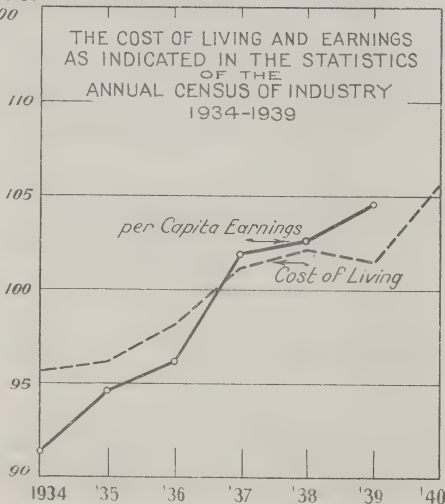
June 1st 1941
=100



June 1st 1941
=100



1935-39
=100



The Census figures include statistics for many smaller factories which do not come within the scope^{1/} of the current surveys; on the whole, it is probable that the earnings in these smaller establishments are below the general average, partly because they tend, in the main, to belong to the classes in which earnings are relatively low.

The unprecedented growth in industry in recent months has increased the personnel of the manufacturers co-operating in the Bureau's monthly surveys of employment, to an average of 935,593 during the last seven months of 1941, while the aggregate weekly earnings averaged \$24,916,965. The number of employees substantially exceeds the total reported in the 1939 Census of Manufactures for establishments of all sizes; the gain of some 42 p.c. in this comparison was accompanied by an increase of 76 p.c. over the 1939 average weekly earnings. The disparity in the rates of increase in employment and payrolls is a result of higher wage rates, cost-of-living allowances, overtime, and the concentration of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries. Some of the gain in earnings may also be due to seasonal factors, since payrolls, like employment, probably average higher in the second half of the year than in the first six months. The much greater growth in the reported total of disbursements in salaries and wages than in employment, is not unreasonable^{2/} under the influence of wartime conditions prevailing since the 1939 figures were obtained.

According to the latest Census, the average per capita earnings in manufacturing was about \$21.56, the average being obtained by dividing the annual average earnings by 52. The per capita average in one week in each of the last seven months of 1941 was \$26.60. This was 23.4 p.c.^{3/} higher than the Census average for 1939. In view of the increasing dilution of labour on the one hand, and on the other, of the great increase in aggregate payrolls, the advance in the per capita average, like that in the reported aggregate earnings, seems quite reasonable, particularly in view of the steps taken to regulate prices and wages. It must be pointed out that these comparisons can be considered only as indicative of the movements of earnings in a very general way, since the brevity of the Canadian record precludes any of the qualifications in regard to the figures which experience may later prove to be necessary. Again, the Census averages used in making these comparisons are very rough averages, without any of the adjustments which may be required to bring about complete comparability.

3.- Changes in Earnings and in the Cost-of-Living in 1941.

A comparison between the course of the index number of the cost-of-living compiled in the Internal Trade Branch of the Bureau, and the current figures on earnings is interesting, even though the experience with the payroll statistics is so brief and, lacking any information respecting the seasonal movements of earnings, the value of the comparisons is necessarily limited. However, Charts on Page 54 show the movements in the period for which current data on earnings are available.

In the first and second parts of this chart are given curves showing the course of the index numbers of the cost-of-living and of average weekly earnings in all industries and in manufacturing, in the period since May. The cost-of-living index has been recalculated on the June 2, 1941, figure as 100 for comparison with the index numbers of earnings; the base figures of the latter are the average earnings paid on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May.

Until September, the cost-of-living curve was at a slightly higher level than that of the average per capita earnings; this was partly due to the continued dilution of labour, which has been a feature of the situation in recent months, and is no doubt in accordance with the seasonal trend of the average earnings, in contradiction to the movement of aggregate payrolls. In the succeeding period, however, the situation altered; while the cost-of-living

1/ The current surveys are limited in the main to data from employers ordinarily having fifteen persons or more on their payrolls.

2/ The American index of employment increased by 27.7 p.c. from 1939 to 1941, while the index of payrolls rose by 61.3 p.c. in the same period.

3/ A statement recently issued by the Washington Department of Labor shows an increase of almost 34 p.c. in the average weekly earnings of workers in all manufacturing industries from September, 1939, to November, 1941. The increase in Canada from the 1939 average to the per capita figure of \$28.15 paid on Dec. 1, 1941, was 30.6 p.c.

curve flattened out, the index of average earnings in all industries continued its upward movement, until the holiday season in December. The extension of the practice of paying cost-of-living allowances, originally instituted under P.C. 7440, was reflected in the more favourable position of the payroll index towards the end of the period; it is also likely that the growing concentration of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries, together with the fact that there were seasonal layoffs among workers in the lower brackets of earnings, also contributed largely to the result.

The third part of this chart depicts the curve of the annual index number of the cost-of-living from 1934 to 1940, together with the curve of average per capita earnings in manufacturing establishments from 1934 to 1939, as obtained in the Annual Census of Industry.

The index of average earnings in manufacturing in the depression years was rather below the index of the cost-of-living, probably due to a considerable extent to part-time work, as well as to a proportionately lower level of employment in the production of durable goods, in which as a general rule the rates of earnings are relatively high. The movement of both curves, however, was upward. With the establishment of a better equilibrium as between plants producing durable and non-durable goods, and also as a result of greater stability in employment, the curve of earnings from 1937 rather outdistanced the cost-of-living curve. When wages' and salaries' data for 1940 and 1941 are available for plotting with the latter, the disparity in the two curves will no doubt considerably exceed that shown during 1939.

The fourth part of this chart dealing with recent trends in earnings, depicts the course of average weekly earnings in manufacturing in the Dominion and the United States. The American data are converted to the May 15, 1941, base as 100 for comparison with the Canadian figures, which, as already stated, are plotted in Chart 21 on the base June 1, 1941, as 100; the earnings are those paid on or about that date for services rendered in the last week in May.

The declines in the American curve of earnings in July and November were attributed in the main, to the Fourth of July and the Armistice Day holidays, the American statistics showing the number of employees and the earnings in the pay period nearest to the fifteenth of the month. The falling-off in the Canadian index of earnings as paid on or about Jan. 1 for services rendered in the last week in December, was due to a loss of working time over the holidays, which would not affect the earnings paid on or about Dec. 15 to those employed in American factories. It appears from this chart that until December, the average earnings in the period of observation rose rather more rapidly in Canada than in the United States, the change-over from a peace to a wartime economy having naturally reached a more advanced stage in this country, in view of the much longer period in which we have been at war. There is, however, a general similarity in the curves for the two countries in the brief period for which comparison is possible.

4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EARNINGS.

Pending the establishment of a more satisfactory basic period for an index number of earnings, the data furnished for the last week in May have been revised to serve as a starting point from which may be measured the current changes in the purchasing power distributed in payrolls by the establishments co-operating in the current surveys of employment and earnings; their employees constitute a large proportion of the total working forces engaged in industries other than agriculture in the Dominion. The presentation of the figures of earnings in the form of an index number gives a clearer picture of the situation than can be obtained from the use of the current aggregate, or average per capita figures. The latter especially are affected very considerably by the dilution of labour which has been a marked feature of the situation in recent months.

Tables 4, 5 and 6 summarize the statistics of employment and earnings as obtained in recent tabulations, for the economic areas, the leading cities and the main industrial groups. The index numbers of employment appear in these tables, as elsewhere published, with the 1926 average as 100, but are also shown converted to the June 1, 1941, base as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of earnings, which are calculated upon the

amounts distributed at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the preceding week.

In Part 1 of Table 8 are given index numbers of earnings in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole, while the second part of the table contains for the same industries, index numbers of employment which have been converted from their original base of 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the indexes of earnings.

It must be noted that the index numbers of employment as originally calculated on the 1926 average as 100, should be used for every purpose except in comparison with the statistics of payrolls. When possible, the data of employment and earnings will be issued with the same basic period; this conversion will, however, require a considerable length of time, and in the meantime, the second index has been prepared to facilitate comparisons of the movements of employment and earnings.

Earnings By Economic Areas.- In all sections of the country, the payrolls disbursed in the latter part of 1941 increased at a relatively higher rate than employment. The greatest proportionate advances were in the Maritimes; it is probable that seasonal factors affecting the situation in the latter months of the year operate with greater strength in those provinces than elsewhere. The existence of industrial disputes during May also lowered the basic earnings on which the index is calculated. In the other areas, the disparity in the growth of employment and earnings has generally been fairly uniform; thus, in Ontario, the increase in payrolls from May 1 to Dec. 1 exceeded that in employment by 8.7 points; in the Prairie Provinces, by 8.9 points; in British Columbia, by nine points, and in Quebec, by 9.6 points. In the Dominion as a whole the gain in the reported payrolls exceeds by 9.1 points the advance in the number of employees. Except in the Maritime Provinces, the variation from the average is therefore comparatively slight.

The reported per capita averages in Ontario and British Columbia were higher than elsewhere; in each of these provinces considerable proportions of the employees are engaged in the "heavy" industries. Overtime work is therefore an important factor at the present time, while the employment of relatively large percentages of male workers also results in higher-than-average payrolls.

The increases in the average weekly earnings of the individual employees from June 1 to Dec. 1 varied as follows:- \$1.94 in Quebec, \$2.13 in the Prairie Provinces; \$2.19 in Ontario; \$2.34 in British Columbia and \$2.62 in the Maritime Provinces. The large gain in the last-named is accounted for by the reasons given in the preceding paragraph.

Earnings by Cities.- In studying the comparative figures for the cities, as for the provinces, the industrial and the sex distributions must be borne in mind; the former factor also largely dictates the presence or the absence of overtime work, which contributes in no small degree to the high average earnings in some centres. Again, the fact that in several cases, the aggregates of employment and earnings are relatively small tends to exaggerate the fluctuations, also stressing the reaction to conditions prevailing in particular industries or establishments. The figures for such centres are representative in themselves, but caution should be exercised in comparing the percentages of change and the index numbers with these for the larger units of population.

The highest average earnings in the eight cities for which data are segregated are in Windsor and Hamilton, where, as already stated, the heavy industries predominate in the industrial distribution, with a consequently large proportion of male workers. The average weekly earnings in Toronto and Vancouver in the period of observation were also above the Dominion mean, partly for the same reasons as given in connection with the averages in Windsor and Hamilton. The extensive use of overtime work also contributes to the generally high level of earnings in those four centres.

The greatest growth in the index of weekly earnings paid at Dec. 1 as compared with June 1, was in Quebec City, with Vancouver in second place; the index numbers in those cities are higher than in Quebec Province and British Columbia, respectively, also exceeding the Dominion average. In Windsor, the growth in aggregate earnings at Dec. 1 paralleled that in employment; the situation during considerable periods of 1941 was affected by shortage of materials, partly resulting from industrial disputes. Nevertheless, the rate of earnings in

that city, as already stated, was unusually high.

Earnings by Industries.— The figures of earnings shown for the various industrial groups in Tables 8, 9 and 10, like those of employment, are affected by seasonal movements, sex and age distribution and dilution of labour, the occurrence of overtime and part-time work, of industrial disputes and by many other factors, both local and of wider application. It must be emphasized that the brief experience with the statistics of earnings has been wholly under wartime conditions, a situation which greatly increases the difficulty of determining the reliability of the data, as well as the extent to which the indicated variations within, and between the various industries may be of seasonal or other origin, and how far their range may be normal or abnormal.

In general, the growth in employment and earnings in the manufacturing industries has exceeded that in other classes in the period for which data are available; the Dec. 1 index of earnings in the former was 123.4, while that in the non-manufacturing divisions was 114.1. In the same period, the index of employment in manufacturing increased by 12.1 p.c. as compared with the advance of 8.2 p.c. in other classes.

Within the manufacturing group, especially large advances have been recorded in iron and steel, in which there has been an increase of 35 p.c. in the six months of observation. This greatly exceeds the gain of 22 p.c. reported in the same period in the number of persons employed. Still more striking are the advances indicated in steel shipbuilding, where the increase of 60.6 p.c. in the payrolls disbursed has been accompanied by that of 41 p.c. in the staffs reported. The expansion in the non-ferrous metal products has also been noteworthy, the earnings having risen by 28 p.c., and the employees, by almost 12 p.c.

The payroll disbursements in the various groups of manufacturing were generally higher at Dec. 1 than in the period selected as a base; the single exception is electric light and power, in which there was a falling-off of 1.9 p.c. in employees from June 1 to Dec. 1, accompanied by a reduction of 0.6 p.c. in the earnings of these persons. Only in the fur and automobile groups has the percentage increase in employment exceeded that in the aggregate earnings. There are, however, several cases where the average per capita earnings have declined as a result of the employment of increasingly large numbers of inexperienced workers.

In the non-manufacturing classes, as already stated, the growth in employment has, in most cases, been on a smaller scale than in manufacturing, and the percentage gains in earnings were also smaller. In some industries, employment was quieter at the first of December than at June 1, due mainly to seasonal causes. This is the case in metallic ore mining, services, wholesale trade and railway construction, which afforded less employment at the first of December than at the first of June; the reduction in metallic ore mining was largely the result of industrial disputes. Of these four industries, metallic mining, services and trade reported larger payrolls at the end of the period of observation than at the basic period, while the falling-off in earnings in railway construction was relatively smaller than that reported in employment.

In transportation, an increase of 4.9 p.c. in the number of employees has been accompanied by a gain of 16.2 p.c. in their aggregate payrolls. Much of the advance in the latter took place among steam railway employees. In communications, 3.5 p.c. more employees were reported, while the earnings in the group as a whole rose by 5.1 p.c.

Employment in trade rose by 6.6 p.c. and the aggregate earnings by 9.2 p.c. in the period of observation. A large proportion of the total gain in the latter was indicated in the wholesale division.

In logging, the number of workers reported increased to a rather greater extent than the payrolls; this was due to the fact that the men covered in the returns are frequently not employed throughout the whole of the pay period, while those taken on during a period of expansion ordinarily receive lower wages than the more experienced employees. The per capita average earnings in logging are below the average; this is partly because the reported data make no allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of men employed in bush work. The differences in the earnings of bushmen in the various

provinces are more pronounced than in most other industries, those reported in British Columbia being decidedly higher than elsewhere.

In services also, the individual earnings are relatively low, partly for the reasons given above in partial explanation of the less-than-average figure in logging. The employment of a large proportion of female workers and of part-time helpers also contributes to the result. Again, in the case of the employees of hotels and restaurants, "tips" from patrons are frequently relied upon to supplement the wages paid.

For the finance division, it was not possible to obtain statistics for payrolls before the late summer of 1941. In the period for which data are available, the reported earnings tend to raise the general average based on statistics for the manufacturing, mining, logging, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade divisions, in which the per capita figure averaged \$26.69, compared with \$26.78 when the payrolls for the finance group are included. In the latter, the per capita average approximated \$29.08 in the period of observation.

In March, 1941, the monthly earnings of the 65,606 persons then employed by the Dominion Government amounted to \$7,691,857, a per capita weekly average of \$27.06. These figures are not included in any of the aggregates or averages elsewhere shown in this report.

Tables 4, 5 and 6 contain summaries of the statistics of employment and earnings, in the latter part of 1941, for the economic areas, the leading cities and industries. Table 8 gives index numbers of payrolls for a lengthy list of industries in the Dominion, while Tables 9 and 10 contain data for certain industries in the economic areas and the cities. The second part in each of the last three tables shows index numbers of employment converted from their original base (1926=100), to June 1, 1941, as 100, to facilitate comparison with the index numbers of payrolls.

TABLE I. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS. (1926=100)

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated province or area, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at December 1, 1941.

	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	CANADA
1927 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	104.0	105.6	105.3	-	-	-	101.1	104.6
1928 - Average	106.6	-	-	-	108.3	113.5	117.9	-	-	-	106.4	111.6
1929 - Average	114.8	-	-	-	113.4	123.1	126.3	-	-	-	111.5	119.0
1930 - Average	118.3	-	-	-	110.3	114.6	117.1	-	-	-	107.9	113.4
1931 - Average	108.1	-	-	-	100.9	101.2	111.5	-	-	-	95.5	102.5
1932 - Average	92.2	-	-	-	85.5	83.7	90.0	-	-	-	80.5	87.5
1933 - Average	85.3	-	-	-	82.0	84.2	86.2	-	-	-	78.0	83.4
1934 - Average	101.0	-	-	-	91.7	101.3	90.0	-	-	-	90.4	96.0
1935 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	95.4	103.3	95.2	-	-	-	97.7	99.4
1936 - Average	109.4	-	-	-	100.7	106.7	99.3	-	-	-	101.1	103.7
1937 - Average	121.0	-	-	-	115.4	118.3	99.3	-	-	-	106.8	114.1
1938 - Average	111.5	89.2	120.1	102.4	117.0	113.7	100.0	94.6	108.1	102.8	104.2	111.8
1939 - Jan. 1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0	108.1
Feb. 1	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2	106.5
Mar. 1	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7	106.5
Apr. 1	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5	104.9
May 1	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3	106.2
June 1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6	113.1
July 1	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0	115.8
Aug. 1	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.6	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0	117.5
Sept. 1	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6	119.6
Oct. 1	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7	121.7
Nov. 1	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5	123.6
Dec. 1	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0	122.7
Average, 1939	110.5	95.5	121.7	97.8	120.8	114.3	103.2	96.5	109.9	108.8	107.5	113.9
1940 - Jan. 1	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6	116.2
Feb. 1	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0	114.4
Mar. 1	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8	113.5
Apr. 1	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8	111.9
May 1	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2	114.3
June 1	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0	120.9
July 1	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8	124.7
Aug. 1	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0	127.9
Sept. 1	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7	131.6
Oct. 1	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8	136.2
Nov. 1	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3	139.2
Dec. 1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6	139.1
Average, 1940	122.2	103.1	132.1	111.3	127.9	129.2	109.0	103.0	111.5	116.8	113.3	124.2
1941 - Jan. 1	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0	134.2
Feb. 1	135.2	130.5	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0	135.2
Mar. 1	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8	135.3
Apr. 1	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4	141.3
May 1	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.4	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7	145.5
June 1	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	161.9	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9	152.9
July 1	163.9	108.5	163.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2	157.4
Aug. 1	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6	160.6
Sept. 1	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8	162.7
Oct. 1	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4	165.8
Nov. 1	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4	167.6
Dec. 1	188.1	117.5	204.8	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5	168.8
Average -1941	155.0	117.4	170.9	137.7	157.8	160.0	126.6	122.2	123.4	135.6	135.6	152.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces as at Dec. 1, 1941.												
	8.3	.1	4.9	3.3	31.1	41.8	10.9	5.0	2.2	3.7	7.9	100.0

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at December 1, 1941.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1927 - Average	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
1928 - Average	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.6	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
1929 - Average	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
1930 - Average	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.8
1931 - Average	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	88.3	97.1	104.5
1932 - Average	88.1	101.8	95.2	99.3	83.7	78.4	86.6	88.5
1933 - Average	81.0	95.1	87.5	90.2	74.6	75.9	80.2	83.0
1934 - Average	84.5	95.1	93.5	99.5	84.1	93.1	82.9	87.4
1935 - Average	87.3	96.9	97.5	102.2	92.6	115.0	87.8	96.6
1936 - Average	92.1	95.2	101.5	106.3	98.3	121.3	92.3	103.7
1937 - Average	101.2	100.3	107.9	107.9	112.1	146.4	95.1	110.7
1938 - Average	103.9	107.5	107.3	105.0	106.8	138.3	93.1	109.1
1939 - Jan. 1	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	105.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Average, 1939	106.6	119.6	109.9	108.4	103.7	133.4	93.9	111.4
1940 - Jan. 1	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Average, 1940	114.7	126.4	123.1	119.2	124.4	161.2	101.0	120.2
1941 - Jan. 1	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Average - 1941	142.7	167.8	152.9	149.2	159.4	227.3	122.8	146.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1941.								
	14.4	1.6	13.0	1.3	3.5	2.0	3.3	3.5

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at December 1, 1941.

	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade	All Industries
1927 - Average	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Average	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929 - Average	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Average	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
1931 - Average	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5
1932 - Average	84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5
1933 - Average	80.9	66.5	97.5	83.9	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	83.4
1934 - Average	90.2	124.7	110.8	79.1	80.3	109.3	115.1	117.9	96.0
1935 - Average	97.1	126.9	123.3	79.8	81.2	97.8	118.2	122.1	99.4
1936 - Average	103.4	138.7	136.5	81.0	84.1	88.2	124.5	127.5	103.7
1937 - Average	114.4	189.3	153.2	85.4	85.2	99.5	130.2	132.1	114.1
1938 - Average	111.0	142.8	155.9	85.0	84.4	105.4	135.2	132.6	111.8
1939 - Jan. 1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8	108.1
Feb. 1	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0	106.5
Mar. 1	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9	106.5
Apr. 1	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1	104.9
May 1	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1	106.2
June 1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6	113.1
July 1	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4	115.8
Aug. 1	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5	117.5
Sept. 1	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9	119.6
Oct. 1	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6	121.7
Nov. 1	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2	123.6
Dec. 1	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7	122.7
Average, 1939	112.3	119.1	163.8	84.4	85.6	113.0	137.4	136.6	113.9
1940 - Jan. 1	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9	116.2
Feb. 1	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4	114.4
Mar. 1	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9	113.5
Apr. 1	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6	111.9
May 1	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3	114.3
June 1	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7	120.9
July 1	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8	124.7
Aug. 1	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4	127.9
Sept. 1	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9	131.6
Oct. 1	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8	136.2
Nov. 1	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9	139.2
Dec. 1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4	139.1
Average, 1940	131.3	166.9	168.4	87.2	89.7	90.7	143.2	142.9	124.2
1941 - Jan. 1	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8	134.2
Feb. 1	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0	135.2
Mar. 1	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7	135.3
Apr. 1	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1	141.3
May 1	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5	145.5
June 1	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8	152.9
July 1	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5	157.4
Aug. 1	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8	160.6
Sept. 1	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5	162.7
Oct. 1	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9	165.8
Nov. 1	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4	167.6
Dec. 1	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1	168.8
Average, 1941	168.4	187.8	176.6	96.7	98.9	126.6	167.5	156.5	152.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1941.									
	58.0	4.4	5.1	1.6	7.8	10.7	2.2	10.2	100.0

TABLE 4.- SUMMARY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF 1941.

Date	Employees Reported at Indicated Date	Aggregate Payrolls Paid to these Employees on or about Indicated Date for Services rendered in Week preceding	Per Capita Average Weekly Earnings paid on or about Indicated Date	Index Numbers of		Amounts Paid by Co-operating Firms to their Employees at June 1 for Services rendered in Last Week in May = 100
				Employment	Index	
	No.	\$	\$	Published Index (1926=100)	Index Converted to Base June 1, 1941=100 for Comparison with Index of Payrolls	
<u>MARITIMES</u>						
July 1	122,669	2,622,207	21.38	163.9	107.5	109.1
Aug. 1	122,827	2,720,901	22.15	164.2	107.7	113.2
Sept. 1	122,801	2,784,956	22.68	164.1	107.7	115.9
Oct. 1	131,225	3,007,743	22.92	175.4	115.1	125.1
Nov. 1	134,256	3,156,445	23.51	179.6	117.8	131.4
Dec. 1	140,618	3,332,030	23.70	188.1	123.4	138.6
<u>QUEBEC</u>						
July 1	471,518	11,172,005	23.69	161.8	102.9	104.3
Aug. 1	488,620	11,620,517	23.78	167.6	106.5	108.5
Sept. 1	495,256	12,068,700	24.37	169.9	108.0	112.7
Oct. 1	507,253	12,466,947	24.58	173.9	110.6	116.4
Nov. 1	516,920	12,961,805	25.08	177.1	112.6	121.1
Dec. 1	524,932	13,266,706	25.27	179.8	114.3	123.9
<u>ONTARIO</u>						
July 1	670,477	18,130,771	27.04	165.3	102.1	103.1
Aug. 1	674,834	18,326,672	27.16	166.3	102.7	104.2
Sept. 1	686,154	18,760,091	27.34	169.0	104.4	106.7
Oct. 1	699,141	19,421,716	27.78	172.2	106.4	110.3
Nov. 1	702,193	19,996,728	28.48	173.0	106.9	113.6
Dec. 1	705,878	20,449,041	28.97	174.0	107.5	116.2
<u>PRAIRIES</u>						
July 1	179,410	4,659,071	25.97	132.5	103.3	103.2
Aug. 1	183,524	4,844,166	26.40	135.6	105.7	107.3
Sept. 1	184,296	4,911,169	26.65	136.1	106.1	108.8
Oct. 1	181,871	4,935,038	27.13	134.3	104.7	109.3
Nov. 1	184,159	5,128,561	27.85	136.1	106.1	113.8
Dec. 1	183,306	5,158,660	28.14	135.5	105.6	114.5
<u>BRITISH COLUMBIA</u>						
July 1	128,686	3,509,963	27.28	139.2	103.2	104.0
Aug. 1	135,457	3,722,797	27.48	146.6	108.7	110.3
Sept. 1	138,388	3,833,038	27.70	149.8	111.0	113.6
Oct. 1	138,000	3,870,317	28.05	149.4	110.7	114.7
Nov. 1	136,117	4,028,525	29.17	149.4	110.7	119.5
Dec. 1	133,564	3,925,861	29.39	144.5	107.1	116.1
<u>CANADA</u>						
July 1	1,572,760	40,094,017	25.49	157.4	102.9	103.9
Aug. 1	1,605,262	41,235,053	25.69	160.6	105.0	106.9
Sept. 1	1,626,895	42,357,954	26.04	162.7	106.4	109.8
Oct. 1	1,657,490	43,701,761	26.37	165.8	108.4	113.3
Nov. 1	1,675,645	45,272,064	27.02	167.6	109.6	117.3
Dec. 1	1,688,298	46,132,298	27.32	168.8	110.4	119.5

TABLE 5.- SUMMARY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE EIGHT LEADING CITIES IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF 1941.

Date	Employees Reported at Indicated Date	Aggregate Payrolls Paid to these Employees on or about Indicated Date for Services rendered in Week preceding	Per Capita Average Weekly Earnings paid on or about Indicated Date	Index Numbers of		
				Employment		Payrolls
				Published Index (1926=100)	Index Converted to Base June 1, 1941=100 for Comparison with Index of Payrolls	Amounts Paid by Co-operating Firms to their Employees at June 1 for Services rendered in Last Week in May = 100
No.	\$	\$				
<u>MONTREAL</u>						
July 1	221,485	5,478,162	24.73	146.2	103.6	104.0
Aug. 1	225,003	5,640,708	25.07	148.5	105.2	107.1
Sept. 1	223,604	5,842,423	25.45	151.6	107.4	110.9
Oct. 1	236,123	6,076,898	25.74	155.7	110.3	115.3
Nov. 1	239,905	6,310,359	26.30	158.2	112.1	119.9
Dec. 1	242,752	6,472,592	26.66	159.8	113.3	123.0
<u>QUEBEC</u>						
July 1	23,717	487,181	20.54	171.1	104.4	103.1
Aug. 1	24,835	515,870	20.77	179.1	109.3	109.2
Sept. 1	25,821	555,955	21.53	186.2	113.6	117.7
Oct. 1	25,495	559,481	21.94	183.8	112.1	118.4
Nov. 1	26,445	585,742	22.15	190.7	116.4	124.0
Dec. 1	27,025	608,012	22.50	194.6	118.7	128.3
<u>TORONTO</u>						
July 1	198,790	5,349,858	26.91	155.1	101.2	102.8
Aug. 1	200,779	5,367,906	26.74	156.7	102.2	103.1
Sept. 1	204,766	5,487,471	26.80	159.5	104.0	105.4
Oct. 1	209,763	5,819,534	27.74	163.4	106.6	111.7
Nov. 1	215,150	6,037,631	28.06	167.6	109.3	116.0
Dec. 1	220,255	6,282,854	28.53	171.6	111.9	120.7
<u>OTTAWA</u>						
July 1	20,246	476,092	23.52	153.8	102.1	104.4
Aug. 1	20,683	485,365	23.47	157.0	104.2	106.4
Sept. 1	20,616	482,659	23.41	156.8	104.1	105.8
Oct. 1	21,222	519,747	24.49	161.1	107.0	115.1
Nov. 1	21,655	550,060	25.40	164.4	109.2	121.8
Dec. 1	21,675	553,982	25.56	164.5	109.2	122.7
<u>HAMILTON</u>						
July 1	53,517	1,485,885	27.76	164.0	101.3	102.6
Aug. 1	54,086	1,506,585	27.86	165.8	102.4	104.1
Sept. 1	54,946	1,563,394	28.45	168.4	104.0	108.0
Oct. 1	55,983	1,656,841	29.60	171.2	105.7	114.4
Nov. 1	57,218	1,683,392	29.42	175.3	108.3	116.2
Dec. 1	58,287	1,770,257	30.37	178.6	110.3	122.1
<u>WINDSOR</u>						
July 1	32,251	1,232,784	38.22	235.6	102.5	104.2
Aug. 1	31,393	1,187,507	37.85	229.3	99.7	100.4
Sept. 1	33,208	1,184,660	35.67	244.4	106.3	100.2
Oct. 1	33,044	1,153,520	34.91	243.1	105.7	97.5
Nov. 1	33,255	1,187,583	35.71	244.7	106.4	100.4
Dec. 1	33,179	1,254,703	37.82	244.1	106.2	106.1
<u>WINNIPEG</u>						
July 1	52,070	1,300,788	24.98	124.9	102.2	101.4
Aug. 1	53,614	1,366,489	25.49	128.6	105.2	106.6
Sept. 1	54,027	1,349,717	24.98	129.6	106.1	105.3
Oct. 1	54,426	1,363,106	25.05	130.5	106.8	106.3
Nov. 1	55,549	1,453,458	26.17	133.2	109.0	113.3
Dec. 1	55,355	1,444,964	26.10	132.9	108.8	112.6
<u>VANCOUVER</u>						
July 1	51,978	1,333,481	25.65	147.4	103.9	103.7
Aug. 1	54,847	1,456,429	26.55	155.6	109.7	113.3
Sept. 1	56,175	1,512,834	26.93	159.4	112.3	117.7
Oct. 1	56,394	1,519,530	26.94	160.0	112.8	118.6
Nov. 1	57,464	1,601,994	27.88	163.0	114.9	125.1
Dec. 1	58,414	1,627,281	27.86	165.7	116.8	127.1

TABLE 6.-- SUMMARY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE LEADING INDUSTRIAL GROUPS IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF 1941.

Date	Employees Reported at Indicated Date	Aggregate Payrolls Paid to these Employees on or about Indicated Date for Services rendered in Week preceding	Per Capita Average Weekly Earnings paid on or about Indicated Date	Index Numbers of		
				Employment	Index Converted to Base June 1, 1941=100 for Comparison with Index of Payrolls	Payrolls Amounts Paid by Co-operating Firms to their Employees at June 1 for Services rendered in Last Week in May = 100
No.	\$	\$				
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>						
July 1	896,022	23,132,824	25.82	172.4	102.6	103.6
Aug. 1	919,062	23,948,506	26.06	176.8	105.2	107.3
Sept. 1	943,548	24,741,352	26.22	181.4	108.0	110.8
Oct. 1	962,039	25,778,991	26.80	184.9	110.1	115.4
Nov. 1	975,246	26,909,158	27.59	187.5	111.6	120.4
Dec. 1	979,858	27,579,080	28.15	188.4	112.1	123.4
<u>LOGGING</u>						
July 1	45,304	878,346	19.39	152.7	96.5	100.2
Aug. 1	39,410	783,859	19.89	132.8	83.9	89.4
Sept. 1	41,421	798,079	19.27	139.6	88.2	91.0
Oct. 1	51,621	974,488	18.88	174.0	109.9	111.2
Nov. 1	65,157	1,215,766	18.66	219.6	138.7	138.6
Dec. 1	74,264	1,331,095	17.92	250.3	158.1	151.7
<u>MINING</u>						
July 1	82,986	2,618,473	31.55	176.8	99.8	101.6
Aug. 1	85,735	2,636,600	31.49	178.1	100.5	102.3
Sept. 1	85,385	2,816,061	32.98	181.6	102.5	109.3
Oct. 1	85,713	2,833,549	33.06	182.3	102.9	109.9
Nov. 1	86,989	3,051,250	35.08	185.0	104.4	118.4
Dec. 1	86,283	2,924,207	33.89	183.5	103.6	113.4
<u>COMMUNICATIONS</u>						
July 1	26,647	708,344	26.58	99.7	102.6	100.7
Aug. 1	27,149	719,452	26.50	101.6	104.5	102.2
Sept. 1	27,259	720,586	26.43	102.0	104.9	102.4
Oct. 1	27,117	742,221	27.37	101.5	104.4	105.5
Nov. 1	26,715	729,229	27.30	100.0	102.9	103.6
Dec. 1	26,879	739,473	27.51	100.6	103.5	105.1
<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>						
July 1	130,911	4,176,220	31.90	103.7	104.5	105.4
Aug. 1	132,344	4,227,266	31.94	105.0	105.8	106.7
Sept. 1	133,369	4,371,398	32.78	105.9	106.8	110.3
Oct. 1	131,312	4,308,489	32.81	104.2	105.0	108.9
Nov. 1	129,594	4,393,207	33.90	102.8	103.6	111.0
Dec. 1	131,573	4,597,415	34.94	104.1	104.9	116.2
<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>						
July 1	188,330	4,196,595	22.28	149.9	107.5	108.0
Aug. 1	201,824	4,580,677	22.70	160.7	115.2	117.9
Sept. 1	193,364	4,499,741	23.27	153.9	110.3	115.8
Oct. 1	195,243	4,616,810	23.65	155.4	111.4	119.1
Nov. 1	185,531	4,454,358	24.01	147.7	105.9	114.9
Dec. 1	180,194	4,349,018	24.14	143.4	102.8	112.2
<u>SERVICES</u>						
July 1	40,077	635,708	15.86	179.8	105.2	104.5
Aug. 1	40,997	641,242	15.64	184.0	107.7	105.4
Sept. 1	40,978	654,107	15.96	183.9	107.6	107.6
Oct. 1	39,151	641,992	16.40	175.7	102.8	105.6
Nov. 1	38,706	648,455	16.75	173.7	101.6	106.6
Dec. 1	37,968	636,001	16.75	170.4	99.7	104.6
<u>TRADE</u>						
July 1	162,483	3,747,507	23.06	158.5	101.1	102.9
Aug. 1	160,741	3,697,451	23.00	156.8	100.0	101.5
Sept. 1	161,571	3,756,630	23.25	157.5	100.4	103.2
Oct. 1	165,294	3,805,221	23.02	160.9	102.6	104.3
Nov. 1	167,707	3,870,641	23.08	163.4	104.2	106.3
Dec. 1	171,279	3,976,009	23.21	167.1	106.6	109.2
<u>FINANCE</u>						
Sept. 1	63,202	1,803,496	28.54	122.4	105.4	104.5
Oct. 1	62,983	1,829,954	29.05	122.0	105.1	106.0
Nov. 1	63,252	1,850,450	29.26	122.5	105.5	107.2
Dec. 1	62,947	1,855,591	29.48	121.9	105.0	107.5

TABLE 7 - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

(1926=100)-Continued.

Note: The Relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

Industries	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	Rel. Weight June 1
MANUFACTURING	118.2	120.5	122.6	123.4	125.7	129.2	56.1
Animal products - edible	132.4	132.5	131.3	132.0	137.4	148.0	2.5
Fur and its products	106.0	102.4	107.2	110.1	115.9	120.7	.2
Leather and products	120.9	125.8	125.8	124.9	122.5	116.3	2.0
Boots and shoes	119.7	125.0	124.9	122.8	120.5	113.0	1.3
Lumber and products	77.1	80.0	80.5	79.5	85.8	97.5	4.4
Rough and dressed lumber	62.4	66.3	67.4	66.6	74.5	91.6	2.7
Furniture	87.9	89.2	90.0	90.3	89.8	91.6	.7
Other lumber products	116.9	117.6	117.0	114.2	120.4	122.9	1.0
Musical instruments	53.9	54.6	54.0	59.6	61.5	62.1	.2
Plant products - edible	116.0	116.0	115.8	115.1	115.4	121.1	3.2
Pulp and paper products	110.2	111.4	111.3	110.8	112.9	117.6	6.2
Pulp and paper	97.5	98.5	98.5	97.5	101.6	110.7	2.8
Paper products	137.8	138.9	141.9	139.8	139.9	141.6	1.0
Printing and publishing	116.9	118.6	117.3	117.8	118.1	118.2	2.4
Rubber products	109.8	108.6	108.1	109.3	108.4	107.5	1.1
Textile products	132.0	136.5	142.7	144.4	144.9	144.6	10.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	149.8	153.2	156.7	158.0	158.2	157.6	4.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	116.4	118.8	121.3	122.0	122.2	123.6	2.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	156.5	163.1	169.8	170.9	171.8	171.0	.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	497.2	502.9	507.4	512.9	510.7	511.0	.8
Hosiery and knit goods	131.8	135.9	138.1	141.2	141.3	139.4	1.9
Garments and personal furnishings	118.1	124.6	134.6	136.3	136.6	138	.5
Other textile products	120.7	122.7	131.9	132.8	135.3	133.8	1.1
Tobacco	150.8	164.0	172.2	165.6	134.5	100.3	.7
Beverages	174.3	166.7	165.9	164.3	171.6	172.9	.8
Chemicals and allied products	176.5	178.9	180.7	182.0	190.4	191.4	1.9
Clay, glass and stone products	87.4	84.7	83.0	85.3	95.5	106.0	1.0
Electric light and power	134.5	132.2	130.7	130.6	133.9	137.5	.5
Electrical apparatus	140.2	139.4	139.4	142.3	143.8	147.3	1.7
Iron and steel products	110.0	113.7	116.7	118.9	122.2	126.4	14.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	151.3	153.5	150.4	148.7	151.6	158.3	1.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	121.7	124.8	126.9	131.0	132.9	134.0	1.2
Agricultural implements	63.2	68.4	71.4	75.4	77.7	81.4	.6
Land vehicles	103.3	107.6	110.2	112.0	112.3	115.3	5.9
Automobiles and parts	155.4	155.4	156.5	163.4	164.9	168.0	2.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	53.6	57.5	103.5	128.3	170.9	206.2	.7
Heating appliances	121.1	123.4	130.9	128.4	134.8	132.7	.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	129.8	132.2	132.5	132.6	137.5	142.5	.8
Foundry and machine shop products	118.3	118.1	121.5	120.1	122.6	124.8	.5
Other iron and steel products	117.1	121.4	122.5	124.3	129.6	132.0	2.2
Non-ferrous metal products	166.5	165.2	171.0	173.0	175.9	180.5	2.4
Non-metallic mineral products	163.4	158.4	158.7	161.7	165.2	172.7	1.2
Miscellaneous	146.1	148.6	152.2	153.8	156.5	154.2	.5
LOGGING	237.8	227.2	179.1	90.0	60.5	105.2	2.6
MINING	164.7	168.4	167.1	164.4	164.5	166.7	6.6
Coal	94.0	94.7	94.1	89.7	86.2	86.4	2.0
Metallic ores	342.4	354.5	350.2	350.2	353.1	354.9	3.8
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	123.4	123.7	125.4	124.8	135.0	145.9	.8
COMMUNICATIONS	84.3	82.7	82.2	83.2	83.8	87.1	1.9
Telegraphs	95.7	93.3	91.7	89.8	90.0	98.2	.5
Telephones	81.2	79.8	79.6	81.4	82.1	84.0	1.4
TRANSPORTATION	84.5	83.3	83.0	82.8	88.8	90.3	9.3
Street railways and cartage	128.3	126.2	125.4	125.1	128.7	133.7	2.6
Steam railways	75.8	76.2	75.6	75.5	77.2	77.5	5.2
Shipping and stevedoring	67.1	60.8	62.1	61.6	89.1	91.1	1.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	68.8	58.1	55.4	59.6	68.4	90.5	9.3
Building	55.7	48.4	44.4	45.9	54.0	68.4	2.5
Highway	101.8	72.0	67.3	78.3	91.7	126.1	4.1
Railway	51.1	55.0	55.9	56.3	61.4	79.9	2.7
SERVICES	133.7	131.8	132.6	133.4	138.2	142.5	2.7
Hotels and restaurants	129.0	127.8	128.6	127.1	130.4	135.8	1.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	141.8	138.7	139.7	144.6	151.8	154.3	1.1
TRADE	149.9	136.4	134.9	137.6	138.3	140.7	11.5
Retail	160.1	141.9	139.5	142.9	143.6	146.2	8.6
Wholesale	122.7	121.9	123.0	123.7	124.6	126.7	2.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	116.2	114.4	113.5	111.9	114.3	120.9	100.0

TABLE - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,

1925=100--Concluded.

Note: For the relative importance in 1939 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

Industries	1 9 4 0						Aver. Jan.- Dec.1
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING	130.3	134.4	138.4	143.8	144.6	144.7	132.3
Animal products - edible	151.6	156.6	174.9	170.9	172.1	165.6	150.4
Fur and products	119.8	119.0	114.3	117.8	117.6	118.8	114.1
Leather and products	110.3	116.3	119.5	121.0	121.4	121.3	120.6
Boots and shoes	107.1	118.6	117.1	119.4	117.8	118.2	116.0
Lumber and products	202.6	206.3	207.6	207.4	204.1	217.8	211.9
Rough and dressed lumber	98.3	103.2	104.5	102.9	95.6	85.7	84.9
Furniture	91.8	94.5	96.6	102.0	105.0	106.3	94.6
Other lumber products	127.0	127.2	127.8	131.0	134.0	131.9	124.0
Musical instruments	63.9	64.3	75.7	76.1	78.2	75.6	65.0
Plant products - edible	126.8	134.7	140.9	171.3	150.5	139.7	130.3
Pulp and paper products	118.7	120.5	121.5	121.9	121.1	119.1	116.4
Pulp and paper	113.5	116.5	117.6	117.8	111.4	110.3	108.0
Paper products	143.2	144.7	147.5	149.5	149.7	149.6	143.7
Printing and publishing	117.0	117.6	117.5	117.8	118.7	119.9	118.0
Rubber products	108.2	110.9	113.0	114.5	120.1	119.5	112.2
Textile products	139.7	142.1	146.6	142.0	152.8	151.4	144.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	154.4	158.1	158.4	161.9	162.0	162.6	157.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	121.7	123.3	121.7	121.7	121.0	121.4	122.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	167.0	173.5	174.6	183.7	184.5	182.1	172.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	474.7	494.5	504.7	525.1	529.4	542.9	509.1
Hosiery and knit goods	136.7	135.1	136.2	138.8	139.2	139.8	137.4
Garments and personal furnishings	131.8	134.7	144.0	149.6	151.6	147.5	137.3
Other textile products	123.7	127.2	135.4	151.1	150.3	148.2	134.4
Tobacco	100.0	101.3	103.9	106.0	106.1	104.9	106.1
Beverages	179.7	182.6	184.9	190.5	196.1	198.8	179.0
Chemicals and allied products	198.5	203.5	208.1	213.1	218.9	225.8	197.3
Clay, glass and stone products	107.3	112.8	111.6	112.4	114.7	111.5	101.0
Electric light and power	139.7	144.2	146.4	148.5	148.8	145.6	139.2
Electrical apparatus	151.6	156.1	160.6	169.4	173.5	178.0	153.5
Iron and steel products	128.1	132.2	136.6	144.3	151.6	158.5	129.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	158.6	169.2	166.9	175.1	179.3	180.2	161.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	139.0	145.4	152.5	158.1	165.8	182.5	142.9
Agricultural implements	80.9	82.4	79.0	83.2	83.6	87.3	77.8
Land vehicles	111.1	110.8	117.6	123.6	131.6	138.7	116.2
Automobiles and parts	144.2	139.5	163.5	180.0	200.0	202.9	166.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	253.8	277.2	258.5	288.0	287.3	291.4	198.0
Heating appliances	122.6	125.5	143.3	151.0	157.0	153.8	135.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.o.s.)	150.6	159.4	166.9	177.9	185.6	192.8	153.4
Foundry and machine shop products	131.1	141.9	149.4	160.4	162.7	170.9	136.8
Other iron and steel products	140.9	147.3	149.7	159.0	172.1	179.7	141.3
Non-ferrous metal products	185.6	199.4	203.8	207.8	211.5	218.9	188.3
Non-metallic mineral products	173.7	176.5	180.9	179.7	178.7	177.0	170.1
Miscellaneous	150.6	151.0	152.2	155.0	159.6	162.9	153.6
LOGGING	121.4	112.2	126.8	180.2	258.6	303.6	166.9
MINING	167.2	168.1	170.2	172.3	174.0	172.6	168.4
Coal	85.8	87.3	91.2	93.1	95.8	97.4	92.3
Metallic ores	352.8	351.6	350.0	350.3	351.5	349.5	350.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	155.9	155.0	159.8	158.3	158.6	164.8	156.6
COMMUNICATIONS	89.4	90.9	92.1	90.7	90.4	90.0	87.2
Telegraphs	103.3	108.6	110.2	106.9	105.5	102.3	99.6
Telephones	85.6	86.1	87.2	86.3	86.5	86.6	83.9
TRANSPORTATION	95.7	94.8	94.6	94.3	93.5	92.5	89.7
Street railways and cartage	134.5	135.7	137.5	139.1	140.0	141.2	133.0
Steam railways	81.2	82.7	81.5	81.3	79.6	79.0	78.6
Shipping and stevedoring	93.2	95.7	97.5	93.9	94.8	89.1	83.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	105.0	114.3	121.1	121.1	120.5	105.9	90.7
Building	79.9	97.8	116.5	127.2	137.8	125.9	83.5
Highway	152.7	162.5	166.8	156.3	157.6	132.2	122.1
Railway	85.2	85.7	82.0	80.5	66.0	59.0	68.3
SERVICES	149.2	155.4	157.1	147.3	148.8	147.8	143.2
Hotels and restaurants	145.7	154.6	156.9	142.7	140.1	140.1	138.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	155.3	156.8	157.4	155.5	163.4	161.2	151.7
TRADE	142.8	141.4	142.9	146.8	148.9	154.4	142.9
Retail	148.6	145.9	147.5	152.2	154.9	162.6	148.8
Wholesale	127.8	129.8	130.7	132.7	133.1	132.8	127.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	124.7	127.9	131.6	136.2	139.2	139.1	124.2

TABLE 7. - INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1940 - 1941 (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

Industries	1 9 4 1						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	142.5	147.4	150.8	158.2	162.3	168.0	57.1
Animal products - edible	162.6	159.7	148.5	153.2	160.7	172.9	2.2
Fur and products	112.9	112.2	110.6	113.0	121.2	123.6	.2
Leather and products	116.3	122.5	126.9	132.9	134.8	137.0	1.8
Boots and shoes	110.4	119.3	123.2	127.7	129.3	131.0	1.2
Lumber and products	90.0	92.8	94.9	102.4	108.7	120.9	4.3
Rough and dressed lumber	77.7	81.6	83.7	91.9	99.2	116.7	2.7
Furniture	106.2	105.2	106.6	109.2	110.8	111.9	.6
Other lumber products	120.2	122.1	124.8	134.9	141.7	148.5	1.0
Musical instruments	63.9	72.2	79.8	85.7	86.1	94.3	.2
Plant products - edible	126.3	122.7	122.6	126.0	129.8	133.8	2.8
Pulp and paper products	116.7	117.5	117.9	122.5	124.8	128.3	5.2
Pulp and paper	107.2	107.5	108.9	112.2	115.1	120.5	2.3
Paper products	144.9	149.2	152.0	159.2	162.8	167.3	.9
Printing and publishing	119.2	119.6	120.3	123.2	124.3	125.2	2.0
Rubber products	116.9	121.6	125.4	128.6	131.0	134.6	1.1
Textile products	146.8	150.5	153.3	158.4	168.9	169.4	9.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	162.7	163.5	164.3	167.3	168.2	169.9	3.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	122.5	123.7	122.6	123.8	124.5	125.8	1.6
Woolen yarn and cloth	180.1	177.0	179.7	185.0	185.9	186.3	.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	543.0	552.6	562.9	571.6	573.6	585.6	.7
Hosiery and knit goods	134.0	136.8	135.8	140.9	142.1	143.0	1.6
Garments and personal furnishings	138.1	145.0	151.4	157.2	156.9	155.6	3.1
Other textile products	145.7	150.1	154.8	163.5	163.7	166.0	1.1
Tobacco	146.9	168.8	155.6	139.9	116.5	107.0	.5
Beverages	193.8	186.7	183.9	196.5	202.2	205.6	.7
Chemicals and allied products	227.0	252.7	265.1	288.3	306.7	326.6	2.6
Clay, glass and stone products	106.0	106.5	108.1	119.7	128.9	133.3	1.0
Electric light and power	142.5	141.9	137.5	140.1	143.1	149.9	1.1
Electrical apparatus	179.5	182.2	188.5	196.7	201.8	205.9	1.9
Iron and steel products	160.0	170.4	178.7	190.8	196.8	203.3	18.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	181.2	189.6	193.9	206.2	203.8	211.2	1.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	172.6	183.8	188.9	206.8	215.1	225.2	1.6
Agricultural implements	88.4	90.6	97.5	104.5	107.3	107.9	.6
Land vehicles	143.7	154.2	162.9	172.7	176.9	179.8	7.5
Automobiles and parts	208.3	224.1	239.2	252.0	256.8	256.5	2.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	273.2	304.7	339.3	364.6	398.5	420.6	1.2
Heating appliances	143.3	148.5	140.8	155.6	157.6	158.4	.3
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	196.9	204.3	212.2	218.1	224.8	226.2	1.0
Foundry and machine shop products	175.6	190.4	200.7	217.5	224.5	232.3	.8
Other iron and steel products	181.7	190.7	198.6	216.1	225.3	242.3	3.3
Non-ferrous metal products	219.5	228.1	244.1	255.3	260.7	273.9	2.4
Non-metallic mineral products	174.7	172.9	173.8	167.1	172.8	179.7	.9
Miscellaneous	161.7	166.3	176.4	181.2	199.5	205.5	.5
LOGGING	276.1	265.8	210.0	166.2	107.9	158.3	3.1
MINING	167.6	169.1	169.7	174.1	174.8	177.2	5.4
Coal	96.3	96.2	95.1	96.0	92.3	91.5	1.6
Metallic ores	340.5	349.6	349.2	363.6	367.2	372.1	3.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	131.3	124.0	125.8	132.4	145.9	161.0	.7
COMMUNICATIONS	90.2	89.6	89.7	93.4	94.6	97.2	1.7
Telegraphs	101.6	99.9	99.9	102.7	109.9	115.5	.4
Telephones	87.1	86.8	86.9	90.8	90.4	92.2	1.5
TRANSPORTATION	88.7	89.4	90.5	94.3	99.2	99.2	8.1
Street railways and cartage	136.7	135.7	135.0	138.9	144.1	146.5	2.3
Steam railways	80.2	81.2	82.4	82.9	85.9	86.2	4.4
Shipping and stevedoring	65.5	66.4	68.6	85.6	98.1	94.9	1.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	83.0	82.5	83.0	100.2	120.0	139.5	11.6
Building	108.9	108.3	104.7	122.2	127.2	141.1	4.1
Highway	84.4	77.6	79.4	105.6	142.8	180.3	4.7
Railway	53.7	59.4	62.9	73.1	91.8	100.9	2.8
SERVICES	149.5	148.6	160.2	168.3	165.6	170.9	2.5
Hotels and restaurants	143.5	141.8	143.2	151.9	156.2	163.6	1.5
Personal (Chiefly laundries)	159.9	160.5	162.6	169.5	182.0	183.6	1.0
TRADE	160.8	147.0	145.7	149.1	164.5	166.8	10.5
Retail	172.1	153.1	151.6	156.1	162.4	164.6	8.0
Wholesale	131.3	130.9	130.2	130.9	133.3	136.2	2.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	134.2	135.2	135.3	141.3	145.6	152.9	100.0

TABLE 7. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1940-1941. (1926=100)-Continued.

Note: For the relative importance in 1941 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

Industries	1 9 4 1						Aver.
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1- Dec. 1
MANUFACTURING	172.4	176.8	181.4	184.9	187.5	188.4	188.4
Animal products - edible	175.1	192.6	192.1	182.3	185.8	178.4	172.0
Fur and products	124.4	121.7	124.3	131.3	131.8	127.8	121.2
Leather and products	137.4	140.1	142.0	144.2	144.0	144.1	135.2
Boots and shoes	131.6	133.5	134.7	135.9	134.7	133.8	128.8
Lumber and products	124.1	128.3	128.0	132.0	119.5	112.9	112.1
Rough and dressed lumber	118.3	123.5	121.7	114.5	109.0	99.9	103.1
Furniture	113.9	114.3	116.2	117.2	118.2	118.4	112.3
Other lumber products	155.2	158.8	161.9	160.9	160.4	166.2	145.5
Musical instruments	95.6	93.2	92.9	90.5	86.2	86.1	86.5
Plant products - edible	147.8	150.5	172.2	192.4	172.2	158.3	146.2
Pulp and paper products	131.3	132.7	133.6	136.3	136.1	134.6	127.6
Pulp and paper	124.7	125.8	126.5	126.8	127.9	124.1	118.8
Paper products	172.2	176.1	181.4	187.7	190.2	191.5	169.5
Printing and publishing	126.0	126.8	126.5	126.4	128.3	128.8	124.7
Rubber products	133.4	135.3	139.1	143.5	145.2	148.0	133.6
Textile products	169.2	159.9	163.0	165.7	166.4	165.6	158.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	171.0	172.6	173.7	174.1	175.9	176.2	170.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	127.0	127.7	128.5	128.2	129.1	129.4	126.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	188.2	189.4	189.9	191.0	197.8	199.4	187.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	582.9	592.5	591.9	591.6	585.9	582.9	576.4
Hosiery and knit goods	142.8	144.3	144.2	146.1	147.2	147.8	142.1
Garments and personal furnishing	164.9	155.0	161.8	167.2	166.6	164.0	156.1
Other textile products	163.2	161.5	164.9	167.2	168.4	167.3	161.4
Tobacco	107.8	109.9	112.9	116.1	116.0	116.1	126.1
Beverages	216.9	220.8	222.1	236.3	231.2	235.2	210.9
Chemicals and allied products	341.6	365.0	363.5	397.4	429.0	447.0	335.8
Clay, glass and stone products	135.2	137.5	135.4	134.7	135.4	136.4	126.4
Electric light and power	152.3	154.5	155.2	151.6	149.9	147.1	147.1
Electrical apparatus	211.3	218.0	225.1	231.3	227.0	230.4	208.1
Iron and steel products	209.1	215.3	220.8	226.4	238.6	248.0	204.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	219.6	222.1	226.4	227.4	233.3	237.7	212.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	205.6	212.8	223.4	227.5	233.5	241.1	211.4
Agricultural implements	107.8	103.8	104.8	105.9	108.4	110.2	103.3
Land vehicles	133.3	166.8	190.1	191.2	202.0	210.0	179.5
Automobiles and parts	258.2	245.8	247.9	230.7	253.4	260.0	244.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	446.8	472.8	494.6	526.4	549.8	587.9	431.4
Heating appliances	161.9	165.9	165.0	169.6	171.6	163.8	158.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	231.7	243.4	246.8	251.1	255.1	257.4	230.7
Foundry and machine shop products	236.8	237.8	241.8	251.5	261.4	258.5	277.4
Other iron and steel products	265.0	280.0	291.7	310.0	338.7	360.8	258.4
Non-ferrous metal products	288.3	292.0	297.5	305.4	302.9	306.6	272.7
Non-metallic mineral products	184.5	189.5	189.2	186.8	188.3	186.0	180.4
Miscellaneous	212.2	220.5	237.7	246.0	255.4	257.2	211.0
LOGGING	162.7	132.8	139.6	174.0	219.6	250.3	187.8
MINING	176.8	178.1	181.6	182.3	185.0	183.5	176.6
Coal	89.8	89.6	94.9	95.9	99.4	101.2	94.8
Metallic ores	372.3	377.7	377.5	376.6	378.9	369.1	366.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	160.7	160.1	164.2	166.6	166.7	167.4	150.5
COMMUNICATIONS	99.7	101.5	102.0	101.5	100.0	100.6	96.7
Telegraphs	122.0	125.7	126.5	124.3	118.0	117.0	113.6
Telephones	93.6	95.1	95.4	95.3	95.1	96.1	92.1
TRANSPORTATION	103.7	105.0	105.9	104.2	102.8	104.1	98.9
Street railways and cartage	148.6	151.6	153.2	153.0	151.3	149.5	145.3
Steam railways	89.3	89.7	90.0	89.7	89.8	91.9	86.6
Shipping and stevedoring	106.6	109.1	111.4	103.4	97.3	98.7	92.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	149.9	160.7	163.9	155.4	147.7	143.4	126.6
Building	148.1	155.9	158.2	164.6	167.8	167.3	159.5
Highway	200.0	224.9	203.4	208.7	198.4	192.8	168.2
Railway	105.7	106.9	104.3	97.5	81.2	74.1	84.3
SERVICES	179.8	184.0	183.9	175.7	173.7	170.4	167.5
Hotels and restaurants	176.0	182.3	181.5	169.0	166.5	162.7	161.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	186.4	187.0	188.1	187.3	186.2	183.8	178.1
TRADE	158.5	156.8	157.5	160.9	163.4	167.1	156.5
Retail	166.3	163.4	163.2	167.9	171.8	177.8	164.2
Wholesale	137.6	139.2	142.3	142.3	141.3	138.5	136.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	157.4	160.6	162.7	165.8	167.6	168.8	152.3

TABLE 8.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA.

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1.- Index Numbers of Payrolls.

Industries	July 1 1941	Aug. 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Oct. 1 1941	Nov. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1941
MANUFACTURING	103.6	107.3	110.8	115.4	120.4	123.4
Animal products - edible	102.2	112.8	112.4	108.8	114.7	111.3
Fur and products	101.8	97.8	100.8	100.5	107.7	102.8
Leather and products	99.0	101.9	107.0	109.9	111.1	112.2
Boots and shoes	98.5	102.2	106.6	108.2	107.4	107.9
Lumber and products	108.2	113.9	113.4	112.6	114.3	107.0
Rough and dressed lumber	108.6	117.1	116.3	112.9	112.7	102.0
Furniture	102.0	101.6	104.2	109.2	116.4	118.8
Other lumber products	108.8	113.7	111.5	114.5	117.4	113.1
Musical instruments	101.0	101.6	105.0	105.4	106.5	108.0
Plant products - edible	107.8	109.7	118.9	134.3	128.3	120.5
Pulp and paper products	102.9	104.5	106.4	110.2	113.1	112.9
Pulp and paper	103.1	106.9	110.4	113.0	116.7	113.4
Paper products	106.2	106.7	108.4	115.8	119.5	121.6
Printing and publishing	101.5	100.5	100.5	104.7	106.1	109.2
Rubber products	101.7	100.9	106.5	116.8	114.2	120.2
Textile products	98.1	99.3	104.2	107.6	111.4	111.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	99.5	100.4	104.4	108.9	112.2	113.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	101.4	98.8	103.4	109.4	111.8	112.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	99.9	104.0	106.3	108.0	115.6	119.2
Artificial silk and silk goods	92.1	97.2	102.7	105.7	107.7	108.7
Hosiery and knit goods	99.4	101.9	102.2	107.4	110.9	113.7
Garments and personal furnishings	96.0	97.1	105.1	106.9	112.2	110.4
Other textile products	97.8	98.7	103.6	106.2	106.8	107.7
Tobacco	100.0	105.6	108.0	110.4	111.5	113.8
Beverages	101.6	107.5	110.4	116.3	114.5	118.7
Chemicals and allied products	102.9	111.0	119.8	125.7	139.9	145.4
Clay, glass and stone products	101.1	105.3	106.4	109.0	111.3	111.2
Electric light and power	99.7	100.5	100.4	101.8	103.7	99.4
Electrical apparatus	102.9	107.8	115.2	118.1	118.1	123.5
Iron and steel products	105.0	100.2	112.3	117.8	126.9	135.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	101.3	102.9	103.5	108.0	110.8	118.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	89.8	93.0	104.2	106.9	110.2	114.7
Agricultural implements	103.2	103.8	102.3	105.0	109.2	116.0
Land vehicles	104.5	108.0	106.9	108.1	118.8	127.6
Automobiles and parts	101.9	94.2	91.3	80.4	92.9	101.0
Steel, shipbuilding and repairing	109.7	119.4	127.3	142.5	150.6	160.6
Heating appliances	99.9	104.9	107.3	114.2	115.0	108.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	103.6	106.7	114.1	118.0	123.6	126.6
Foundry and machine shop products	105.5	101.8	107.6	120.0	128.3	129.6
Other iron and steel products	117.0	125.8	133.8	148.3	162.7	177.0
Non-ferrous metal products	105.6	107.8	114.4	120.0	124.4	128.3
Non-metallic mineral products	104.2	105.6	108.5	107.0	110.5	109.4
Miscellaneous	103.9	111.7	123.1	128.5	134.9	138.0
LOGGING	100.2	89.4	91.0	111.2	138.6	151.7
MINING	101.6	102.3	109.3	109.9	118.4	113.4
Coal	106.1	106.3	116.6	124.5	141.4	144.9
Metallic ores	99.8	100.3	105.7	104.6	110.3	101.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	102.5	105.5	109.6	109.4	114.3	112.4
COMMUNICATIONS	100.7	102.2	102.4	106.5	103.6	105.1
Telegraphs	106.3	109.6	111.8	120.7	111.6	110.6
Telephones	98.3	99.9	99.5	100.7	101.1	103.3
TRANSPORTATION	105.4	106.7	110.3	108.9	111.0	116.2
Street railways and cartage	102.3	104.6	105.3	106.4	108.5	104.5
Steam railways	104.0	104.4	108.1	107.6	110.8	119.7
Shipping and stevedoring	119.0	122.0	129.7	119.4	116.9	122.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	106.0	117.9	115.8	119.1	114.9	112.2
Building	105.0	113.2	112.9	121.0	124.7	127.8
Highway	114.5	125.2	120.2	121.9	115.2	109.1
Railway	104.3	116.3	114.2	110.7	95.2	86.4
SERVICES	104.5	105.4	107.6	105.6	106.6	104.6
Hotels and restaurants	107.5	110.4	113.4	109.5	109.7	107.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	101.0	99.3	100.3	100.7	102.8	100.6
TRADE	102.9	101.5	103.2	104.3	106.3	109.2
Retail	103.2	101.5	102.4	103.5	106.0	110.2
Wholesale	101.5	100.9	103.2	106.1	106.7	106.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	103.9	106.9	109.8	113.3	117.3	119.5
FINANCE	96.7	104.7	106.0	107.2	107.5	107.5
Banks and Trust Companies	99.9	111.1	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.4
Brokerage and Stock Market Operation	97.8	98.7	105.7	107.0	106.9	106.9
Insurance	98.5	97.9	99.4	102.0	102.6	102.6
TOTAL	106.6	109.4	112.9	116.9	119.0	119.0

TABLE 8.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA.(Concluded)

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceeding.

Part 2.- Index Numbers of Employment.

Industries	July 1 1941	Aug. 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Oct. 1 1941	Nov. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1941
MANUFACTURING	102.6	105.2	108.0	110.1	111.6	112.1
Animal products - edible	101.0	111.1	110.8	105.2	107.2	103.1
Fur and products	100.9	98.5	100.5	106.2	106.6	103.4
Leather and products	100.4	102.4	103.7	105.2	105.1	105.2
Boots and shoes	100.4	101.9	102.8	103.8	102.9	102.2
Lumber and products	102.7	106.1	106.2	101.4	98.4	93.0
Rough and dressed lumber	102.2	106.7	105.3	99.0	94.3	86.5
Furniture	101.8	102.1	103.8	104.7	105.7	105.8
Other lumber products	104.5	107.3	109.3	106.0	105.3	103.0
Musical instruments	101.3	98.8	98.5	96.0	91.4	90.1
Plant products - edible	110.2	112.2	128.7	143.7	128.6	118.3
Pulp and paper products	102.3	103.4	104.1	105.4	106.1	104.9
Pulp and paper	103.4	104.4	105.0	105.2	106.1	103.0
Paper products	103.1	106.4	106.6	112.3	113.6	114.6
Printing and publishing	100.6	101.3	101.0	102.5	102.5	102.9
Rubber products	99.2	100.6	103.4	106.6	106.0	110.1
Textile products	99.9	100.3	102.3	103.9	104.4	103.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	100.7	101.6	102.2	102.4	103.5	103.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	100.9	101.5	102.2	101.9	102.6	102.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	101.0	101.7	101.9	102.5	106.2	107.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	99.5	101.2	101.1	101.0	100.0	99.5
Hosiery and knit goods	99.8	100.9	101.0	102.1	102.9	103.4
Garmets and personal furnishings	99.6	99.7	104.0	107.6	107.2	105.5
Other textile products	98.5	97.4	99.5	100.3	101.0	100.4
Tobacco	100.8	102.8	105.6	108.6	108.4	108.6
Beverages	105.3	107.4	108.0	114.9	112.5	114.4
Chemicals and allied products	104.6	111.8	117.4	121.7	131.4	136.9
Clay, glass and stone products	101.2	102.9	101.6	101.1	101.6	102.3
Electric light and power	101.6	103.0	103.0	101.1	99.9	98.1
Electrical apparatus	102.5	106.6	110.1	113.1	110.6	112.2
Iron and steel products	102.9	105.9	108.6	111.6	117.6	122.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	104.0	105.2	107.2	107.6	110.5	112.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	91.3	94.6	99.1	102.9	104.5	108.4
Agricultural implements	99.9	99.0	97.1	98.2	100.5	101.7
Land vehicles	101.9	103.8	105.7	106.5	112.6	117.0
Automobiles and parts	100.7	96.8	96.7	90.6	100.0	102.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	106.2	112.3	117.6	125.7	132.2	141.4
Heating appliances	102.2	104.4	104.2	107.1	108.3	103.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	102.5	107.6	109.1	111.1	112.8	113.8
Foundry and machine shop products	101.9	102.3	104.4	108.6	112.8	111.6
Other iron and steel products	109.4	115.5	119.9	127.4	139.3	148.6
Non-ferrous metal products	105.3	106.6	108.6	110.8	110.5	111.9
Non-metallic mineral products	102.7	105.4	104.4	103.0	103.9	102.1
Miscellaneous	103.3	107.3	115.7	119.7	124.3	125.1
LOGGING	96.5	83.9	88.2	109.9	136.7	158.1
MINING	99.8	100.5	102.5	102.9	104.4	103.6
Coal	98.2	97.9	103.7	104.8	108.6	110.6
Metallic ores	100.1	101.5	101.5	101.2	101.8	99.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	102.5	102.0	103.2	104.8	104.8	105.3
COMMUNICATIONS	102.6	104.5	104.9	104.4	102.9	103.5
Telegraphs	105.6	108.8	109.5	107.6	102.2	101.3
Telephones	101.5	103.1	103.4	103.3	103.1	104.2
TRANSPORTATION	104.5	105.8	106.8	105.0	103.6	104.9
Street railways	102.1	103.7	104.6	104.3	103.1	101.9
Steam railways	103.6	104.1	104.4	104.1	104.2	106.6
Shipping and stevedoring	114.6	117.1	119.6	111.0	104.5	106.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	107.5	115.2	110.3	111.4	105.9	102.8
Building	105.0	110.5	112.1	116.7	118.9	118.6
Highway	111.3	125.0	112.8	115.8	110.0	107.0
Railway	104.8	105.8	103.4	96.6	80.4	73.4
SERVICES	105.2	107.7	107.6	102.8	101.6	99.7
Hotels and restaurants	107.7	111.5	111.0	103.3	101.8	99.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	101.6	101.9	102.5	102.0	101.4	100.1
TRADE	101.1	100.0	100.4	102.6	104.2	106.6
Retail	101.2	99.4	99.2	102.1	104.8	108.5
Wholesale	101.1	102.2	104.8	104.7	104.1	98.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	102.9	105.0	106.4	106.4	109.6	110.4
FINANCE	99.6	100.2	105.4	105.1	105.5	105.0
Banks and Trust Companies	100.3	101.3	111.1	110.4	110.9	110.8
Brokerage and Stock Market Operation	98.8	95.9	95.0	96.3	95.3	94.7
Insurance	98.6	98.9	98.9	98.9	99.3	98.4
TOTAL	102.8	104.8	106.3	108.2	109.4	110.1

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1.- Index Numbers of Payrolls.

Area and Industries		July 1 1941	Aug. 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Oct. 1 1941	Nov. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1941
<u>Maritimes</u>	- Manufacturing	105.1	108.5	113.5	117.8	117.8	121.7
	Pulp and Paper	102.2	106.3	114.7	115.2	115.4	113.9
	Iron and Steel	107.6	112.2	117.5	128.7	130.1	140.3
	Logging	135.0	80.2	57.5	98.7	129.3	160.7
	Mining	105.5	103.2	108.7	107.0	125.1	132.9
	Communications	105.7	106.2	110.0	111.5	107.8	110.5
	Transportation	106.6	114.6	108.4	116.3	117.5	152.7
	Construction	122.6	147.3	153.8	186.1	193.9	181.3
	Services	111.2	116.5	112.9	106.9	105.9	105.8
	Trade	99.6	101.3	103.3	102.9	108.4	120.4
	All Industries	109.1	113.2	115.9	125.1	131.4	138.6
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	105.0	110.1	114.7	119.6	124.6	127.1
	Textiles	97.2	98.4	104.3	106.9	111.2	110.4
	Iron and Steel	110.4	121.1	125.9	134.7	144.3	153.2
	Logging	92.6	97.5	101.9	119.3	173.4	190.5
	Mining	102.4	102.6	108.7	109.9	116.4	112.2
	Communications	97.0	96.6	97.4	100.6	99.2	101.9
	Transportation	111.7	111.4	115.3	111.8	114.4	116.8
	Construction	101.6	117.0	115.7	118.5	113.9	119.4
	Services	104.8	102.5	106.5	109.7	110.1	106.2
	Trade	100.1	98.3	99.5	100.4	102.2	104.3
	All Industries	104.3	108.5	112.7	116.4	121.1	123.9
<u>Ontario</u>	- Manufacturing	102.6	103.9	107.0	112.1	116.4	120.8
	Textiles	99.3	100.4	104.9	110.6	113.7	114.9
	Iron and Steel	103.3	103.6	104.9	108.6	116.9	124.9
	Logging	102.8	95.9	99.2	123.4	147.6	167.8
	Mining	99.2	100.5	106.8	105.4	111.1	99.5
	Communications	100.1	102.2	101.2	103.8	102.7	104.0
	Transportation	101.9	104.8	106.0	107.1	110.1	112.4
	Construction	109.3	112.7	110.0	110.7	102.7	99.9
	Services	103.0	104.7	107.9	107.3	109.7	107.8
	Trade	104.8	100.7	102.3	102.8	105.2	108.2
	All Industries	103.1	104.2	106.7	110.3	113.6	116.2
<u>Prairies</u>	- Manufacturing	102.4	108.6	110.9	114.6	125.6	127.0
	Animal Products Edible	96.8	101.4	99.8	101.2	118.2	121.7
	Iron and Steel	104.4	110.7	111.0	116.8	127.4	132.7
	Logging	93.4	93.8	84.6	79.8	109.2	162.5
	Mining	102.4	108.0	125.8	133.8	141.7	138.1
	Communications	104.9	105.8	105.4	108.5	104.9	106.0
	Transportation	103.3	107.8	106.2	105.1	107.7	111.5
	Construction	106.1	112.2	103.8	96.4	94.9	88.6
	Services	107.4	106.8	102.5	93.8	95.5	94.6
	Trade	102.7	105.3	107.2	108.7	108.9	111.7
	All Industries	103.2	107.3	108.8	109.3	113.8	114.5
<u>British Columbia</u>	- Manufacturing	104.6	116.8	121.5	121.8	130.3	126.3
	Lumber Products	104.6	113.0	114.2	114.3	118.4	111.1
	Iron and Steel	106.5	124.2	133.8	140.9	166.0	179.2
	Logging	95.3	80.1	86.2	101.6	104.6	96.9
	Mining	102.6	98.9	100.8	102.5	111.1	110.0
	Communications	102.5	109.4	110.2	115.6	113.8	112.4
	Transportation	104.6	115.4	115.8	109.3	109.0	111.9
	Construction	112.9	122.0	119.4	118.9	114.0	103.7
	Services	102.7	108.2	113.3	106.0	104.0	103.2
	Trade	103.6	104.0	106.4	109.5	113.5	112.7
	All Industries	104.0	110.3	113.6	114.7	119.5	116.1

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - (Concluded)

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceeding.

Part 2.- Index Numbers of Employment.

Area and Industries		July 1 1941	Aug. 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Oct. 1 1941	Nov. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1941
Maritimes	- Manufacturing	101.5	102.3	106.4	107.5	107.8	108.7
	Pulp and Paper	100.9	100.5	104.2	101.5	104.3	100.2
	Iron and Steel	103.5	105.2	113.3	119.0	122.6	127.4
	Logging	119.9	68.1	52.5	87.6	116.7	154.5
	Mining	97.1	96.1	96.6	94.8	97.4	98.6
	Communications	103.5	105.9	107.1	104.9	103.2	107.5
	Transportation	103.1	107.0	103.1	108.0	107.5	141.0
	Construction	120.5	130.9	129.7	153.6	154.5	151.5
	Service	114.2	123.0	118.4	103.1	101.4	100.6
	Trade	100.8	100.7	99.1	99.6	105.7	114.3
	All Industries	107.5	107.7	107.7	115.1	117.8	123.4
Quebec	- Manufacturing	103.6	107.4	109.3	111.1	112.6	113.5
	Textiles	100.1	100.7	102.7	104.9	105.0	103.6
	Iron and Steel	106.2	113.4	116.9	121.4	126.4	133.5
	Logging	90.2	85.6	95.9	119.8	168.2	186.2
	Mining	101.7	103.4	104.9	107.3	108.9	108.3
	Communications	102.1	104.7	104.5	105.4	104.4	105.4
	Transportation	109.9	108.0	112.4	108.3	106.9	104.6
	Construction	100.5	116.3	110.7	112.8	104.2	108.5
	Services	103.7	105.1	106.5	108.1	107.2	102.7
	Trade	100.6	99.4	98.8	102.7	103.0	105.9
	All Industries	102.9	106.5	108.0	110.6	112.6	114.3
Ontario	- Manufacturing	102.0	102.7	105.6	108.2	109.5	110.7
	Textiles	99.7	99.9	102.1	102.6	103.6	104.2
	Iron and Steel	101.1	102.0	103.7	105.0	111.3	114.5
	Logging	99.4	88.7	92.8	118.4	135.7	156.7
	Mining	97.1	98.9	98.6	97.9	98.1	94.5
	Communications	101.6	102.9	102.2	102.0	101.1	101.2
	Transportation	103.9	105.8	106.7	106.4	105.1	103.5
	Construction	104.7	108.5	104.1	101.4	92.7	87.5
	Services	103.6	105.4	106.1	104.9	103.9	102.9
	Trade	100.7	98.1	98.1	99.9	102.3	103.9
	All Industries	102.1	102.7	104.4	106.4	106.9	107.5
Prairies	- Manufacturing	101.6	106.5	109.1	111.7	116.2	116.8
	Animal Products Edible	97.6	98.9	96.6	97.9	108.9	113.4
	Iron and Steel	102.3	103.6	105.8	107.4	111.6	115.6
	Logging	81.7	85.3	77.8	73.4	101.4	171.5
	Mining	101.7	105.8	118.2	122.4	126.3	128.6
	Communications	104.9	106.8	108.4	107.1	104.4	104.8
	Transportation	103.5	104.9	105.4	103.4	102.2	100.5
	Construction	106.3	106.7	98.9	89.7	89.4	82.0
	Services	110.2	112.0	108.3	91.0	89.7	88.8
	Trade	102.6	103.6	105.5	107.2	106.8	108.8
	All Industries	103.3	105.7	106.1	104.7	106.1	105.6
British Columbia	- Manufacturing	104.3	115.2	120.0	120.0	121.5	115.6
	Lumber Products	103.4	109.0	109.8	108.4	106.1	102.5
	Iron and Steel	107.1	119.4	125.4	133.3	147.8	157.9
	Logging	93.7	85.2	91.4	98.6	96.2	94.2
	Mining	100.7	96.2	96.6	97.4	99.0	99.1
	Communications	103.1	105.2	108.0	105.9	102.9	102.1
	Transportation	102.2	107.4	103.6	100.3	98.1	99.8
	Construction	110.9	118.0	114.5	110.0	104.5	93.5
	Services	103.1	107.9	109.2	100.0	97.9	96.7
	Trade	101.0	101.3	104.2	106.4	108.9	109.7
	All Industries	103.2	108.7	111.0	110.7	110.7	107.1

TABLE 10.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1.- Index Numbers of Payrolls.

City and Industry	July 1 1941	Aug. 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Oct. 1 1941	Nov. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1941
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	103.4	108.7	113.9	119.1	124.5	127.1
Textiles	95.3	96.2	106.1	106.6	111.5	108.8
Iron and Steel	106.8	119.0	122.1	131.4	141.4	146.0
Communications	99.6	99.0	100.6	99.0	103.1	103.3
Transportation	121.7	110.2	124.0	121.9	118.4	121.1
Construction	103.8	99.1	91.1	94.5	115.8	130.4
Service	101.7	99.0	101.6	105.3	106.9	104.5
Trade	100.0	97.4	98.7	99.8	101.1	103.3
All Industries	104.0	107.1	110.9	115.3	119.9	123.0
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	103.7	109.8	119.6	124.5	132.2	136.4
Chemicals and allied products	113.0	127.0	142.3	154.2	181.3	205.7
Transportation	101.3	103.2	108.2	101.5	110.3	106.6
Construction	106.5	127.9	142.6	117.9	108.7	117.3
Service	107.6	110.0	119.9	109.6	111.0	106.8
Trade	98.0	96.6	95.8	97.2	101.4	103.2
All Industries	103.1	109.2	117.7	118.4	124.0	128.3
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	102.1	104.3	107.0	116.2	122.4	128.2
Textiles	98.7	99.2	106.9	113.2	116.8	119.2
Iron and Steel	102.4	104.6	108.7	125.9	135.4	147.1
Communications	100.3	100.5	99.1	100.9	101.1	104.4
Transportation	102.6	104.0	107.1	105.7	108.7	101.5
Construction	100.3	95.8	87.2	83.4	71.7	73.7
Service	102.5	100.8	102.3	104.4	108.6	106.4
Trade	106.8	101.2	105.0	105.0	107.2	112.0
All Industries	102.8	103.1	105.4	111.7	116.0	120.7
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	109.3	114.0	109.7	118.2	115.9	117.2
Pulp and Paper	106.0	105.7	101.5	105.7	107.2	111.2
Iron and Steel	102.1	110.5	114.7	132.7	131.9	129.8
Construction	105.6	106.9	99.3	129.4	193.7	193.7
Service	99.1	99.9	114.6	115.4	115.3	117.8
Trade	100.0	95.8	97.7	100.8	101.3	101.3
All Industries	104.4	106.4	105.6	115.1	121.8	122.7
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	104.0	106.1	111.8	118.1	119.0	125.8
Iron and Steel	105.1	109.1	111.7	119.9	121.9	130.8
Construction	75.6	71.1	73.9	80.0	85.0	87.7
Trade	101.8	98.4	98.1	101.2	103.7	107.7
All Industries	102.6	104.1	109.0	114.4	116.2	122.1
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	104.0	99.5	98.1	95.7	99.2	105.4
Iron and Steel	104.1	99.7	97.3	93.5	97.7	104.5
Construction	126.3	143.4	212.8	194.4	171.4	157.8
Trade	102.5	98.2	93.0	94.3	91.5	93.9
All Industries	104.2	100.4	100.2	97.5	100.4	106.1
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	101.8	110.2	112.2	117.6	129.2	128.5
Iron and Steel	106.4	113.1	107.2	110.3	117.7	119.7
Communications	104.4	101.1	93.5	94.7	95.7	96.0
Transportation	104.6	102.4	105.6	109.0	113.1	107.7
Construction	93.8	99.4	65.2	39.6	44.2	34.3
Service	98.7	96.7	99.3	103.0	106.4	105.1
Trade	102.8	106.0	109.1	111.4	111.8	116.6
All Industries	101.4	106.6	105.3	106.3	113.3	112.6
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	104.6	116.9	121.1	124.2	135.7	140.9
Iron and Steel	105.4	127.0	139.3	145.3	171.9	183.3
Communications	101.2	110.1	110.0	114.0	113.1	111.7
Transportation	93.8	108.5	114.5	103.5	106.7	110.6
Construction	126.6	141.2	144.6	146.6	137.8	124.0
Service	101.5	107.0	111.2	105.3	103.9	104.4
Trade	103.3	103.2	105.5	106.8	112.4	112.8
All Industries	103.7	113.3	117.7	118.6	125.1	127.1

TABLE 10.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES. (Concluded)

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2.- Index Numbers of Employment.

City and Industry		July 1 1941	Aug. 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Oct. 1 1941	Nov. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1941
<u>Montreal</u>	- Manufacturing	103.4	107.0	109.7	112.7	114.9	115.2
	Textiles	99.1	98.9	103.5	107.0	106.9	104.3
	Iron and Steel	105.8	114.3	116.7	121.3	126.4	128.8
	Communications	100.3	102.8	102.0	102.0	102.9	104.9
	Transportation	115.8	113.1	118.3	113.3	107.2	107.6
	Construction	104.8	96.7	92.0	100.0	113.5	122.3
	Service	100.2	99.2	100.8	103.7	103.0	101.7
	Trade	100.3	97.9	98.5	102.8	102.9	106.0
	All Industries	103.6	105.2	107.4	110.3	112.1	113.3
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	105.1	110.3	115.3	117.1	123.9	125.6
	Chemicals and allied products	110.5	124.0	134.4	138.5	150.9	169.4
	Transportation	102.8	105.4	109.3	103.0	101.4	103.6
	Construction	107.7	118.8	135.1	107.3	102.3	108.0
	Service	113.8	120.1	120.5	110.2	106.6	104.8
	Trade	96.3	96.5	91.7	94.3	95.5	102.6
	All Industries	104.4	109.3	113.6	112.1	116.4	119.7
<u>Toronto</u>	- Manufacturing	101.2	103.0	105.6	109.6	113.6	116.7
	Textiles	99.6	99.4	105.5	107.0	108.2	108.8
	Iron and Steel	99.6	102.9	106.0	113.4	120.9	127.5
	Communications	99.9	101.4	100.4	100.6	100.3	101.8
	Transportation	103.7	105.5	105.4	103.4	104.1	101.3
	Construction	97.4	91.4	87.4	78.4	71.0	72.3
	Service	101.7	100.6	100.2	101.2	101.6	101.7
	Trade	101.8	101.8	102.9	103.1	105.6	108.2
	All Industries	101.2	102.2	104.0	106.6	109.3	111.9
<u>Ottawa</u>	- Manufacturing	104.3	105.9	106.2	107.7	105.6	105.1
	Pulp and Paper	106.9	105.7	101.3	104.0	107.4	105.8
	Iron and Steel	98.8	101.9	104.0	102.5	101.7	100.6
	Construction	98.5	109.2	100.4	113.8	138.0	137.6
	Service	100.9	104.7	110.4	109.4	109.1	106.9
	Trade	99.3	96.6	99.0	101.0	101.6	104.2
	All Industries	102.1	104.2	104.1	107.0	109.2	109.2
<u>Hamilton</u>	- Manufacturing	102.6	104.2	106.6	108.2	110.6	113.1
	Iron and Steel	103.9	106.8	110.4	112.4	116.3	119.4
	Construction	75.8	76.6	74.1	73.3	78.1	74.1
	Trade	102.8	98.9	96.4	98.0	102.2	104.5
	All Industries	101.3	102.4	104.0	105.7	108.3	110.3
<u>Windsor</u>	- Manufacturing	103.2	99.0	104.9	104.8	106.1	106.1
	Iron and Steel	101.4	98.9	103.6	102.8	106.2	106.5
	Construction	125.2	164.6	210.1	192.5	166.3	153.4
	Trade	98.4	94.6	99.8	103.2	99.3	98.4
	All Industries	102.5	99.7	106.3	105.7	106.4	106.2
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- Manufacturing	101.5	108.7	113.4	115.6	119.6	119.3
	Iron and Steel	102.8	103.7	103.3	102.4	104.9	106.0
	Communications	104.6	104.4	104.3	102.0	102.7	106.2
	Transportation	104.0	103.7	105.4	106.4	107.2	103.9
	Construction	99.7	95.1	65.6	49.1	52.9	41.9
	Service	100.5	100.5	102.0	105.8	103.2	102.4
	Trade	103.9	102.7	105.5	108.3	108.2	112.2
	All Industries	102.2	105.2	106.1	106.8	109.0	108.8
<u>Vancouver</u>	- Manufacturing	104.1	112.8	116.1	118.8	124.0	126.8
	Iron and Steel	105.8	123.1	131.3	139.5	155.4	167.8
	Communications	102.7	105.3	106.6	106.7	104.6	102.3
	Transportation	100.8	103.2	102.3	100.6	99.5	109.9
	Construction	124.1	141.8	148.7	139.9	126.0	112.2
	Service	101.5	106.0	107.4	99.1	97.8	97.2
	Trade	100.8	100.6	103.1	104.5	107.5	109.4
	All Industries	103.9	109.7	112.3	112.8	114.9	116.8

Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

BAROMETRICS FILE "E"
~~BAROMETRICS FILE~~

72-201

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ANNUAL REVIEW
OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
IN
CANADA
1942



OTTAWA
July 5, 1943

Price \$1 a year

CONTENTS

PART 1.

General Summary of the Situation in the Dominion during 1942.....	Page	1
Employment and Payrolls by Industries.....	5	5
1. Manufacturing.....	5	5
2. Logging.....	17	17
3. Mining.....	19	19
4. Transportation.....	21	21
5. Communications.....	21	21
6. Construction and Maintenance.....	21	21
7. Services.....	23	23
8. Trade.....	23	23
9. Finance.....	23	23
Employment and Payrolls by Economic Areas.....	25	25
Employment and Payrolls in the Eight Leading Cities.....	29	29
Comparison of the Course of Employment in Various Industries and Areas.....	35	35
The Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1942.....	37	37
The Trends of Recorded Employment in Comparison with the Trends of Population.....	39	39
Recent Trends of Employment in Manufacturing in Canada and the United States.....	41	41

PART 2.

General Summary of the Current Statistics of Payrolls.....	43
The Trends of Employment and Payrolls in the period, June 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1942.....	45
Distribution of Average Weekly Payrolls and of Persons in Recorded Employment in 1942.....	47
Employment and Payrolls in Economic Areas, Cities and Industries, Quarterly, Sept. 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1942.....	47
Employment and Payrolls in Economic Areas, Cities and Industries, Quarterly, Sept. 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1942.....	48
Per Capita Weekly Average Earnings, Quarterly, Sept. 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1942.....	48
Changes in Average Earnings and in the Cost of Living, June 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1942.....	49
Comparison of the Current Statistics of Earnings with the Data of the Annual Census of Manufacturing.....	51
Changes in Earnings During the Period of the War, in Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States.....	53

CHARTS.

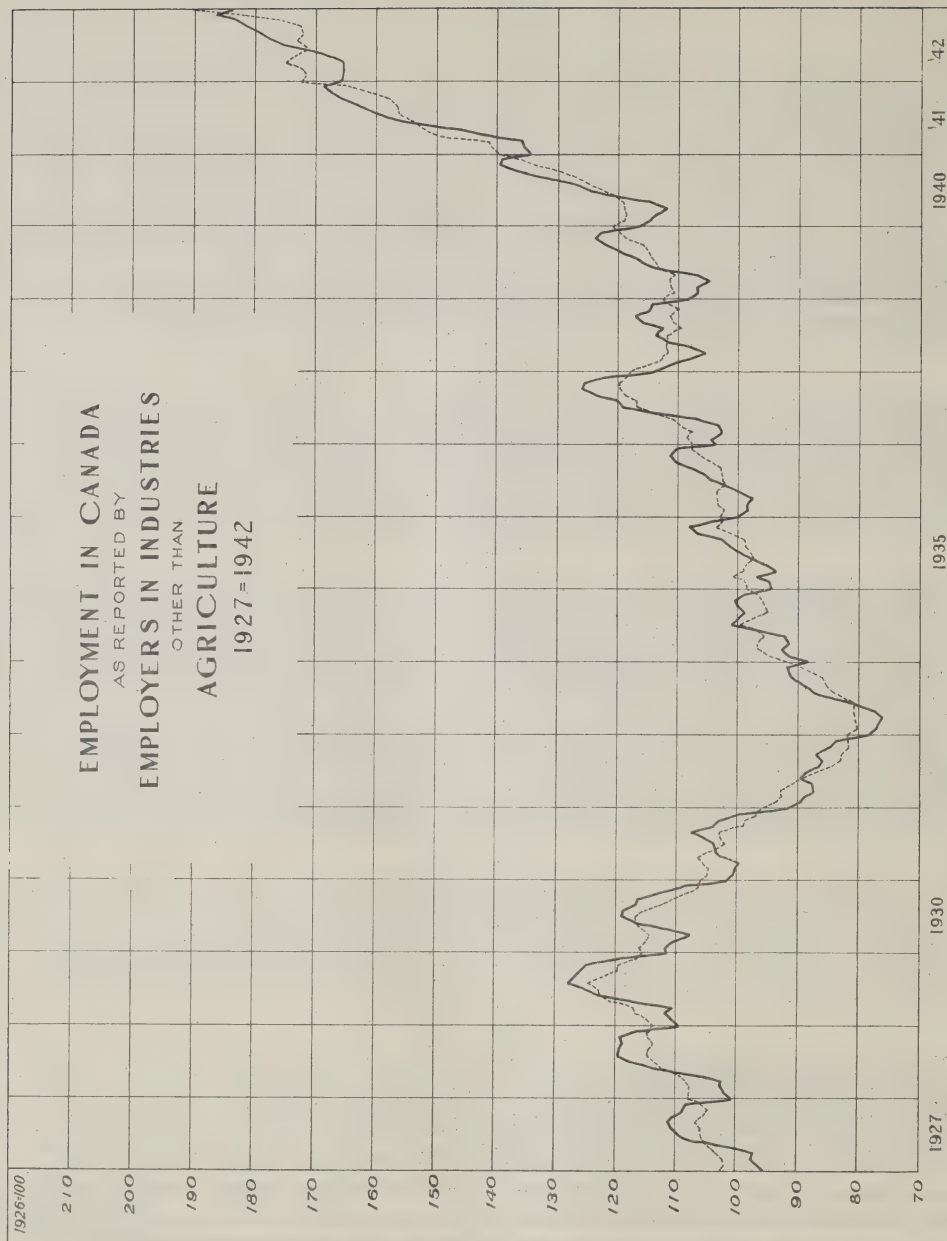
Employment in Canada in Industries other than Agriculture, 1927 - 42.....	Facing page	1
Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers, 1929 and 1933, and 1935 - 42.....	6	6
Employment as Reported by Manufacturers, 1927 - 42.....	8	8
Employment as Reported Monthly in Manufacturing, Mining, Transportation and Trade, 1938 - 42.....	12	12
Employment as Reported Monthly in Logging, Construction and Services, 1938 - 42.....	14	14
Employment as Reported by Employers in the Mining Industries, 1925 - 42.....	16	16
Employment as Reported by Employers in the Transportation Industries, 1925 - 42.....	18	18
Employment as Reported by Employers in the Construction Industries, 1925 - 42.....	20	20
Employment as Reported by Employers in Trading Establishments, 1925 - 42.....	22	22
Employment by Economic Areas, 1937 - 42.....	24	24
Employment by Leading Cities, 1938 - 42.....	28	28
The Course of Employment in Manufacturing, Transportation and Trade, in the Economic Areas and in Canada, 1926 - 42.....	34	34
Course of Employment in the Economic Areas and in Canada as a Whole, 1926 - 42.....	36	36
Trends of Employment and Population in Canada, 1921 - 42.....	38	38
Trends of Employment in Manufacturing in Canada and the United States, 1939 - 42.....	40	40
Trends of Employment in Durable and Non-Durable Manufactured Goods in Canada and the United States, 1939 - 42.....	42	42
The Trends of Employment and Payrolls in Canada and the United States, May, 1941, to December, 1942.....	44	44
The Trends of the Cost-of-Living and of Average Earnings, June 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1942.....	50	50

TABLES I - VII.

Summary Statistics of Employment and Payrolls Reported by the Co-operating Establishments in 1942.....	2
Comparison of Employment as Reported by the Co-operating Establishments in 1941 and 1942.....	4
Annual Indexes of Employment in the Dominion as a Whole, in the Eight Leading Cities, and Elsewhere in the Dominion, 1929 - 42.....	30
Average Indexes of Employment in Certain Industrial Groups in Canada and in the Leading Cities as a Unit, 1941 - 42.....	30
Monthly Indexes of Employment and Payrolls in the Leading Industrial Groups and in Manufacturing, June 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1942.....	46
Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing as Currently Reported in 1941 and 1942, with Comparative Data from the Annual Census of Industry, 1939, 1940 and 1941.....	51
Employment in Manufacturing According to the Census of Industry, and the Monthly Surveys.....	52

TABLES I - II.

Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas, (1926=100).....	55
Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities, (1926=100).....	56
Index Numbers of Employment by Industries, (1926=100).....	57
Indexes of Employment by Industries, 1941 - 1942 (1926=100).....	58
Index of Employment and Payrolls by Industries in Canada, Quarterly, June 1, 1941 to Dec. 1, 1942 (2 parts).....	62
Indexes of Employment and Payrolls by Economic Areas and Principal Industries, Quarterly, June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1942, (2 parts).....	64
Indexes of Employment and Payrolls by Cities and Principal Industries, (2 parts).....	66
Summary Statistics of Employment and Payrolls as Reported by Establishments in the Five Economic Areas, Quarterly, From Sept. 1, 1941 to Dec. 1, 1942.....	68
Summary Statistics of Employment and Payrolls as Reported by Establishments in the Eight Leading Cities, Quarterly, from Sept. 1, 1941 to Dec. 1, 1942.....	69
Summary Statistics of Employment and Payrolls as Reported by Establishments in the Leading Industrial Groups, Quarterly, From Sept. 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1942.....	70
Per Capita Weekly Average Earnings of Persons in Recorded Employment in Various Industries at Specified Dates in 1941 and 1942.....	71



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
OTTAWA - CANADA

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT AND
PAYROLLS IN CANADA, 1942.

Dominion Statistician: S.A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
In Charge Employment and Payroll Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

PART I

GENERAL SUMMARY.

In continuing response to the stimulus provided by the industrial war effort, employment reached unprecedentedly high levels in Canada during 1942. The trend was generally favourable during nine of the twelve months, curtailment having been indicated only during the first quarter of the year; the contractions then were moderate. The extent of the general upswing, however, was not equal to that reported in the earlier phases of the expansive movement, which, dating from the outbreak of hostilities, had received great impetus from the events of the spring and early summer of 1940, climaxed by the collapse of France. This slowing down in the rate of acceleration during 1942 was an obvious development in view of the magnitude of the expansion since the beginning of the war, with its consequent depletion of the labour market, seriously affected also by the recruitment of some 600,000 persons by the armed forces. In the 1942 stage of the war, the distribution of the workers taken on differed from that indicated in preceding phases. As shortages of labour and materials became increasingly a problem in industrial organization, the shift of workers from the less-essential to the more-essential production and services assumed an ever-growing importance in the industrial pattern - a transfer which in general was facilitated by relatively high earnings in war plants and other essential industries.

The employers whose returns were included in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' current surveys of employment and payrolls in 1942 numbered 13,081^{1/2}, and their staffs averaged 1,738,848 per month. In the preceding year, statistics had been received from some 12,588 firms, with an average of 1,514,953 employees. At the 1942 peak at Dec. 1, the number in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups was 1,867,597, while the low figure was that of 1,651,757, reported at the first of March. From the minimum to the maximum of employment, there was an increase of 21.4 points, or practically 13 p.c., in the index; in 1941, the gain from the low at Jan. 1 to the high at Dec. 1 had amounted to 34.6 points, or almost 26 p.c. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the annual index of employment in 1942 was 173.7, or 14.1 p.c. higher than the 1941 average of 152.3, and 57.2 p.c. higher than in 1939, which for practical purposes, may be regarded as the last year on a peace-time economy.

1/ In addition, information was furnished by financial institutions, for which the general record commenced in 1940; including the data for such organisations, the reports tabulated monthly in 1942 aggregated 166,071, a monthly average of 13,839; their employees averaged 1,802,320. The weekly payrolls of these persons averaged \$51,634,695, a per capita figure of \$28.65. In 1941, the reporting firms in the nine leading industries - manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and services, trade and finance, had numbered 13,440, whose staffs had averaged 1,575,972.

TABLE I. - Summary of the Statistics of Employment and Payrolls Reported Monthly by the Co-operating Establishments During 1942.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Annual Averages of		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings	Annual Average Index Numbers		
	Employees	Weekly Payrolls		Of Employment		Of Payrolls
				1926=100	June 1, 1941=100	June 1, 1941=100
(a) <u>Provinces</u>	No.	\$	\$			
Maritime Provinces	130,386	3,299,323	25.34	174.1	114.2	136.0
Prince Edward Island	2,111	46,180	21.91	108.7	101.5	104.5
Nova Scotia	79,179	2,063,879	26.11	196.1	116.8	139.1
New Brunswick	49,096	1,189,264	24.25	150.8	111.8	132.4
Quebec	543,982	14,551,017	26.70	186.2	118.4	134.9
Ontario	728,479	21,786,521	29.88	179.4	110.8	123.6
Prairie Provinces	183,415	5,284,620	28.80	135.6	105.7	117.1
Manitoba	86,689	2,490,006	28.71	132.2	106.0	115.6
Saskatchewan	34,960	964,713	27.58	126.3	99.1	110.1
Alberta	61,766	1,829,902	29.62	146.9	109.2	123.6
British Columbia	152,586	4,796,131	31.28	164.8	122.2	140.8
CANADA	1,738,848	49,717,612	28.56	173.7	113.6	128.3
(b) <u>Cities</u>						
Montreal	254,135	7,123,995	27.97	167.4	118.6	134.6
Quebec City	31,601	743,944	23.41	223.2	136.2	156.2
Toronto	231,629	6,851,003	29.54	180.2	117.5	131.4
Ottawa	21,348	539,854	25.29	161.9	107.5	119.2
Hamilton	60,922	1,909,242	31.32	186.6	115.3	131.7
Windsor	38,388	1,508,325	39.22	282.5	132.9	127.4
Winnipeg	55,212	1,494,916	27.06	132.4	108.3	116.5
Vancouver	72,520	2,220,112	30.39	205.0	144.5	172.5
Total - EIGHT LEADING CITIES	765,755	22,391,391	29.27	177.7	119.7	134.6
(c) <u>Industries</u>						
Manufacturing	1,075,471	31,435,351	29.17	206.5	122.9	140.0
Durable Goods 1/	556,100	18,005,823	32.38	239.1	131.4	153.8
Non-Durable Goods	501,022	12,798,916	25.65	181.8	116.4	126.8
Electric Light and Power	18,349	630,612	34.37	144.1	96.1	102.7
Logging	58,296	1,185,961	20.70	196.4	124.1	135.1
Mining	80,056	2,785,432	34.81	171.5	96.7	108.1
Communications	27,705	779,431	28.13	103.7	106.7	110.8
Transportation	132,994	4,614,105	34.70	105.5	106.4	116.6
Construction and Maintenance	164,189	4,367,699	26.45	130.3	93.4	111.2
Services	39,841	692,525	17.37	178.8	104.6	113.8
Trade	160,296	3,857,108	24.07	156.1	99.6	105.7
Total - EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,738,848	49,717,612	28.56	173.7	113.6	128.3
Finance	63,472	1,916,983	30.20	122.9	105.9	111.0
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,802,320	51,634,595	28.61	171.2	113.2	127.5

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.

1/ Average of the current weekly averages.

The important increases in the numbers at work in 1942 were accompanied by relatively greater gains in the weekly payrolls disbursed. These averaged \$49,717,612, representing an earned income of \$28.561/ per week for the typical individual in recorded employment in the eight leading industries. The statistics of payrolls are available only from June 1, 1941. On the average, there was an increase of 10.7 p.c. in employment and of 23.2 p.c. in the reported payrolls in the period June 1 - Dec. 1, 1942, as compared with the same period in 1941. The per capita weekly average in the last seven months of 1942 was 11.3 p.c. higher than in the period June 1 - Dec. 1, 1941.

Geographically, the expansion in industrial activity in the year under review was widely distributed. Except Prince Edward Island, all provinces reported considerable gains, while employment in the eight leading cities for which data are segregated generally increased in greater-than-average proportion. Industrially, the advance was, in general, confined to a relatively smaller number of groups than in recently-preceding years. Employment in the manufacture of durable goods rose by 32.6 p.c. in 1942, whereas that in the production of non-durable goods increased by only 14.1 p.c. Within the latter, the gain took place to an important extent in chemical works and in plants turning out miscellaneous products, largely manufactured for the war. The relatively small advances which were indicated in the other "light" manufacturing industries in the year under review as compared with 1941, took place mainly in the earlier months; as the year progressed, activity in many instances was at a lower level than in the latter months of 1941. This situation resulted in some instances from curtailment of employment, and in others, from inability to increase staffs in accordance with the usual movements indicated in recent years. Employment in trade generally showed curtailment from 1941, the declines developing as the year advanced. In transportation, communications, construction and maintenance and services, the volume of employment was greater in 1942 than in 1941; in the last-named, the latest annual index was the highest in the record. In construction and communications, the favourable comparison goes back to 1931, while recorded employment in transportation was more active than in any other year since 1929.

Table I on page 2 summarizes the statistics of employment and payrolls in 1942, while Table II on page 4 presents a comparison of the employment data for 1941 and 1942, giving the changes in the number of returns tabulated, in the averages of employees reported, and in the indexes.

The returns currently tabulated^{2/} in 1942, aggregated 156,972, a monthly average of 15,081^{3/}, which exceeded that in 1941 by 492, or 3.9 p.c. The number employed by the co-operating establishments rose by some 223,700, or 14.8 p.c., while the index gained by 14.1 p.c. Of the last two comparisons, that between the index numbers should be used as a guide to the changes in employment, since these indexes are adjusted for the inclusion of firms newly added to the mailing list, as well as for declines in employment resulting from the closing of businesses or branches.

In considering the comparisons in the industrial part of Table II, and these in Table 4, it should again be noted that in many cases, adjustment

1/ Average of the currently-calculated averages.

2/ A continued growth is to be noted in the number of establishments included in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly surveys of employment. The gain is due (1) to the establishment of new industries and to other accessions to the mailing list, (2) to increasingly regular co-operation from employers in general and (3) to the fact that a steadily increasing number of firms furnish statistics in detail for locality and industry. The different branches of a business appear in the tabulations as separate firms in the centres and in the industries for which separate reports are furnished. The "number of firms", as used here, might more precisely be termed "the number of reports tabulated", but the former expression is in accordance with the usage in other series and other countries.

3/ See footnote on page 1.

TABLE II - Average Number of Reporting Firms, and of their Employees and the Average Indexes, for the Twelve Months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1942, together with the changes shown in these figures as compared with those for 1941.

Geographical or Industrial Unit	1 9 4 1			1 9 4 2			Change from 1941 in the			
	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index (1926=100)	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index (1926=100)	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index Points	P.C.
(a) Provinces										
Maritime Provinces.....	896	115,948	155.0	938	130,366	174.2	42	14,438	19.2	12.4
Prince Edward Island.....	54	2,289	117.4	54	2,111	108.7	-	- 178	- 8.7	- 7.4
Nova Scotia.....	453	68,636	170.9	465	79,179	196.1	26	10,543	25.2	14.7
New Brunswick.....	403	48,023	137.7	419	49,096	150.8	16	4,073	13.1	9.5
Quebec.....	3,148	547,780	157.8	3,305	543,982	186.2	157	86,202	28.4	18.0
Ontario.....	5,441	647,053	160.0	5,643	728,479	179.4	202	81,426	19.4	12.1
Prairie Provinces.....	1,785	170,135	128.6	1,815	183,415	135.6	30	13,280	9.0	7.1
Manitoba.....	754	79,415	122.2	764	86,689	132.2	10	7,274	10.0	8.2
Saskatchewan.....	398	34,026	123.4	410	34,960	126.3	12	954	2.9	2.4
Alberta.....	633	56,694	135.6	641	61,766	146.9	8	5,072	11.3	8.3
British Columbia.....	1,319	124,037	135.6	1,380	152,586	164.8	61	28,549	29.2	21.5
CANADA.....	12,589	1,514,953	152.3	13,081	1,738,848	173.7	492	223,895	21.4	14.1
(b) Cities										
Montreal.....	1,826	216,989	142.7	1,916	254,135	167.4	90	37,146	24.7	17.3
Quebec City.....	218	23,256	167.8	227	31,601	223.2	9	8,345	55.4	33.0
Toronto.....	1,878	196,760	162.9	1,967	231,629	180.2	89	34,899	27.3	17.9
Ottawa.....	241	19,816	149.2	249	21,348	161.9	8	1,532	12.7	8.5
Hamilton.....	338	62,021	159.4	348	60,922	166.6	10	8,901	27.2	17.1
Windsor.....	198	31,117	227.3	204	38,388	252.5	6	7,271	55.2	24.3
Winnipeg.....	553	51,805	122.8	560	55,212	132.4	7	3,407	9.6	7.8
Vancouver.....	582	51,184	146.8	603	72,620	206.0	21	21,356	58.2	39.6
TOTAL - 8 LEADING CITIES.....	5,834	642,948	149.0	6,074	765,755	177.7	240	122,807	28.7	19.3
(c) Industries										
MANUFACTURING.....	6,921	873,430	168.4	7,279	1,075,471	206.5	358	202,041	36.1	22.6
Durable Goods.....	2,645	417,144	180.3	2,831	556,100	239.1	186	138,956	38.8	32.6
Non-durable Goods.....	4,174	437,566	159.3	4,346	501,022	181.8	172	63,458	22.5	14.1
Electric Light and Power.....	102	18,720	147.1	102	18,349	144.1	-	- 371	- 3.0	- 2.0
Animal Products - edible.....	35	33,925	172.0	360	34,302	173.5	15	377	1.5	.9
Fur and its products.....	82	2,927	121.2	84	2,926	121.2	2	- 1	-	-
Leather and its products.....	344	27,731	135.2	350	28,717	139.5	6	986	4.3	3.2
Lumber and its products.....	992	60,238	112.1	1,028	62,495	116.4	37	2,257	4.2	3.8
Musical Instruments.....	35	320 1/2	38.0 1/2	35	970	40.7	-	50	2.7	7.1
Plant products - edible.....	567	46,545	145.2	573	48,409	150.9	6	1,864	4.7	3.2
Pulp and paper products.....	171	79,503	127.6	173	82,568	132.3	5	3,065	4.7	3.7
Rubber products.....	54	17,106	133.6	58	16,591	128.8	4	- 515	- 4.8	- 3.6
Textile products.....	1,286	138,767	158.9	1,357	145,436	166.6	71	6,689	7.7	4.8
Beverages.....	182	11,640	210.9	150	13,049	236.4	- 2	1,409	25.5	12.1
Tobacco.....	46	10,407	126.1	46	12,348	149.6	-	1,941	23.5	18.6
Chemical and allied products.....	356	46,600 1/2	378.0 1/2	356	87,685	700.4	30	41,076	22.4	85.3
Clay, glass and stone products.....	223	14,263	126.4	223	14,907	132.1	-	644	5.7	4.5
Electrical apparatus.....	140	30,267 1/2	212.6 1/2	151	36,579	254.5	11	6,092	41.9	19.7
Iron and steel products.....	1,046	270,715 1/2	201.1 1/2	1,167	368,596	286.2	121	117,891	85.1	42.3
Land vehicles.....	181	112,203	179.5	193	151,145	239.3	12	38,942	59.8	33.3
Non-ferrous metal products.....	209	40,721	272.7	227	52,758	349.4	18	12,032	76.7	28.1
Non-metallic mineral products.....	98	13,915	180.4	102	14,912	195.6	4	997	15.2	8.4
Miscellaneous.....	128	8,491	211.0	157	14,079	331.2	31	5,588	120.2	57.0
LOGGING.....	445	55,697	187.8	455	58,296	195.5	10	2,599	8.7	4.8
MINING.....	415	82,976	176.6	428	80,056	171.3	13	- 2,920	- 5.3	- 3.0
Coal.....	105	26,056	94.8	105	25,020	94.7	-	- 38	-	- 0.1
Metallic ores.....	200	46,801	366.2	207	43,215	346.1	7	- 3,586	20.1	- 5.5
Non-metallic minerals.....	110	10,119	150.5	116	10,821	159.4	6	702	8.9	5.9
COMMUNICATIONS.....	68	25,829	96.7	61	27,705	103.7	- 7	1,876	7.0	7.2
TRANSPORTATION.....	545	123,195	98.9	560	132,994	105.5	15	9,799	8.6	6.7
Street railways, carage and storage.....	310	34,762	145.3	316	36,846	153.3	6	2,084	8.0	5.5
Steam railway operation.....	100	69,015	86.6	101	75,290	94.4	1	6,275	7.8	9.0
Shipping and stevedoring.....	135	19,418	92.1	143	20,858	93.9	8	1,440	1.8	2.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.....	1,408	158,281	126.6	1,482	164,189	130.3	76	5,908	3.7	2.9
Building.....	964	80,531	139.5	1,027	85,675	157.9	63	8,144	18.4	13.2
Highway.....	412	61,954	158.2	426	67,280	145.0	14	- 4,674	- 13.2	- 8.3
Railway.....	30	35,796	84.3	29	35,234	89.0	- 1	2,438	4.7	5.6
SERVICES.....	612	37,279	167.5	615	39,841	178.8	3	2,562	11.3	6.7
Hotels and restaurants.....	365	22,813	161.5	368	24,394	172.5	3	1,581	11.0	6.8
Laundering and dry cleaning.....	247	14,466	178.1	247	15,447	189.8	-	981	11.7	6.6
TRADE.....	2,177	158,266	156.5	2,201	180,296	156.1	24	2,030	- 4.4	- 0.3
Retail.....	1,465	120,405	164.2	1,474	122,675	164.3	9	2,270	.1	0.1
Wholesale.....	712	37,861	136.2	727	37,621	134.3	15	- 240	- 1.9	- 1.4
ALL INDUSTRIES.....	12,589	1,514,953	152.3	13,081	1,738,848	173.7	492	223,895	21.4	14.1

cannot immediately be made for the changes in the commodities produced in individual establishments due to wartime demands on industry, although much has been done in this direction. Many manufacturing plants are now producing parts and commodities which are entirely different from their peace-time lines, but it frequently happens that such changes are not reported to the Bureau. There are also changes in the industrial distribution of workers as between the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing classes, for which adjustment likewise cannot immediately be made in these statistics.

THE 1942 ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT.

The 1942 Annual has been somewhat abbreviated as compared with former years, in order to conserve labour and supplies. Part 1 deals mainly with employment, containing a fairly detailed review of the situation in the various industries and areas, together with related statistics of payrolls. In succeeding pages are notes briefly discussing (1) the recent movements of employment in the various industries and areas, (2) the sex distribution of the persons in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1942, (3) the movements of the curves of employment and population and (4) the course of employment in the United States and Canada.

Part 2 of the Annual deals particularly with the payroll data in their more general aspects. There are also brief discussions regarding (1) the changes in average earnings during the period of the war, based upon available information in Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States (2) the course of earnings and the cost-of-living in Canada during 1942, and (3) the current statistics of earnings in comparison with the latest available data of the annual Census of Industry.

TABLES.

Annual average index numbers of employment for the various areas, the eight leading industrial cities and the eight leading industries from 1927 to 1942, together with monthly figures since 1939, appear in Tables 1, 2 and 3 at the end of this report, while Table 4 gives, for a considerable number of industries, monthly index numbers for the Dominion in the last two years. These indexes are calculated on the 1926 average as 100.

In Tables 5 - 11 appear statistics of employment and payrolls for the economic areas, the leading cities and industries; in these tables, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941. Summary tables (notably Tables I and II) appear throughout the text. Numerous charts are given throughout the Annual, depicting the course of employment in various areas and industries.

1.- EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

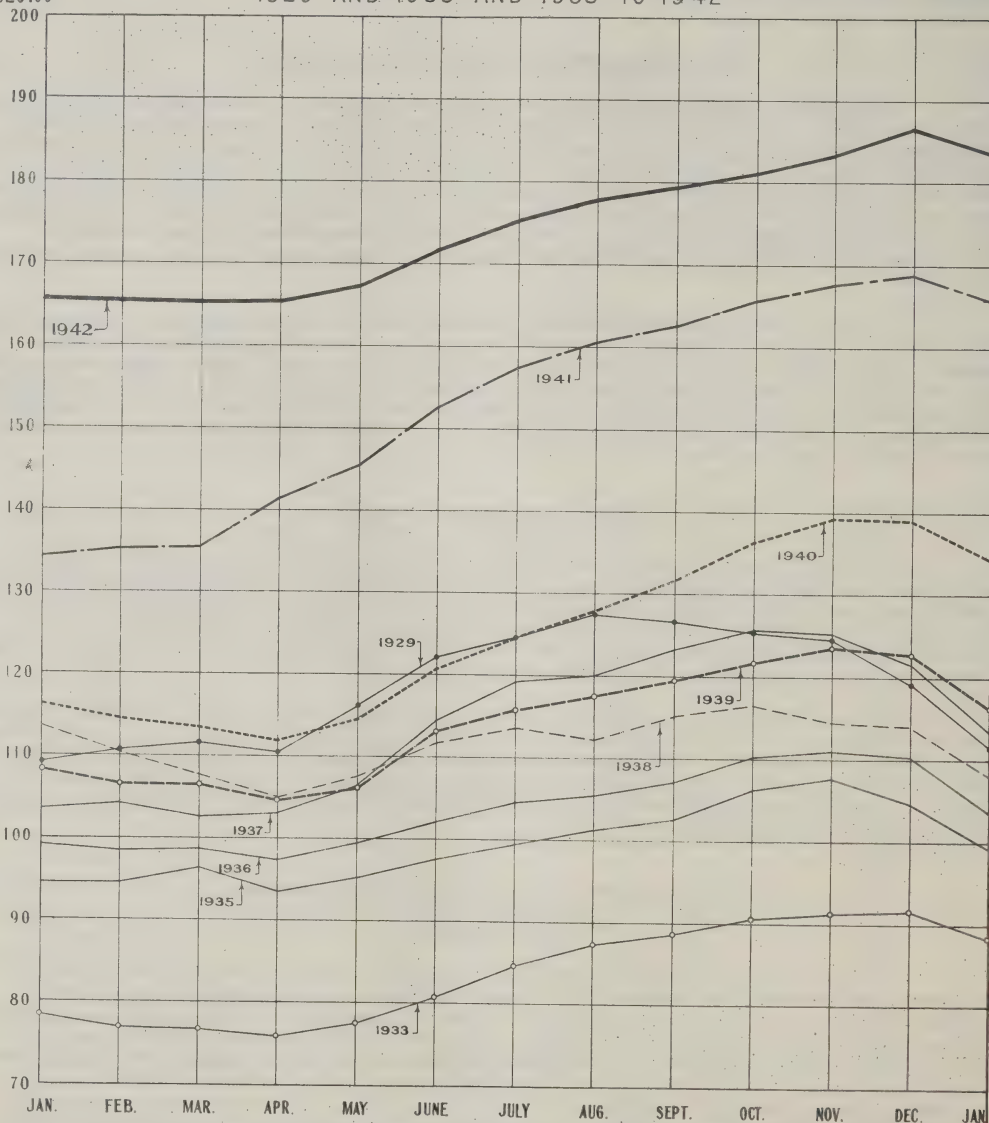
1. MANUFACTURING.

The effect of modern warfare, with its emphasis on scientific destruction through the products of man's mechanical ingenuity, is clearly reflected in the more recent statistics for the manufacturing group, in which employment rose by 92.3 p.c. from the outbreak of hostilities to the end of 1942. This important group of industries during the year under review provided work for almost 62 in each 100 persons employed by the larger firms¹, a proportion considerably exceeding that of some 53 p.c. in pre-war years. In the upsurge indicated since war was declared, the seasonal fluctuations which formerly characterized the general situation in Canada to an important extent, have virtually disappeared, although they persist in certain industries

1/ The current surveys are limited in the main to firms ordinarily employing 15 persons and over. In 1940, they employed more than 85 p.c. of the total number of workers in all manufacturing establishments reporting to the Annual Census of Industry.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1942

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

unusually dependent upon weather conditions.

The trend of employment in manufacturing in 1942 was continuously favourable from Feb. 1 to Dec. 1, inclusive. This series of eleven uninterrupted gains extended over the same months as in 1941 and 1940; prior to the outbreak of war, the annual period of expansion had invariably been shorter. Although the upward movement in the year under review was equal in duration to that indicated in the two years immediately preceding, it was less in extent than in either 1941 or 1940. The average index in 1942, at 206.5, was 38 points, or 22.6 p.c., higher than that of 168.4 in 1941, when the increase over 1940 had amounted to 37 points, or 28.3 p.c. The advances which have been indicated annually during the war exceed those in any earlier period.

Beginning with Feb. 1, employment in manufacturing reached successive new all-time highs. At the minimum at Jan. 1, the index was 31.3 p.c. higher than at the same date in 1941; at the peak (at Dec. 1), it was 17.7 p.c. above the index at Dec. 1, 1941, when activity had also reached its maximum for the year. The disparity in these percentages was of course due to the fact that the month-to-month acceleration in the former year was more rapid than in 1942. Nevertheless, the growth in employment from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in the year under review, amounting to 18½ p.c., was considerably above-average, according to pre-war standards; in the period from 1921 to 1939, the rise from the beginning to the end of the year averaged approximately 8.9 p.c.

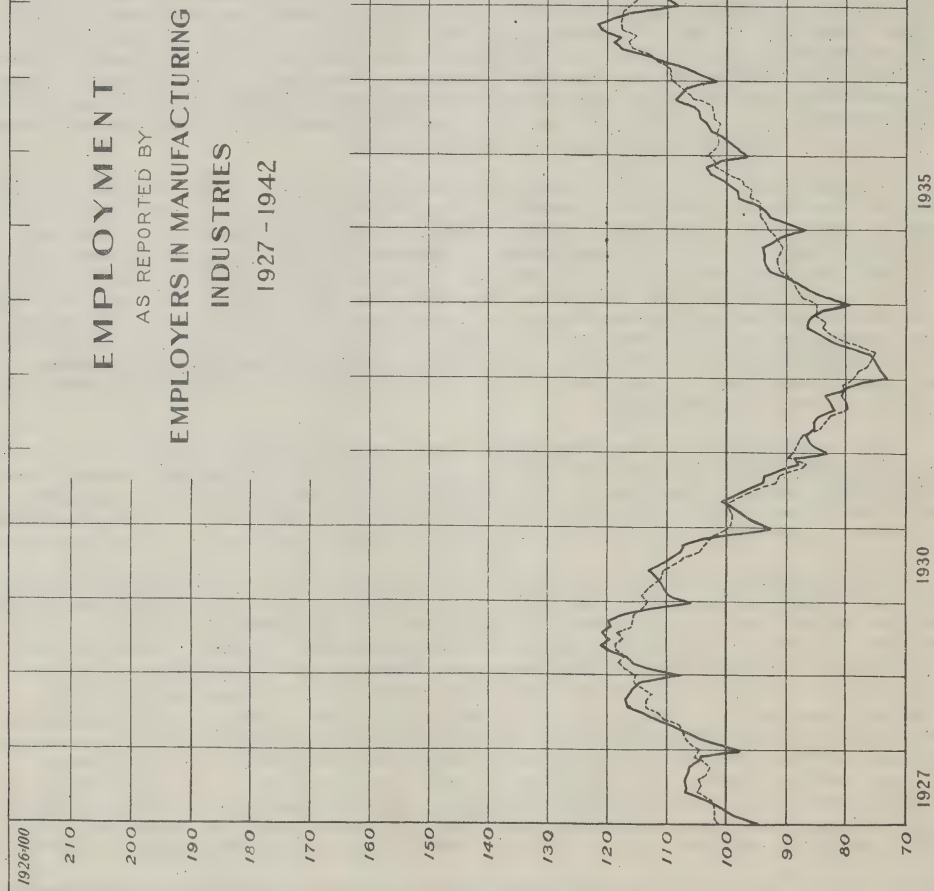
During 1942, statistics were tabulated from some 7,279 manufacturers, whose staffs averaged 1,075,471, ranging from 973,600 at Jan. 1, to 1,155,300 at the first of December. The 6,921 establishments furnishing data in 1941 had recorded an average of 873,430 employees. The average working force per establishment in the year under review rose from about 138 at Jan. 1, to over 155 at Dec. 1, averaging 148; in 1941, the mean had been under 126, and in 1940, 102. The co-operating employers reported the disbursement of weekly salaries and wages averaging \$31,435,351 in 1942; this would indicate that their annual payroll approximated \$1,634,638,252. In 1941, weekly average earnings were available only from June 1; in the period of observation in that year, the weekly average payroll was \$24,931,590.

The comparison of the available data for 1941 with those for the same months of 1942 shows an increase of 33.7 p.c. in the average weekly payrolls of the co-operating establishments in the latter, while the number in recorded employment was greater by 19.3 p.c. The statistics of payrolls in manufacturing are dealt with more fully, further on in this section, and in Part 2 of the Annual.

The industrial distribution of the persons on the working forces in the year under review, as shown in Table II, continued to differ from the normal, with further expansion in the heavy industries and in chemicals^{1/}, and a diminution in many lines producing civilian consumers' goods. The greatest gains in 1942 were indicated in the iron and steel group^{1/}, (notably in shipbuilding, firearm and aircraft factories), and in the chemical and non-ferrous metal industries. Although only two main groups (viz., electric light and power and rubber), showed general curtailment as compared with 1941, employment in many of the industrial divisions listed in Table 41^{1/} was at a lower level in the latter months of 1942 than in the same period of the preceding year. The declines resulted from shortages of labour and in some cases, shortages of materials. Among the classes affected by this situation may be mentioned the food, fur, leather, lumber, pulp and paper and clay, glass and stone divisions.

^{1/} Revisions in the industrial classification of certain large firms has resulted in changes in the figures previously published for 1941 and 1942, for the chemical and iron and steel divisions; the manufacturing totals are not affected. The indexes of employment and payrolls for the industries in which the reclassifications were made have been adjusted.

Chart 3



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929 - 1937

In the durable goods group of industries, the expansion in 1942 was particularly outstanding, the annual index, at 239.1, being 58.8 points, or 32.6 p.c., higher than in 1941, previously the maximum. As compared with 1939, the increase amounted to 137.9 p.c. The growth in this category arises almost wholly from demands due to the war, with the virtual elimination of the manufacture of consumers' heavy goods as shortages of materials and labour become progressively acute.

In the non-durable goods division, the advance in 1942 over 1941 amounted to 14.1 p.c., bringing the latest index to 181.8. An important proportion of this gain took place in the chemical industries, where it largely reflected wartime production. If the employment afforded by chemical plants be eliminated from the non-durable goods group, the increase in the year under review would be only 5.4 p.c. Were precise information regarding the products currently manufactured available in all cases, it is possible that the disparity indicated in the percentage gains in the durable and non-durable divisions would be even larger, since many firms normally turning out consumers' goods have adapted their plants and equipment for the production of commodities or parts required in the prosecution of the war; despite their intended use, these in many cases are classed in the durable goods division. The data on hand do not always permit the immediate change in classification called for in many instances, nor is it always possible for employers to segregate statistics of employment and payrolls for those engaged on normal and on wartime production.

In addition to the important expansion in the classes already mentioned, there were large gains during the year under review in factories turning out miscellaneous manufactured products (such as scientific instruments, etc.), with smaller gains in textiles, food, tobacco and beverages. The last-named division includes the manufacture of alcohol for industrial purposes, as well as for beverages.

The buoyant movement in factory employment in 1942, generally extended to all parts of the country, each of the provinces, and the eight cities for which data are segregated showing substantial improvement in manufacturing as compared with 1941 and earlier years.

The following table contains the annual index numbers of employment in manufacturing in the period since 1926, based on the 1926 average as 100:-

1927.....103.4	1931.....95.3	1935..... 97.1	1939.....112.3
1928.....110.1	1932.....84.4	1936.....103.4	1940.....131.3
1929.....117.1	1933.....80.9	1937.....114.4	1941.....168.4
1930.....109.0	1934.....90.2	1938.....111.0	1942.....206.5

Payrolls.- Accompanying the impressive increases in employment generally recorded in manufacturing month by month during 1942, were relatively greater gains in the payrolls. From Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, the index of employment mounted by 18½ p.c., while that of payrolls rose by 39.7 p.c. In varying degree, these advances are seasonal in character; the more valid comparison between Dec. 1, 1941, and Dec. 1, 1942, shows an increase of 17.7 p.c. in employment and of 29.7 p.c. in payrolls. The reasons given in the monthly bulletins for the disparity in the rates of increase in employment and payrolls may again be stated:- (1) the growing concentration of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries, together with important amounts of overtime work in these classes, and (2) the general practice of paying a bonus to meet the rise in the cost of living, under the terms of P.C. 8253 of Oct. 24, 1941. The cost-of-living allowance has shown increases since its institution. The up-grading of workers has also contributed to the greater expansion in the reported payrolls, a factor of growing importance which is tending to counteract the effect of the large-scale dilution of labour, consequent upon the existing stringency.

The extent to which the changing industrial distribution of factory workers has contributed to the relatively larger growth in payrolls than in employment is emphasized by a comparison of the figures for the durable and the non-durable goods group. Thus, the payroll index in the former at Dec. 1, 1942, was 42.4 p.c. higher than at Dec. 1, 1941, as compared with the gain of 15 p.c. in the non-durable goods division; the index of employment in the durable goods industries showed a rise of 29.7 p.c. in the twelve months, while that in the non-durable classes increased by only 6.5 p.c.

The weekly payrolls distributed by the co-operating manufactures in 1942 averaged \$31,435,351; the average weekly earnings of the typical person in recorded employment was \$29.18. In the seven months of 1941 for which data are available, the average had been \$26.60. The index of aggregate payrolls rose by 60.1 p.c. from June 1, 1941, when such statistics were instituted, to Dec. 1, 1942, in which period employment gained by 32 p.c. Despite the dilution of labour represented in the latter increase, the earnings of the typical employee in manufacturing, at \$31.17 at Dec. 1, 1942, were higher by 21.9 p.c. than at June 1, 1941. This gain was rather greater than that reported in the eight industrial divisions as a whole.

The persons reported by manufacturing establishments constituted almost 62 p.c. of the average number in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups during 1942, when their earnings made up over 63 p.c. of the average weekly payrolls reported. Overtime work no doubt contributed to a considerable extent to the moderate disparity in the proportions.

The growth in the reported salaries and wages from the commencement of the payroll record has varied considerably in the different branches of manufacturing, not only because of variations in the rates of acceleration in employment, but also as a result of overtime, dilution of labour, upgrading and other factors. The gains from June 1, 1941 to Dec. 1, 1942, were particularly marked in chemical, tobacco, electrical apparatus, firearm, shipbuilding and land vehicle works, and in those turning out other iron and steel products, in all of which employment has also materially increased. In most branches of manufacturing, the advance in payrolls from the beginning of the record to December of the year under review, has been relatively much larger than that in employment; in the cases where the latter has recently declined, the amounts disbursed in salaries and wages were, nevertheless, higher at the close of the year under review than at June 1, 1941.

As shown in Table 11, the highest per capita weekly earnings in 1942 were recorded in various branches of the iron and steel group, notably shipbuilding and automobile plants, in oil refineries, central electric stations, pulp and paper mills, electrical apparatus and beverage factories. In all of these contributing factors were a high level of activity and the employment of large proportions of male workers. Among the industries showing relatively low weekly earnings were boots and shoes, textiles and tobacco, in all of which substantial numbers of women are normally employed; as already pointed out, the employment of considerable staffs of females ordinarily implies a large proportion of the younger workers, among whom rates of pay are usually lower than for those of greater experience.

The following paragraphs briefly review the situation in various branches of manufacturing, after which is a short analysis of employment in the main non-manufacturing classes.

Animal Products - Edible. - There was a moderate gain in animal food factories in 1942, when employment reached a new high level. The mean index in this division was 173.5, as compared with 172.0 in 1941. Most of the slight improvement in the year under review took place in meat-packing and dairying plants. The staffs of the 360 employers furnishing statistics averaged 34,302; in the year before, the reported employees averaged 33,925, and the firms, 346.

The reported weekly payrolls in 1942 averaged \$945,784, while the average per employee was \$27.57 per week. In the period from June 1 to Dec. 1, 1941, the mean was \$25.18. Measured from the former of those two dates, the index of employment, at Dec. 1, 1942, had risen by 5.5 p.c., as compared with the gain of 22.8 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Leather and Products. - In the first half of 1942, employment in leather factories was more active than in 1941; in the second six months, the situation was reversed, but on the whole, employment in 1942 was brisker than in any earlier year. The persons on the payrolls of the 350 co-operating establishments averaged 28,717, and the index, 139.5, as compared with 135.2 in 1941. Footwear factories afforded slightly more employment, despite a falling-off as the year

progressed. Tanneries and plants producing other leather goods were also more active.

The co-operating establishments reported the disbursement of an average weekly payroll of \$588,695, an average of \$20.50 per employee. The average in the period of observation in 1941 had been \$18.85. Up to Dec. 1, 1942, the index of payrolls had advanced by 21.8 p.c. from June 1, 1941, as compared with the gain of 2.4 p.c. in the index of employment.

Lumber Products. - The lumber industry generally showed less fluctuation in 1942 than in 1941, when the index from the low point to the high rose by 42.6 points, as compared with an advance of 17.9 points during the year under review. From July 1, the index each month was lower than at the same date in 1941, but averaged 116.4 in the twelve months, slightly higher than the mean of 112.1 in the preceding year. The working forces of the 1,028 firms furnishing data varied from 57,491 persons at the beginning of January, to 67,966 at August 1, averaging 62,495 in the twelve months, as compared with the 1941 mean of 60,238 employed in 992 establishments. There was very little general change in rough and dressed lumber and furniture manufacturing in 1942, although activity in the latter part of the year was lower than in the same period of 1941. On the other hand, the production of aircraft and parts, and of wooden vessels, provided work for a greater number of persons.

The payrolls reported by the co-operating lumber firms averaged \$1,496,104 in the year under review; the per capita average was \$23.94. In the seven months of observation in 1941, the weekly average had been \$22.02. When activity was at its 1942 peak at Aug. 1, the index of employment was 4.6 p.c. higher than at June 1, 1941, while the index of aggregate payrolls in the same period had gained by 23½ p.c. At the end of the year, the latter index was 18.4 p.c. above its level of June 1, 1941, although, largely as a result of seasonal influences, the index of employment was lower by 6.9 p.c.

Plant Products - Edible. - Factories turning out vegetable foods generally afforded rather more employment in 1942 than in any preceding year; nevertheless, activity in many establishments was reduced in the latter months as compared with 1941, mainly due to difficulty in securing labour and supplies. The personnel of the 573 manufacturers making returns in the year under review averaged 48,409. In 1941, statistics were received from 568 establishments, whose employees averaged 46,545; based on the 1926 average as 100, the mean index was then 146.2, as compared with 150.9 in 1942. The fluctuations in employment were on a decidedly smaller scale in the year under review, when the index rose by 55.6 points, as compared with 69.8 points in 1941.

The persons in recorded employment in 1942 received an average of \$1,136,474 in weekly salaries and wages. This represented an average pay envelope of \$23.48. In the period from June 1 to Dec. 1, 1941, the average was \$21.81. The index of payrolls at Dec. 1, 1942, was 25.9 p.c. higher than at June 1, 1941, when the payroll record commenced; in the same period, employment had risen by 13½ p.c.

Pulp and Paper. - Despite curtailment in the last quarter of the year under review, the pulp and paper division reported a higher level of employment during 1942, there being improvement in the year as a whole in pulp and paper mills, and in printing and publishing and paper products manufacturing. The employees of the 723 employers making returns averaged 82,568, and the index, 133.3, as compared with the annual index of 127.6 in the preceding year, when 719 plants had employed 79,503 men and women. Of the 1942 aggregate, 37,358 employees were classified in the manufacture of pulp and paper, 15,107 in paper products and 30,102 in printing and publishing establishments.

The sum of \$2,565,937 was distributed, on the average, in weekly payrolls during the year under review by the co-operating firms. This was an average of \$31.08 per employee. In 1941, in the period from June 1 to Dec. 1, the average had been \$30.15. The payroll index, at its 1942 peak at Sept. 1, was 11 p.c. higher than at the basic date (June 1, 1941), while in the same period the index of employment had risen by 4.8 p.c.

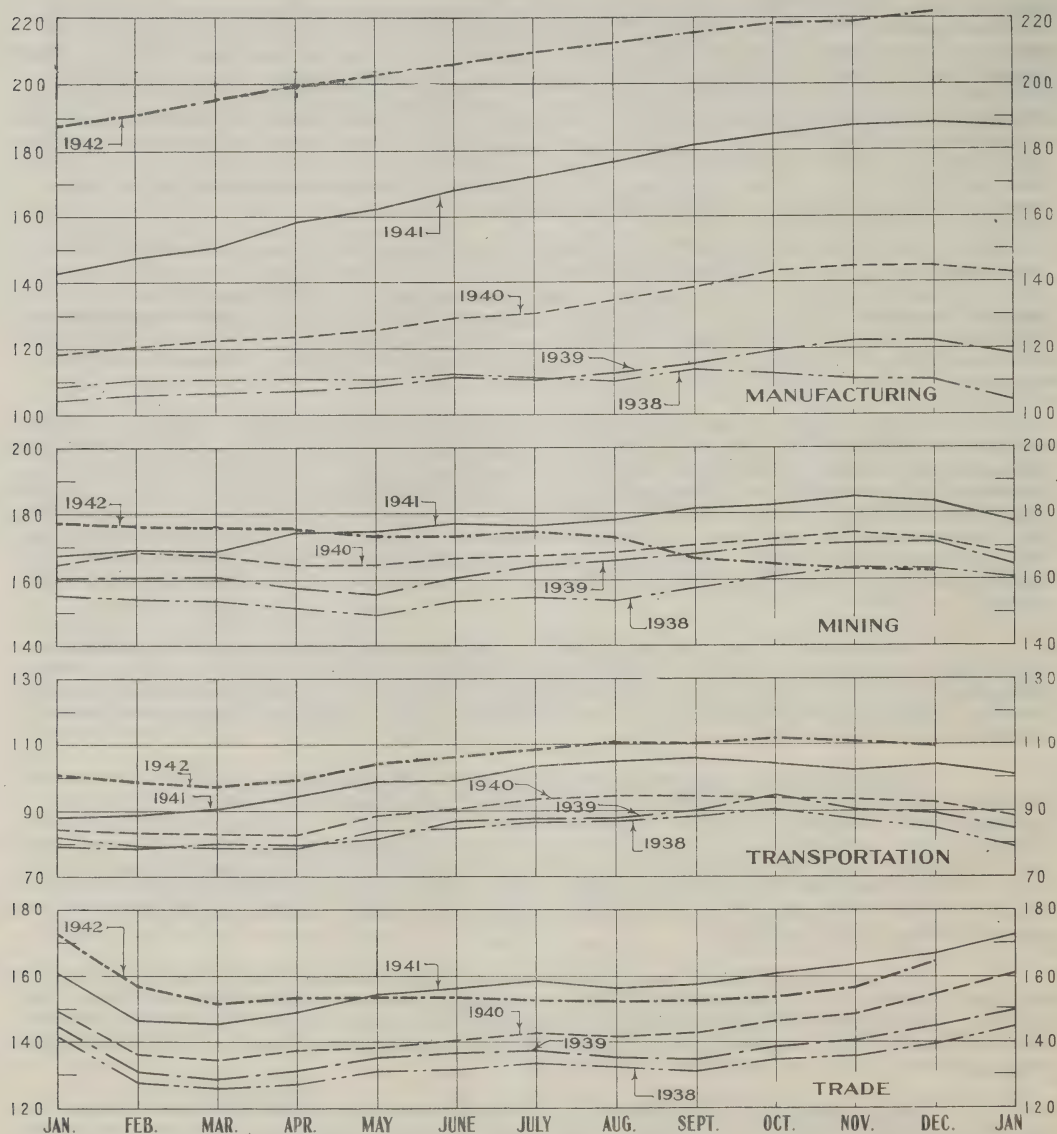
Rubber Products. - Employment in rubber manufacturing was curtailed in 1942, following the outbreak of war in the Pacific. The annual index was 128.8, several points lower than that of 133.6 in 1941. The 58 employers whose data were tabulated had an average of 16,591 workers, as compared with 17,106 persons reported by 54 plants in 1941. From a maximum of 138.9 at Jan. 1, 1942, the index declined, with only two interruptions, to 125.9 at Oct. 1. Slight

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1938 - 1942

1926=100

1926=100



improvement was indicated at the beginning of November and December, but at the latter, the index was 12.3 p.c. lower than at Dec. 1, 1941.

An average of \$457,440 was paid in weekly salaries and wages by the firms reporting in the year under review. The typical employee in recorded employment received a weekly pay envelope of \$27.57 in 1942, as compared with a per capita average of \$25.41 in the period of observation in 1941. At Dec. 1, 1942, the index of payrolls was 14.9 p.c. higher than when the statistics of earnings were instituted at June 1, 1941, although in this comparison there was a decline of 3.6 p.c. in employment.

Textile Products. - The annual index number in textiles was 166.6, as compared with 158.9 in 1941; these two are the highest in the record. The men and women on the payrolls of the 1,357 co-operating establishments averaged 145,436. In the preceding year, the employees had averaged 138,767, and the reporting firms, 1,281. Despite a high rate of labour turnover, there was comparatively little fluctuation in the number of workers indicated in the year under review, the minimum and maximum indexes having been 161.8 at Jan. 1 and 169.5 at May 1, while the Dec. 1 figure was 166.1. On the whole, activity in cotton, woollen, silk, hosiery and knitting, garment and personal furnishings and other branches of this group was greater than in preceding years; nevertheless, in several cases a falling-off was evident in the latter months of 1942, resulting generally from increasing shortages of labour.

The co-operating textile manufacturers reported the disbursement of an average weekly payroll of \$2,983,190 during 1942, when the per capita average was \$20.51; that in the period of observation in 1941 had been \$19.12. From June 1, 1941, (when the record of earnings was commenced), to December 1, 1942, the payroll index had risen by 21.3 p.c., as compared with the increase of 4.2 p.c. in that of employment.

Tobacco. - The trend of employment in tobacco factories continued upward in the year under review, when the 46 employers furnishing information had an average staff of 12,348 persons, as compared with 10,407 in 1941; the mean index then was 126.1, 23.5 points below the latest annual average of 149.6. These two are the highest in the record.

The men and women in recorded employment in 1942 were paid a weekly average of \$224,384 in salaries and wages. The per capita average at Dec. 1, 1942, was \$20.00 as compared with \$18.86 at the same date in 1941. In comparing these averages with those shown in certain other industries, it should be noted that tobacco factories employ an unusually large proportion of female workers. By the beginning of December, the index number of payrolls had risen by 68.2 p.c. from the basic date of June 1, 1941, while employment had advanced by 51.1 p.c. The gains result from seasonal causes as well as from other factors.

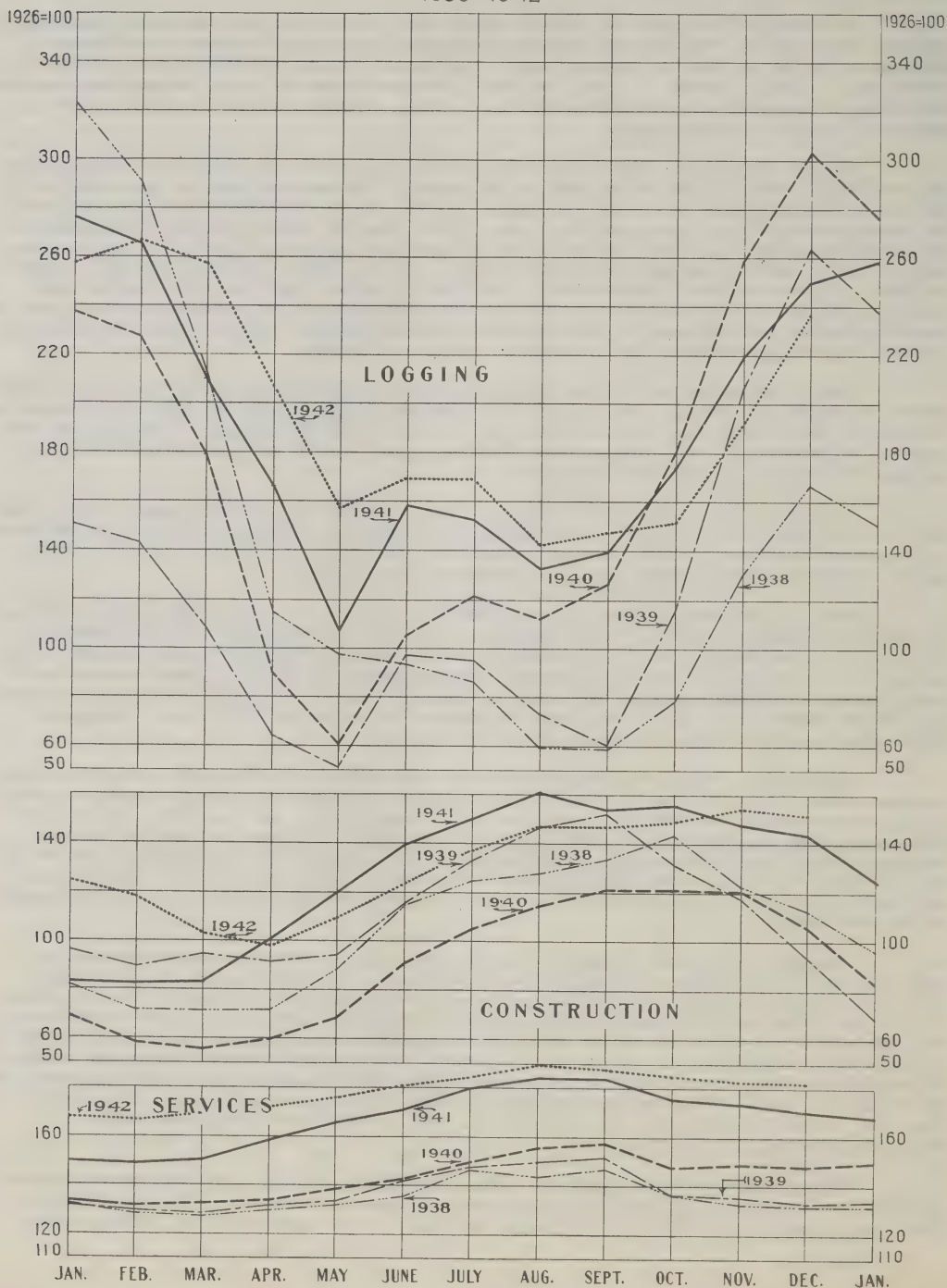
Beverages. - Further important increases were shown in the beverage industries during the year under review, when data from 150 establishments indicated an average working force of 13,049 men and women; in 1941, the employees had averaged 11,640, and the index, 210.9. The 1942 mean index, at 236.4, constituted a new all-time high. The payrolls reported in 1942 averaged \$411,475 per week, or \$31.53 per employee, as compared with the average of \$29.57 in the latter part of 1941. From June 1, 1941, to December 1, 1942, the reported payrolls had advanced by 31.6 p.c., a proportion which greatly exceeded the gain of 17.7 p.c. in employment in the same period.

Chemical and Allied Products. - Marked expansion was shown in the manufacture of chemicals and allied products during 1942, when employment reached an unprecedentedly high level. The persons employed by the 386 co-operating manufacturers averaged 87,685, as compared with 46,609 in 357 establishments in 1941. Activity increased with little interruption from the outbreak of war until the end of 1942. The majority of the personnel of chemical plants in the year under review was engaged on war production. The reported salaries and wages averaged \$2,496,663 in 1942; this represented an average weekly pay envelope of \$28.47 per employee. In the period for which statistics are available in 1941, the average was \$26.92. From June 1 of that year to Dec. 1, 1942, the reported payrolls rose by 152.1 p.c., while the number of employees advanced by 113.8 p.c.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products. - The manufacture of clay, glass and stone products afforded more employment in 1942 than in any earlier year of the record. The mean index was 132.1, as compared with 126.4 in 1941, while the staffs of the 233 factories furnishing data

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1938-1942



averaged 14,907, 4.5 p.c. higher than in the preceding year. In spite of this higher average, activity in the last few months of 1942 was at a lower level than in the same period of 1941.

An average weekly payroll of \$408,885 was distributed by the co-operating establishments during the year under review, when the per capita average was \$27.43, as compared with \$25.01 in the period of observation in 1941. The index of payrolls at the beginning of December was 25 p.c. higher than when the record commenced at June 1, 1941, the accompanying increase in employment was 1.7 p.c.

Electric Light and Power. - The 102 co-operating central electric stations had an average of 18,349 employees, as compared with 18,720 in 1941. It is probable that the decline was due to the completion of certain construction work, in some cases included in the operation of the stations. The latest annual index, at 144.1, was slightly lower than that of 147.1 in the preceding year, but was otherwise the highest in the record.

The weekly average payroll of \$630,612 indicated in 1942 represented an average of \$34.37 per worker; the per capita figure in the period of observation in 1941 was \$32.06.

Electrical Apparatus. - This group of industries afforded a much greater volume of employment than in any other year, largely as a result of wartime demands for its products. Data were received from 151 firms, whose staffs averaged 36,379; the annual index was 254.5. In 1941, the reporting establishments averaged 139, and their employees, 30,287, while the mean index was 212.6.

The persons in recorded employment in the year under review received a weekly average of \$1,114,453; the per capita average was \$30.59, being considerably higher than that of \$28.14 reported in the period of observation in 1941. Where payrolls have risen by 59.8 p.c. from the commencement of the record at June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1942, the number of employees has gained by 37.2 p.c.

Iron and Steel. - Since Jan 1, 1940, employment in iron and steel has shown uninterrupted expansion, which by 1942 resulted in the trebling of the staffs by the reporting plants; these averaged 1,167, with an average working force of 388,596. In 1941, 1,046 establishments had indicated 270,715 employees, on the average. The latest annual index, at 386.2, was higher by 42.3 p.c. than in 1941. During 1942, the index advanced from 242.4 at Jan. 1, to 330.0 at the beginning of December. This gain of 36.1 p.c. within the year was rather smaller than that of 50.1 p.c. in the preceding twelve months, but was, nevertheless, considerably greater than normal. The seasonal influences, which in pre-war days usually caused marked fluctuations in the iron and steel industries in different parts of the year, have largely disappeared under the pressure of war production; in general, the only curtailment in employment recently recorded has been connected with shortages of material, changes in models, or in kind of production, or labour disputes.

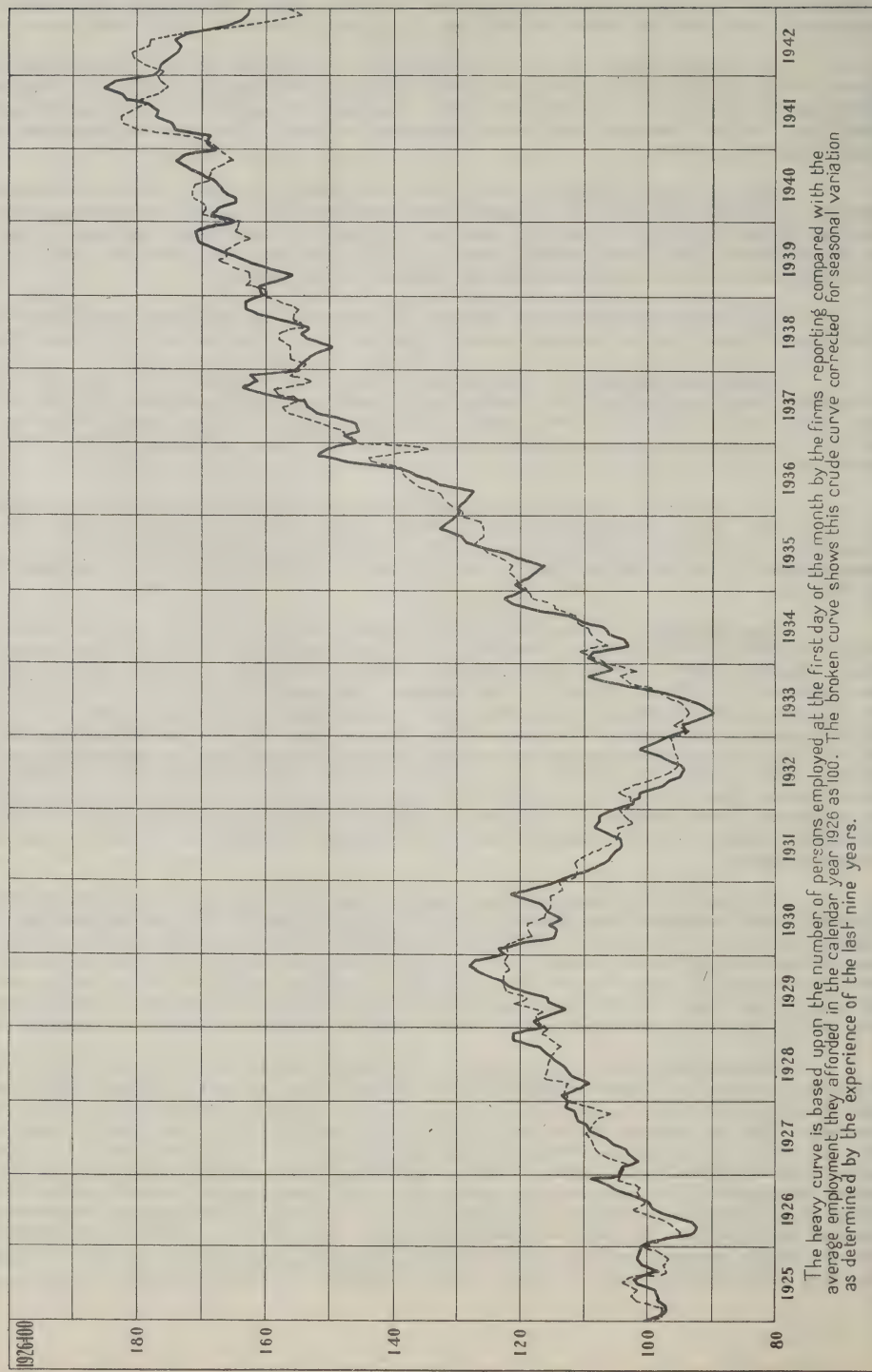
The greatest increases in employment in 1942 took place in shipyards, aircraft and firearms plants, although very general advances were indicated. The growing shortage of male workers resulted in the fairly widespread employment of females in the iron and steel group; when the investigation of the sex distribution of those employed by the co-operating companies was made at Oct. 1, 1942, it was found that women workers then constituted 140 in each 1,000 persons on the staffs of the reporting iron and steel plants, a proportion considerably exceeding that of 6.1 p.c. indicated in the returns made to the annual Census of Industry for 1940.

Accompanying the notable gains in employment during 1942 were proportionately larger advances in payrolls; these averaged \$13,274,991 per week giving the typical individual in recorded employment an average weekly wage of \$34.16. This was considerably higher than the average of \$31.10 reported in the period of observation in 1941. The index of payrolls at Dec. 1, 1942, was 99.8 p.c. above the June 1, 1941, figure; in the same period, the index of employment had risen by 65.2 p.c. The iron and steel group reported 22.5 p.c. of the total number employed by the co-operating employers in the eight leading industries during 1942, while their salaries and wages constituted 26.7 p.c. of the weekly average indicated last year. Despite the important dilution of labour consequent upon growing shortages of trained workers, the per capita average earnings of the typical individual employed in the iron and steel group advanced from \$29.89 at June 1, 1941, to \$36.12 at Dec. 1, 1942, or by 20.8 p.c.

Chart 6

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MINING ESTABLISHMENTS

1925 - 1942



Non-ferrous Metal Products. - The effect of the war upon non-ferrous metal plants was also very great, as was shown in a rise of almost 85 p.c. in the index of employment from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1. The annual average was 349.4, 28 p.c. higher than in 1941, previously the maximum. Information was furnished by 227 factories whose staffs averaged 52,753, as compared with a mean of 40,721 employees in 209 plants in 1941. Greatly accelerated activity was indicated in the year under review in aluminum, nickel and other base metal plants.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting employers averaged \$1,686,114 in 1942, a per capita average of \$32.00. In 1941, the typical individual in recorded employment received an average pay envelope of \$29.52. The index of payrolls at Dec. 1, 1942, had risen to 170.9 since June 1, 1941; this accompanied an increase of 41.9 p.c. in the same period in the employment afforded by the co-operating establishments.

Non-metallic Mineral Products. - Considerable numbers of persons were added to the reported staffs in these industries in 1942; the working forces averaged 14,912 in 102 plants, as compared with 13,915 in the preceding year. The latest index, at 195.6, was higher by 8.4 p.c. than in 1941. Oil refineries were active and improvement was also shown in other branches of the non-metallic mineral division.

The payrolls distributed among the men and women in reported employment in 1942 averaged \$532,412, a per capita figure of \$35.70; the average in the period of observation in 1941 was \$34.19. The index of payrolls at the end of the year was higher by 21.9 p.c. than at June 1, 1941. Between that date and Dec. 1, 1942, there was an increase of 9.7 p.c. in the index of employment.

Other Manufacturing Industries. - Largely as a result of wartime demands for various important commodities of mixed origin, employment in the miscellaneous group of industries reached a new all-time high in 1942, when the index averaged 331.2, as compared with 211.0 in the preceding year. The co-operating establishments numbered 157, and the employees, 14,079; in 1941, an average of 127 reports had been tabulated, and the staffs averaged 8,493. The salaries and wages disbursed in 1942 amounted to a weekly average of \$379,336, \$26.94 per employee.

No general change was shown in fur manufacturing as compared with 1941, although employment in the latter months of the year under review was at a lower level than in the last quarter of 1941. The reported employees averaged 2,926, and the index, 121.2; these figures were the same as in 1941. The earnings of those on the payrolls in 1942 averaged \$77,132, a per capita average of \$26.37. In the period from June 1 to Dec. 1, 1941, the average per employee was \$24.79.

2. LOGGING.

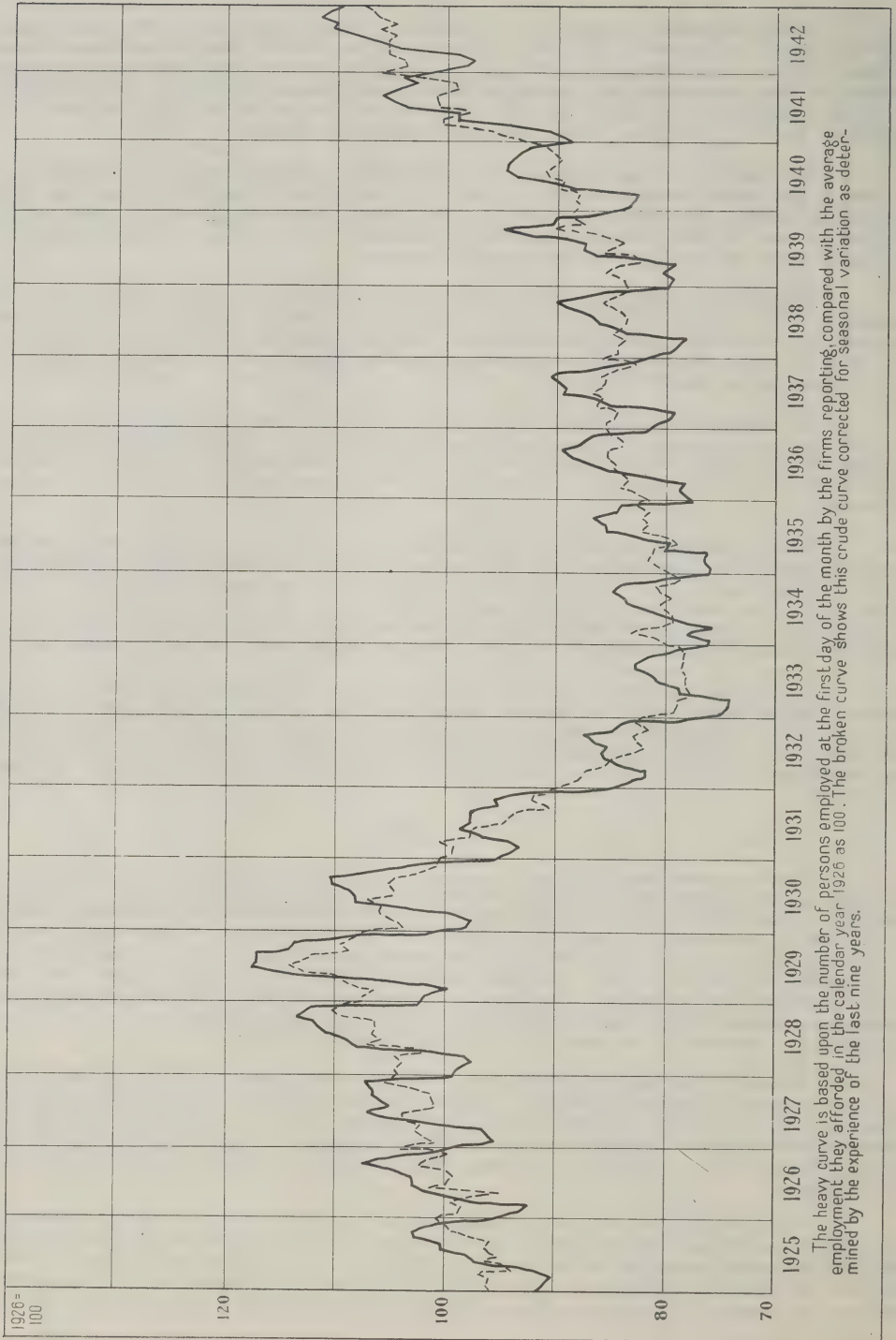
Despite curtailment in the last quarter of the year, employment in logging, on the average, was in greater volume in 1942 than in 1941, or any other year for which statistics are available. The slackening in the later months was due to the prevailing shortage of labour. On the whole, employment in 1942 showed rather less fluctuation than is customary; from its low to its high position, the index varied by 125 points, as compared with a variation of 168 points in 1941, and 213 points in 1939. The 1942 indexes averaged 196.5, rather higher than the mean of 187.8 in the year preceding. The number of employees reported by the 455 co-operating establishments averaged 58,296, ranging from 42,165 at Aug. 1, to 79,272 at Feb. 1. In 1941, 445 employers had indicated an average working force of 55,696 persons.

The reporting employers disbursed an average weekly payroll of \$1,185,961; this represented a per capita average of \$20.70. For various reasons, the average in the logging group is lower than in many other industries; among these reasons may be mentioned the fact that the figures reported do not include the value of board and lodging which is usually a part of the remuneration of those engaged in bush work. Another important factor is the high labour turnover in logging.

The difficulty of collecting statistics of employment for the logging industry, pointed out in previous Annual Reviews, must again be stressed. This results partly from the fact that many of the larger operators let their wood contracts to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement, from whom in many cases it is impossible to obtain data, at any rate in time for inclusion in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls. The

Chart 7

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN TRANSPORTATION ESTABLISHMENTS 1925-1942



difficulties in this respect have been increased since the institution of the payroll statistics, for the reason that several of the larger companies which formerly reported the number of their contractors' employees, are unable to state the wages paid to such workers. It is frequently impossible to obtain the statistics from the contractors; to some extent, this is due to the inaccessibility of the camps, but there are also other factors entering into the situation.

3. MINING.

Mining operations were adversely affected by labour shortages in 1942, in eight months of which employment was in smaller volume than in the same period of 1941. With only one exception, the trend in the group as a whole was unfavourable in each month of the year under review. The index declined from 177.8 at Jan. 1, to 162.7 at the beginning of December, averaging 171.3 in the twelve months; the 1941 mean had been 176.6.

The 80,056 employees reported, on the average, by the 428 co-operating mining operators were shown to have earned a weekly average of \$2,785,432 in 1942. This was a per capita average of \$34.81, which was higher than in any other of the main industrial groups included in the monthly surveys, although it was exceeded by the average in a few manufacturing industries. The index of payrolls rose from 100 at June 1, 1941, to a peak of 112.0 at Mar. 1, 1942, thence declining to 103.8 at Nov. 1. This falling off was accompanied by a loss of eight p.c in employment in the period from June 1, 1941, to Nov. 1, 1942.

Coal-mining, on the whole, showed little general change from 1941, the index averaging 94.7 in 1942, as compared with 94.9 in the preceding year. A working force of 26,020 persons was employed, on the average, by the 105 co-operating firms, who had had 26,056 employees in 1941. The reported payrolls in the year under review amounted to \$808,893 per week, a per capita average of \$31.09. At the end of 1942, payrolls in the coal-mining division had risen by 37.6 p.c. from June 1, 1941, while employment in the same period had advanced by only 1.1 p.c.

The labour stringency affected particularly metallic ore mining, notably of gold. From the first quarter of the year, employment was quieter than in the same period of 1941, and as the year progressed, the comparison with earlier years since 1937 also became unfavourable. The index averaged 345.1, as compared with 366.2 in 1941 and 350.9 in 1940; these three are the highest in the record. Data were tabulated from 207 employers whose working forces aggregated 43,215, varying from 44,614 at Mar. 1, to 39,963 at the beginning of December. The reported weekly payrolls of persons employed by the co-operating metallic ore mines averaged \$1,668,080, a per capita average of \$38.60. This was exceeded only by the averages in certain iron and steel groups.

Non-metallic minerals, other than coal. - This industry provided more employment than in 1941 or earlier years. The reported employees averaged 10,821, earning a weekly payroll of \$308,459. The per capita average was \$28.51. In 1941, the persons on the staffs of the co-operating firms numbered 10,119. The 1942 mean index of employment was 159.4, compared with 150.5 in 1941. Considerable activity was indicated in asbestos mining, quarrying and other divisions of the group.

4. TRANSPORTATION.

Employment in transportation was in greater volume in 1942 than in any earlier year since 1929. The 560 transportation and storage companies whose returns were received employed an average of 132,994 men and women; in 1941, the reported personnel averaged 123,135. The number of firms furnishing data was 545. The payrolls disbursed to those in recorded employment in the year under review, averaged \$4,614,105. The per capita average was \$34.70, a figure which was considerably higher than the all-industries average of \$28.56, and was only exceeded by the averages in mining and a few other industries, mainly in manufacturing.

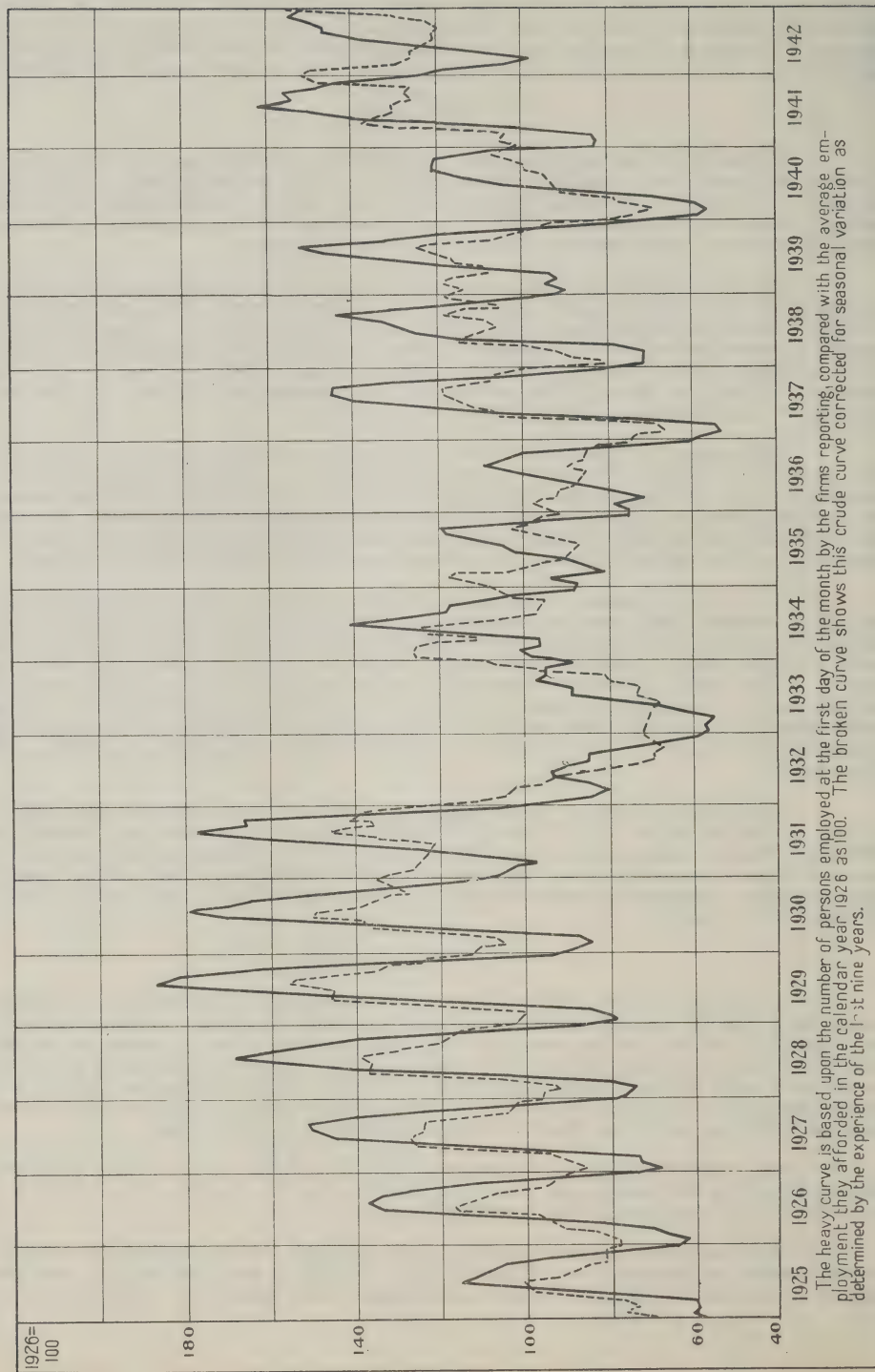
The annual index number of employment in transportation was 105.5, as compared with 98.9 in 1941. In the period from June 1 of that year to Dec. 1, 1942, the index had risen by 10.3 p.c., while the payrolls had increased by 23.3 p.c.

The operation departments of the steam railways afforded employment to an average of 75,290 persons, as compared with 69,016 in 1941. The index rose from 86.6 in that year, to 94.4 in 1942, when it was higher than in any earlier year since 1930. The earnings in this

Chart 8

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN CONSTRUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1942



division were particularly high, the weekly average being \$37.99.

In the street railways and cartage and storage group, activity reached a new all-time maximum, the reported staffs averaged 36,846, and the index, 153.3. In 1941, the figures had been 34,762 employees, and an annual index of 145.3. The per capita average earnings in the local transportation division were \$31.02 per week in 1942.

Firms in the shipping and stevedoring industry recorded a personnel of 20,856 persons during 1942, as compared with 19,418 in the preceding year. The variation was from 15,555 at Mar. 1, to 24,884 at the beginning of October. The index averaged 93.9, as compared with 82.1 in 1941. These two were the highest since 1930. The per capita average earnings in this division in 1942 were \$29.29, a figure which undoubtedly included payment for considerable overtime work.

5. COMMUNICATIONS.

Employment in communications was in greater volume than in any other year since 1931, the working forces of the co-operating employers averaging 27,705, of whom 7,056 were reported by telegraph companies and 20,649 were engaged in the telephone division. The general increase over 1941 was seven p.c. The indicated weekly payrolls in 1942 averaged \$779,431, a per capita figure of \$28.13. Throughout the period of observation, (i.e. from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1942), the payrolls have risen by 16 p.c., and employment has gained by seven p.c.

Activity in the communications division was unusually great in 1942, when the index was at its highest level since 1931. It was, however, considerably lower than in 1928-30, employment in the group as a whole, in the intervening years, having been adversely affected by the widespread substitution of mechanical for manual equipment in the telephone division.

6. CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

The co-operating construction firms afforded more employment in 1942 than in any other year since 1931. Most of the work resulted from wartime requirements. Improvement was shown in building, and by the construction and maintenance departments of the railways, while highway work, in general, was quieter. The index of employment in construction as a whole averaged 130.3 in 1942, compared with 126.6 in the preceding year. An average staff of 154,189 persons was reported by the 1,482 contractors furnishing data, whose weekly payrolls averaged \$4,367,699. The per capita average was \$26.45. The index of payrolls rose by 34.6 p.c. in the period from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1942, while that of employment advanced by 8.5 p.c.

In connection with the data for building construction, it must be pointed out that because the monthly surveys are limited, in the main, to establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, they do not cover a considerable proportion of the work normally carried on by small contractors, such as house-building, repairs, alterations, etc. Such work has been seriously affected by wartime shortages of labour and materials, priorities in these respects favouring the firms engaged on defence contracts, who are largely represented in the monthly statistics.

The trend in building was favourable from Apr. 1 to the beginning of December, when the index reached a new maximum of 205.6. The employees reported averaged 68,675, whose weekly payrolls in 1942 averaged \$2,142,487. The per capita average was \$31.20. In 1941, the personnel of the co-operating contractors had averaged 60,531.

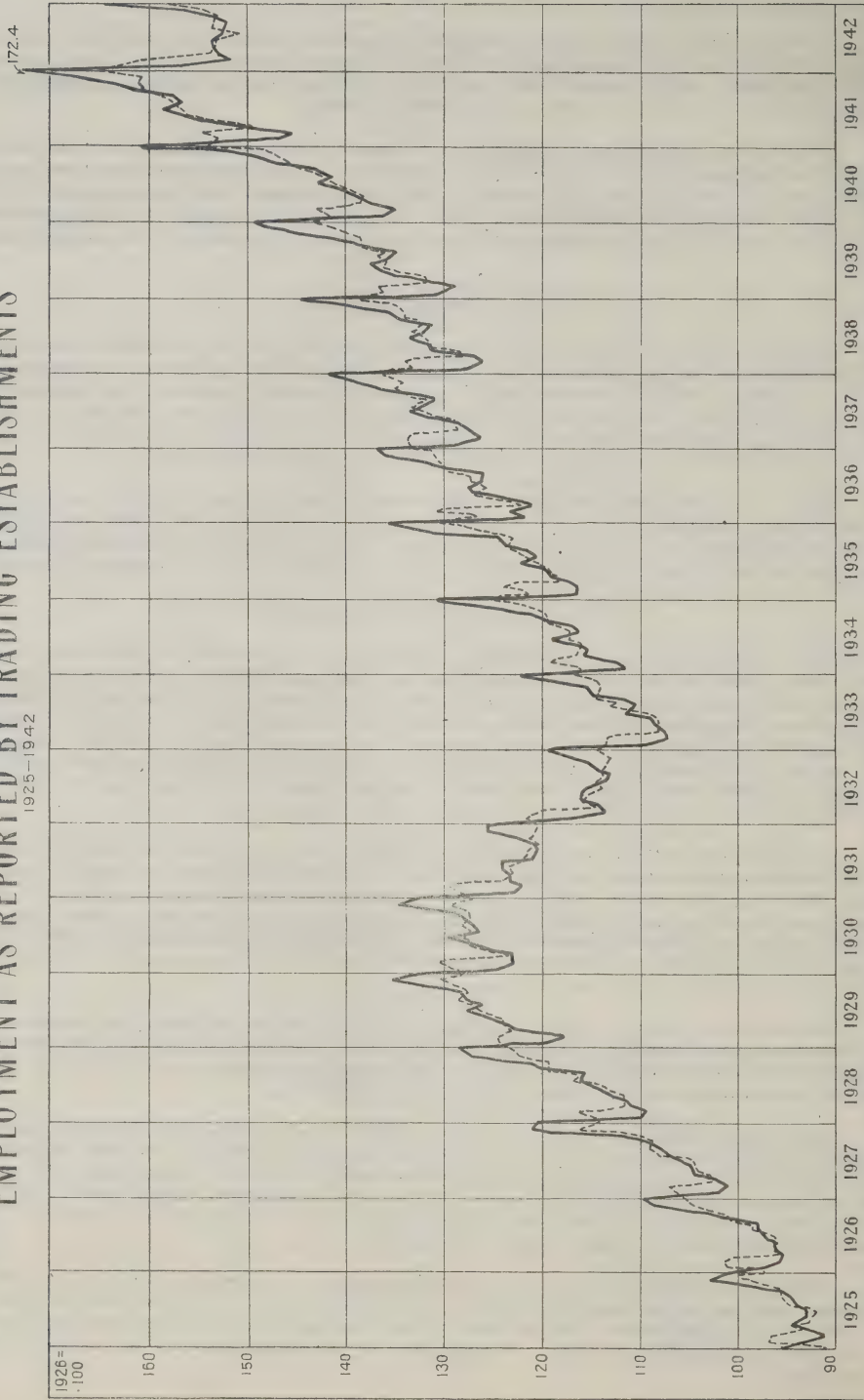
Road construction was quieter, on the whole, than in 1941, when the reported staffs had averaged 51,954, as compared with 57,280 in the year under review. The mean index was 145.0, showing a decline of 8.3 p.c. from the 1941 average of 158.2. To an important extent, the work in the year under review was connected with the development of air ports. The weekly per capita average earnings in 1942 were given as \$22.91, the average weekly payroll disbursed by the co-operating employers amounting to \$1,312,534.

Activity in railway construction and maintenance was generally brisker in 1942 when the indicated working forces averaged 38,234, and the index, 89.0. In 1941, the averages were 35,796, and 84.3, respectively. The persons in recorded employment in the year under review were paid an average of \$912,678 per week. The contents of the typical weekly pay envelope were stated as \$23.87.

Chart 9

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADING ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1942



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

7. SERVICES.

The co-operating hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments afforded employment in 1942 to an average of 39,841 men and women, of whom female workers constituted a majority. The weekly payrolls amounted to \$692,525. In 1941, the employees had averaged 37,279. The latest annual index, at 178.8, was 6.7 p.c. higher than the previous maximum of 167.6 in 1941. This advance, though considerable, was decidedly smaller than that which had been noted in the preceding year over 1940. It is also noteworthy that employment in 1942 showed smaller fluctuations than in 1941, when the index advanced by 35 points from its low to its high position, as compared with the variation of 22 points in the year under review. This situation largely resulted from the existing labour stringency, while the curtailment of the tourist business also reacted unfavourably upon employment in holiday resorts.

The per capita weekly average earnings in 1942, based on the data given above, were \$17.37. This relatively low average reflects the considerable proportion of female labour to which reference has already been made; other factors were part-time employment, and the fact that persons engaged in hotels and restaurants frequently receive part of their remuneration in the form of board and lodging, for which no allowance is made in these statistics of payrolls.

8. TRADE

In the first few months of 1942, employment in trading establishments was in greater volume in most parts of the Dominion than in the same period of 1941. From May 1, however, difficulty in securing help and other factors greatly affected the situation and the indexes in the last seven months were lower than in the same period of the year before. The average working force of the 2,200 reporting establishments was 160,296; in 1941, 2,177 employers had reported a personnel of 158,266. When adjustment is made for the increase in the co-operating firms, the 1942 index, at 156.1, was fractionally lower than that of 156.5 in the preceding year. These two figures are the highest in the record.

As mentioned in previous annual reviews of employment, there has in recent years been a growing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, a change in organization which has no doubt been a factor in raising the index of employment in trade to its present high level.

The reported payrolls averaged \$3,857,108 in 1942; the per capita average was \$24.07. The index of payrolls between June 1, 1941, and Dec. 1, 1942, rose by 12 p.c., accompanied by a gain of 4.9 p.c. in the number of employees; in this comparison, it should be noted that seasonal activity normally is considerably greater at the latter date than in the early spring. The payrolls reported in wholesale trade are relatively much greater than those in the retail division, where a large proportion of the workers are women, and the question of part-time also enters into the situation to a considerable extent. The per capita average in retail establishments in 1942 was \$22.08, and in wholesale houses, \$30.53.

It will be noted that the gain in the index of payrolls in trade throughout the period of observation has been relatively slight; the explanation is that in the months since June 1, 1941, increasingly serious shortages of consumers' durable goods have resulted in curtailment of employment for salesmen of such commodities, whose earnings ordinarily are above the general average for trading establishments. The Dec. 1, 1942, index of payrolls in trade was 112, as compared with that of 104.9 in employment.

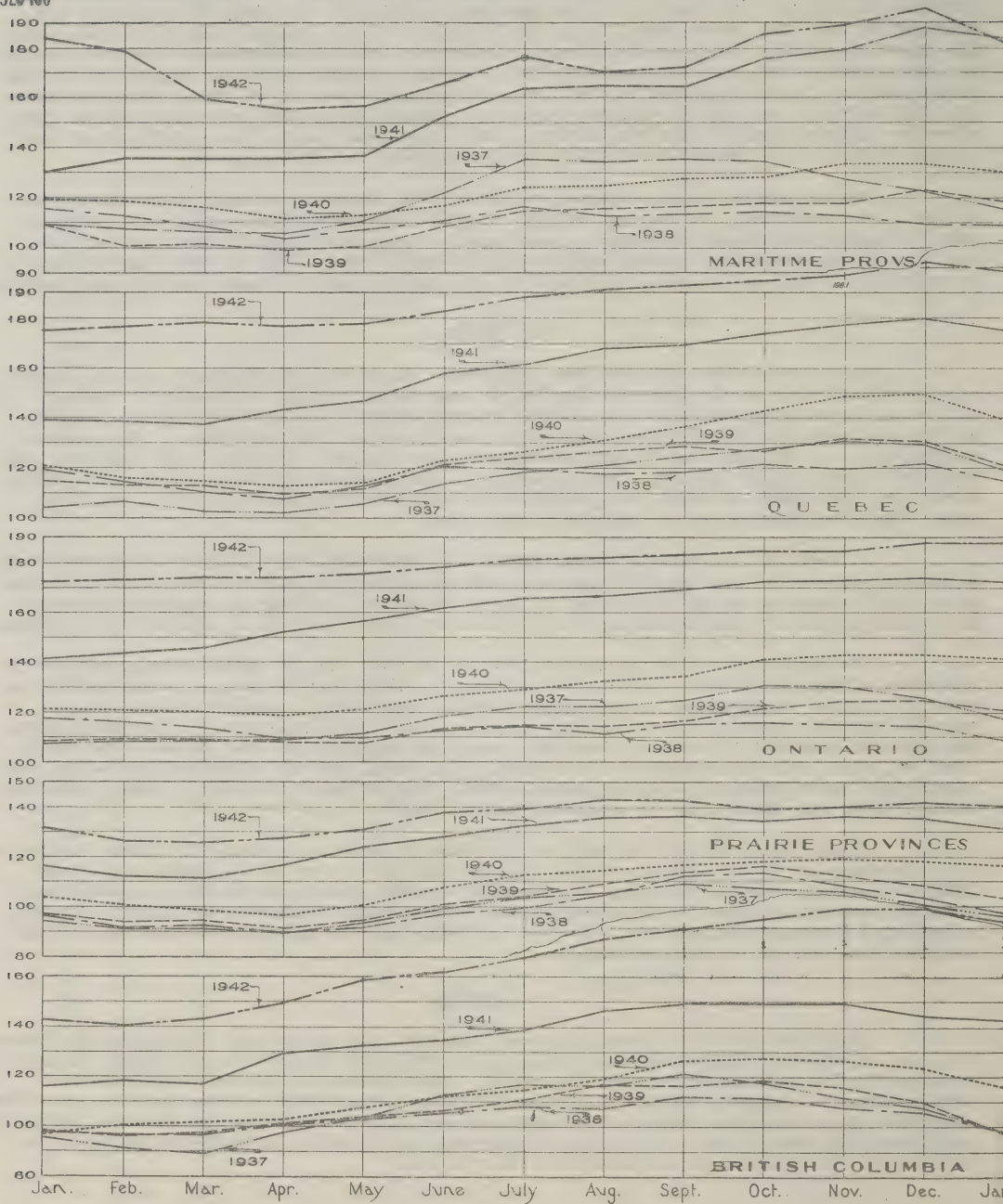
9. FINANCE.

The record for the finance group was commenced only during 1939, for which the statistics are incomplete. Information was received from 758 establishments in 1942, whose employees averaged 63,472, as compared with 60,572 in 1941. The increase is ascribed largely to the employment of considerable numbers of persons to replace experienced workers who have joined the armed forces or otherwise changed their positions, and also to cope with the increased volume of work resulting from the war. The index of employment in financial institutions averaged 122.9 in the year under review, as compared with 117.2 in 1941.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

1937-1942

1926=100



The sum of \$1,916,983 was reported as having been disbursed, on the average, in weekly salaries and wages in 1942. The weekly per capita average was \$30.20. This was higher than the general average of \$28.56 in the eight leading industries. The inclusion of statistics for the finance group in the total for the latter raised the number of reports tabulated during 1942 to a monthly average of 13,800, the number of employees included in the current surveys to 1,802,320, and the aggregate weekly payroll to \$51,634,595. The per capita average in the nine industrial divisions was \$28.61.

Although employment and payrolls in financial institutions showed significant gains during 1942, the increases generally were on a smaller scale than those in several other industries; accordingly, the addition of the figures for this group to those for the eight leading industries lowers the 1942 average index of employment from 173.7 to 171.2. In 1941, the mean, without finance, had been 152.3, as compared with 150.6 when the employees of financial houses were included. The index of payrolls for the eight industries rose from 100 at June 1, 1941, to 144.3 at Dec. 1, 1942, while for the nine main industries, the gain was from 100 at the former to 143.0 at the latter date.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions in the last three years together with annual averages since 1926, while the trends of employment in some 60 industries, monthly during the years, 1941 - 1942, are shown in Table 4.^{1/} The column headed "relative weight" shows the proportion that the number of employees in the specified industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1 of the indicated years; the numbers employed, on the average, in 1942 are shown in Table II.

2. EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment in all provinces except Prince Edward Island was in greater volume in 1942 than in 1941 or any earlier year. The growth was generally less pronounced than in 1941 or 1940, but was nevertheless considerable in most provinces. The increases ranged from that of 2.4 p.c. in Saskatchewan and 8.2 p.c. in Manitoba, to 18 p.c. in Quebec and 21.5 p.c. in British Columbia. The magnitude of the gains was, of course, mainly dependent upon the industrial distribution within the area. In all provinces, the increases in the payrolls disbursed by the co-operating firms were relatively greater than those in the number of employees, so that, despite considerable dilution of labour, the general per capita weekly average earnings in all provinces were substantially higher in 1942 than in the period for which information was available in 1941.

Manufacturing on the whole in each of the provinces reached new peaks of activity in the year under review. The gains in iron and steel and other heavy industries were very widely distributed, while the light manufacturing groups in some areas showed curtailment towards the latter part of the year, largely as a result of shortages of labour, and in some cases, of materials. Among the non-manufacturing industries, employment in mining was generally in smaller volume in 1942 than in the year before. Transportation and communications were active. Trade and services provided work for considerably more persons in the earlier part of the year, but in the latter months, the growing shortage of labour made increasingly difficult the maintenance of staffs at full strength, and there was consequently a diminution in the volume of employment afforded in certain cases, while in others, seasonal expansion was below-normal in extent.

1. Maritime Provinces.

During the first few months of 1942, employment in the Maritime Provinces showed curtailment. Beginning with May 1, however, the general trend, with only one exception, was favourable. In 1941, improvement had been indicated on nine occasions, as compared with seven in the

^{1/} Detailed indexes for earlier years may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

year under review, when the gains were on a smaller scale. Nevertheless, employment in each month of 1942 was in greater volume than at the same date in the year before.

Statistics were received from 938 employers, whose working forces averaged 130,386. In 1941, the number of co-operating establishments had averaged 896, and their employees, 115,948. Of the number in recorded employment in the year under review, Prince Edward Island reported an average of 2,111, Nova Scotia 79,179, and New Brunswick 49,096. Largely as a result of the concentration of heavy industries in Nova Scotia, activity in that province reached a higher level than in either of the other two.

Employment in manufacturing generally in the Maritime Provinces was brisker in each month of 1942 than in any earlier year; the index number averaged 178.0 in the twelve months, as compared with the previous maximum of 149.6 in 1941. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, communications, transportation, construction, services and trade afforded greater employment. On the other hand, the number of persons employed in mining was rather less than in other years since 1936.

The weekly payrolls distributed by the co-operating firms averaged \$3,299,323, a per capita of \$25.34. In the period from June 1, 1941, to the end of 1942, the index of payrolls rose 54.9 p.c., as compared with the gain of 28.2 p.c. in the index of employment.

The highest average earnings in the Maritime Provinces were reported in transportation, with the iron and steel industry, pulp and paper and mining coming next in order. This order was not dissimilar from that prevailing in other parts of the country. Among the factors tending to produce in this area an all-industries per capita average that is rather lower than the Dominion average, may be mentioned losses in working time as a result of industrial disputes, while the fact that in many cases the reporting industries are situated in relatively small centres probably also contributes to the lower-than-average mean.

2. Quebec.

There were ten monthly increases in employment in Quebec during 1942, when the index number of employment averaged 186.2, as compared with 157.8 in 1941, previously the maximum in the record of twenty-two years. The number of employees reported averaged 543,982, rising from 510,415 at the opening of the year, to 591,454 at the beginning of December. The number of co-operating firms averaged 3,305 in 1942, while in the year before, an average of 3,147 establishments had employed an average of 457,780 persons. The average weekly payroll reported during 1942 was \$14,551,017, which represented \$26.70 per employee. During the period in which statistics of payrolls are available, (that is, from June 1, 1941), the increase in the weekly disbursements was 54.4 p.c. The accompanying gain in employment was 28½ p.c. On the whole, the proportion of employees in Quebec to the Dominion total for the co-operating establishments rather exceeded the proportion of payrolls. Thus, in 1942, 31.3 p.c. of the persons in the eight leading industries in the Dominion were domiciled in Quebec, but their earnings constituted 29.3 p.c. of the Dominion total for the same industries. To some extent this disparity results from the fact that employment in the province increased in 1942 with more-than-average rapidity, entailing considerable dilution of labour. The industrial distribution within the province also contributed to this result, there being abnormally large proportions of workers in textile, leather and lumber mills, logging and in certain other divisions, in which earnings are frequently below-average.

Employment in manufacturing in relation to the 1926 level, was higher in Quebec than in the Dominion as a whole; the former index averaged 217.7 in 1942, 24.7 p.c. above that in 1941, while the Canada mean of 206.5 was 22.6 p.c. higher than in the year before. Practically all classes of manufacturing, on the whole, afforded more employment in 1942, despite some slackening in certain divisions as the year progressed, notably in textiles. The various groups of non-manufacturing industries also showed a generally high level of activity.

3. Ontario.

As in 1941, the movement of employment in Ontario was favourable during eleven months of 1942, there being in each year a decline at Jan. 1, which resulted from curtailment over the holidays and other seasonal factors. On the whole, however, the expansion in 1942 was not so extensive as in the preceding year. The general index averaged 179.4, as compared with 160.0 in 1941 and 129.2 in 1940; these three are the highest in the record. The co-operating firms

numbered 5,643, with an average working force of 728,479 persons, whose weekly earnings in the year under review averaged \$21,786,521. The per capita figure was \$29.88, which was higher than in any other province except British Columbia, also exceeding the Dominion average of \$28.56. Unusually large proportions of workers in iron and steel and other heavy manufacturing industries, in non-metallic mineral mining and in other classes where earnings are relatively high, are mainly responsible for this result, which also reflects considerable overtime work. The firms reporting in Ontario disbursed 43.8 p.c. of the total payrolls indicated in the eight leading industries, while their proportion of employees was 41.9 p.c. of the total in 1942.

The index number of employment in manufacturing in Ontario averaged 204.3 in 1942, as compared with 170.9 in 1941. The 1942 figure in Ontario was slightly lower than the Dominion total of 206.5; the increase from 1941 was also below the general gain. Nevertheless, employment in manufacturing was sustained at an extremely high level, the index, with only one exception, rising uninterruptedly from the opening of the year. Practically all branches recorded greater activity in 1942, despite some curtailment in a number of industries as the year advanced. Among the non-manufacturing groups, mining, construction and maintenance and trade were quieter than in 1941. Employment in mining was also slacker, on the whole, than in 1940. In logging, communications, transportation and services, employment in Ontario reached new all-time high levels.

From June 1, 1941, when the record of payrolls was commenced, to Dec. 1, 1942, the index number of employment rose by 16.2 p.c., while that of payrolls mounted by 35.7 p.c. in the same period.

3. Prairie Provinces.

Data were received from 1,815 employers in this area, whose staffs averaged 183,415 during 1942. In 1941, the 1,785 firms furnishing information had indicated an average of 170,135 workers. The latest annual index was 135.6, as compared with 126.6 in 1941, a figure which had closely approximated the previous maximum of 126.3 in 1929. During the year under review, there were seven monthly increases. The number of persons added to the payrolls on these occasions was considerable, although the monthly gains in the year under review, in number and in extent, were not equal to those in 1941.

The employees in recorded employment during 1942 were reported to have earned an average of \$5,284,620 per week. The annual per capita average was \$28.80; this figure showed relatively little variation during the year. Where the index number of employment rose by 10.6 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1942, that of payrolls increased by 26.6 p.c. in the same period. In this area, the reported employment and payrolls in 1942 constituted practically even percentages of the Dominion totals, 10.5 p.c. of the number of employees and 10.6 p.c. of the aggregate payrolls being reported in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, taken as a unit. If information were available for agricultural workers, it is probable that these proportions to the Canadian aggregates would vary.

The index number of employment in manufacturing in the Prairies rose from an average of 141.8 in 1941 to 170.7 in 1942. Textile, iron and steel and certain other manufacturing establishments provided work for larger numbers of workers, but lumber and pulp and paper mills were quieter. There was also a falling-off as compared with 1941 in trade, logging and construction and maintenance, while mining, communications, transportation and services showed a higher level of activity.

Of the total number of employees reported, on the average, in 1942, 86,689 belonged in Manitoba, 34,960 in Saskatchewan and 61,766 in Alberta. Employment in each of these provinces was brisker than in 1941 or earlier years for which data were segregated for the three provinces in this area.

4. British Columbia.

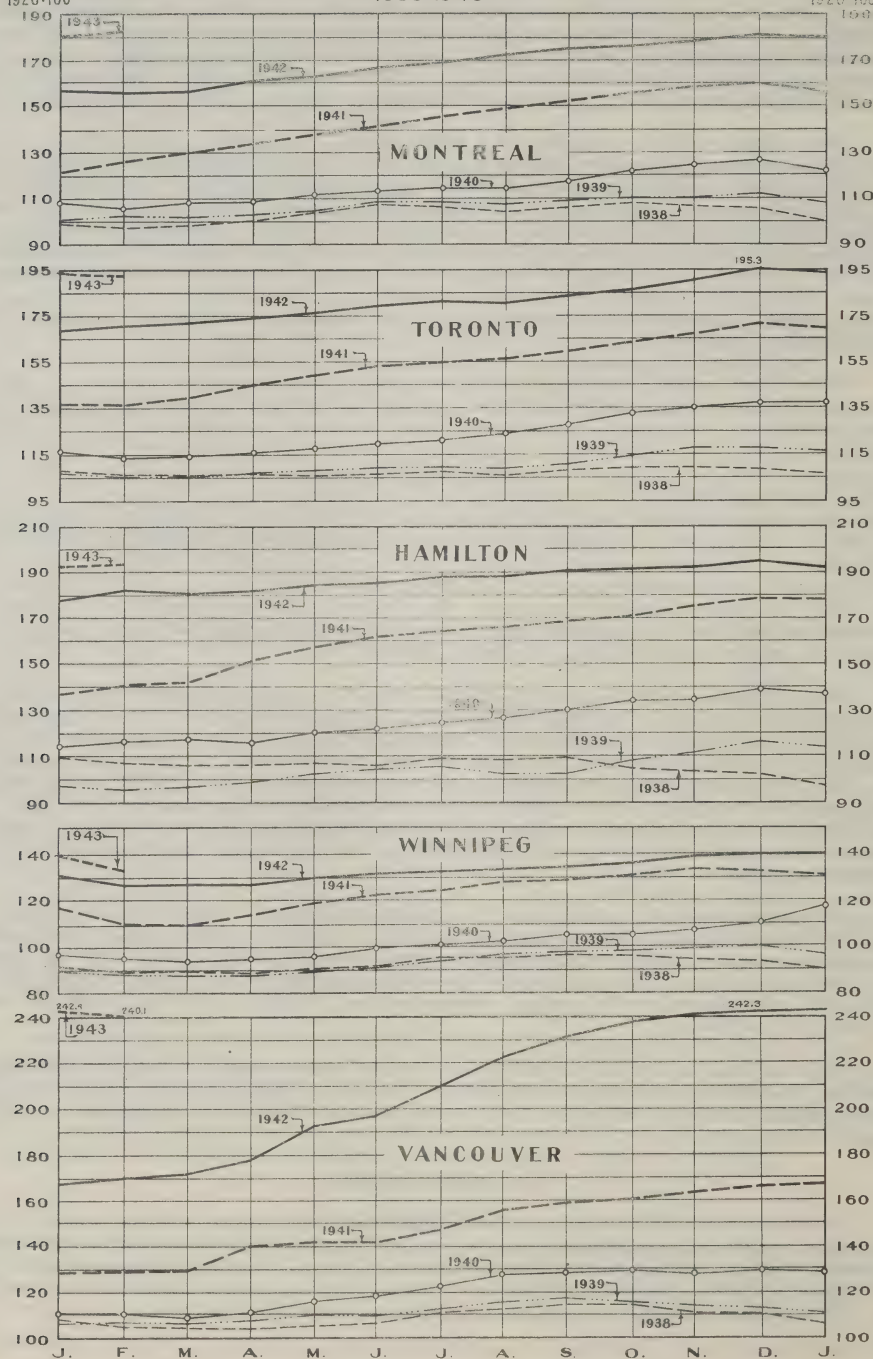
From the first of February in 1942, employment in British Columbia steadily mounted, in the longest period of continuous expansion on record; the month-to-month increases were also greater than in earlier years. The employees of the 1,379 firms whose returns were tabulated averaged 152,586. The index number rose from 135.6 in 1941 to 164.8 in the year under review. This advance of 21½ p.c. was greater than in any other province.

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING CITIES

1926=100

1938-1943

1926=100



Manufacturing in British Columbia showed particularly marked improvement, the annual index, at 230.4, showing a gain of 39.7 p.c. from 1941. The 1942 figure was higher than that in any other province. Most branches of manufacturing in British Columbia showed greater activity, but the increase in iron and steel was particularly outstanding, as the shipbuilding programme reached new stages of development. The mean index in the iron and steel divisions as a whole was 725.4, as compared with 268.5 in 1941; the Dominion average for this group in the year under review was 286.2. Employment in all the non-manufacturing industries, except mining, averaged higher in 1942 than in any earlier year, although in some cases, notably logging, transportation and services, the increases were slight.

In the period from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1942, the general index of payrolls rose by 69.6 p.c., while that of employment increased by 38.9 p.c. The general per capita average, at \$31.28, was higher than in any other province. During 1942, the firms in British Columbia employed 8.8 p.c. of the total number of employees reported generally in the eight leading industries, and disbursed 9.6 p.c. of the recorded payrolls.

3. - EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

For many years, statistics have been segregated for the eight leading industrial centres - Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. During the year under review, as in 1941, activity in these centres as a unit was accelerated more rapidly than in the Dominion as a whole, although the rate was not equal to that of the year before. The composite index for the cities rose from 149.0 in 1941, to 177.7 in 1942, or by 19.3 p.c.; in the smaller centres and rural areas in the Dominion, there was an increase of 10.1 p.c., while the general gain in Canada as a whole was 14.1 p.c. In 1941, there had been an advance of 22.6 p.c. in the Dominion, resulting from a rise of 25.3 p.c. in the larger cities and of 21 p.c. in the smaller centres and the rural areas. Agriculture is of course excluded in all cases from the monthly surveys. This is the first year in the decade in which employment in the cities as a unit reached a higher level in relation to the 1926 average, than was recorded in the other parts of Canada. The cities' index in 1942 was 177.7, four points higher than that of 173.7, in the Dominion as a whole.

The table below shows that in the years before 1933, employment was rather more active in relation to the 1926 level, than in Canada as a whole, although the difference was not marked. Commencing with 1933, however, the industrial depression affected the situation in the cities to a greater extent than was the case in the smaller centres and the rural areas. This was due partly to the fact that the production of heavy goods, to a considerable extent concentrated in the larger centres of population, was more drastically curtailed than that of consumers' goods, while the location of works undertaken for the relief of unemployment in the depression years was largely outside the cities. Still another factor was the fact that, in general, employment in the industries normally located outside the cities, such as mining and logging, continued at a higher level in relation to the 1926 basic average, during the depression years, than employment in many other industries.

From the outbreak of war, the disparity in the index of employment in the Dominion as a whole and that in the eight leading cities diminished, until in 1941 it was reduced to 3.3 points, still in favour of the Canada figures; in 1942, however, the situation was reversed, the cities' index being several points higher. The extremely high level of activity prevailing in manufacturing in the cities is largely responsible for this reversal of the trends as indicated in more recent years.

The following are the annual index numbers of employment in Canada, in the eight leading cities and in other parts of the Dominion, since 1928: (1926=100).

TABLE III. - ANNUAL AVERAGE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS A WHOLE, IN THE EIGHT LEADING CITIES TAKEN AS A UNIT, AND ELSEWHERE IN THE DOMINION, 1929 - 1942.

Year	Canada	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Elsewhere</u>
1929	119.0	119.3	118.9
1930	113.4	114.2	112.9
1931	102.5	104.3	101.1
1932	87.5	90.2	85.3
1933	83.4	83.0	83.7
1934	96.0	88.2	102.1
1935	99.4	93.1	104.5
1936	103.7	97.7	108.4
1937	114.1	105.8	120.8
1938	111.8	105.7	116.7
1939	113.9	107.8	118.8
1940	124.2	118.9	128.1
1941	152.3	149.0	155.0
1942	173.7	177.7	170.7

The index number of employment in manufacturing in the eight leading cities taken as a unit averaged 213.0 in 1942, as compared with 206.5 in Canada as a whole. As compared with 1941, there was an increase of 27.2 p.c. in employment in manufacturing in the cities, as compared with 22.6 p.c. in the Dominion as a whole. Employment in many industrial groups also showed more rapid expansion in the larger centres during the year under review than was elsewhere recorded.

During 1942, approximately 52 p.c. of the persons in recorded employment in manufacturing in the Dominion belonged in the eight leading cities, a proportion slightly exceeding that of 51 p.c. in 1941. Another fact which may be of interest in this connection is that the number of females in manufacturing in the eight leading cities at Oct. 1, 1942, constituted 59.8 p.c. of the Dominion total for the manufacturing group as reported by the firms making returns. Trade, services and communications in the cities also reported disproportionately large percentages of the total number of persons reported by the co-operating firms in these industries, together with even larger proportions of the total female employees.

The following table shows index numbers of employment for 1941 - 1942 in the eight leading cities and in the Dominion as a whole, in certain industries.

TABLE IV. - AVERAGE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS IN THE DOMINION AND IN THE LEADING INDUSTRIAL CITIES AS A WHOLE, IN 1941 AND 1942.

	1941		1942	
	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Dominion</u>	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Dominion</u>
Manufacturing	167.5	168.4	213.0	206.5
Communications	79.9	96.5	83.5	103.7
Construction	88.9	126.6	94.0	130.3
Building	105.5	139.5	116.8	158.0
Services	156.4	167.5	167.1	178.8
Trade	147.7	156.5	147.1	156.1
Eight Leading Industries	149.0	152.3	177.7	173.7

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation in the eight leading cities during the year under review.

1. Montreal.

During 1942, industrial employment in Montreal showed only two general declines, the trend having been upward between Mar. 1 and Dec. 1, inclusive; the number of persons added to

the reported working forces was smaller than in 1941, when the period of expansion had extended over eleven, rather than ten months. Nevertheless, activity in the year under review reached successive new all-time highs from Apr. 1. The staffs averaged 254,135 in 1,916 establishments; the annual index was 167.4. The reported employees varied from 235,441 at Feb. 1 to 275,848 at Dec. 1. In 1941, the maximum, also indicated at the beginning of December, had been 242,327; the co-operating firms had averaged 1,826, and the employees, 216,989, while the mean index had been 142.7.

With only one exception, manufacturing operations increased steadily from month to month during 1942, when activity reached new high levels. The index averaged 199.7 p.c. of the 1926 average, exceeding by 22.7 p.c. the 1941 mean of 162.7. This percentage gain was practically the same as that indicated in manufacturing as a whole in the Dominion. However, employment in these industries in Montreal continued at a rather lower level in relation to the 1926 average than in the province of Quebec, or Canada as a whole.

Although there was some curtailment in employment in certain branches of manufacturing in the latter part of 1942 as compared with the same months of the preceding year, the index numbers in all groups were higher on the average. Particularly marked gains were shown in iron and steel and chemical manufacturing. Textile, tobacco and beverage factories also showed important advances. Improvement on a much smaller scale was noted in communications, construction and maintenance and trade, the gain in the last-named being slight.

The payrolls reported by the co-operating firms in Montreal averaged \$7,123,995 in 1942, when the typical worker in recorded employment received an average of \$27.97 per week; in 1941, the weekly figure had been \$25.51. The increase in payrolls in Montreal in the period for which statistics are available rather exceeded that in the Dominion as a whole; at Dec. 1, 1942, the index was higher by 56.8 p.c. than at June 1, 1941, a percentage which compared favourably with the rise of 44.3 p.c. in the general index of payrolls. During the same period, the index of employment in Montreal gained by 28.8 p.c. and that in Canada as a whole by 22 p.c. During the twelve months, the number of workers reported in Montreal made up 14.6 p.c. of the total in recorded employment in the eight leading industries, while the reported earnings constituted 14.3 p.c. of the total.

2. Quebec.

Important expansion was noted during 1942 in Quebec City, where the staffs of the 237 co-operating employers rose uninterruptedly from 27,242 at Jan. 1, to 36,349 at the beginning of December, averaging 31,601 in the year. The annual index was 223.2. In 1941, the 218 firms furnishing data had indicated an average of 23,256 employees; the mean index had been 167.8, previously the maximum figure in the record of 20 years. The trend of employment in manufacturing was decidedly favourable; the index averaged 288.1, 48.3 p.c. higher than in 1941. This increase exceeded that shown by manufacturing in the Dominion as a whole. Most of the gain resulted from wartime production. Little general change was reported in the non-manufacturing industries in the year under review.

The payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments averaged \$743,944; the per capita average was \$23.41. In the period of observation in 1941, the average had been \$21.45. These figures are rather below the Dominion averages, partly because of the employment of an unusually large proportion of female labour; at Oct. 1, 1942, women workers constituted 352 per thousand persons employed by the reporting firms. The Dominion proportion was 235 per thousand. From June 1 of 1941, to Dec. 1, 1942, the index of payrolls in Quebec rose by 92.3 p.c., accompanying a gain of 55.2 p.c. in employment in the same period.

3. Toronto.

In Toronto recorded employment rose by 15.7 p.c. from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, an advance which was rather greater than the general Dominion-wide gain of 12.5 p.c. The accompanying increase in the reported aggregate payrolls in Toronto in the twelve months amounted to 33.1 p.c.; that in the Dominion as a whole was 28.5 p.c. Information was received from 1,967 firms, whose employees averaged 231,629. The annual index was 180.2. In 1941, 1,878 establishments had reported a mean of 196,760 workers and the index had averaged 152.9.

The payrolls of those in recorded employment in the year under review averaged \$6,851,003, a per capita figure of \$29.54. This was higher than the Dominion average of \$28.56. In 1941, the average per employee had been \$27.32 in the period for which data were available. Those in recorded employment in Toronto constituted in 1942, 13.3 p.c. of the Dominion total, and received 13.8 p.c. of the aggregate weekly payroll disbursed by the establishments in the eight leading industries.

There were impressive gains in manufacturing in Toronto in the year under review, when the annual index, at 307.1, was 26.2 p.c. higher than in 1941, previously the maximum. The latest average slightly exceeded the Dominion mean of 206.5. Particularly large gains were shown in iron and steel plants and in those producing scientific instruments for wartime use. Smaller increases were noted in food, printing and publishing, textile and other factories, although in some cases a slackening became evident in the latter months of the year. Construction and trade were generally quieter, while moderate improvement was indicated in transportation, communications and services.

4. Ottawa.

On the whole, industrial employment in Ottawa was brisker in 1942 than in the preceding year, the latest annual index being 161.9, as compared with 149.2 in 1941. The men and women on the staffs of the 249 reporting firms averaged 21,348, varying from 22,500 at Feb. 1, to 20,633 at the beginning of May. In 1941, 241 establishments had indicated a mean of 19,816 employees; employment in the last two months of that year, however, was higher than at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1942.

Lumber mills reported smaller working forces, but pulp and paper and other factories showed moderate improvement. Trade and construction also reported a higher level of employment than in 1941.

The payrolls of the firms co-operating in Ottawa averaged \$539,854; the average per employee was \$25.29, as compared with \$24.14 in 1941. The index of aggregate payrolls rose by 25.3 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1942, in which period there was an increase of 8.4 p.c. in recorded employment.

In addition to the persons employed by industrial firms, the Dominion Government had on its payroll in Ottawa approximately 31,214 men and women in December, 1942, compared with 24,028 in the same month of 1941, 19,322 in 1940 and 13,015 in 1939. The persons employed in December, 1942, were paid \$3,979,017 in monthly salaries and wages; the latest figures are subject to revision.

5. Hamilton.

Further important expansion was indicated in Hamilton during 1942, the index, at 186.6, was 17 p.c. above the 1941 figure of 159.5. Data were furnished by 348 firms whose working forces averaged 60,922, varying from 58,267 at Jan. 1, to 63,592 at Dec. 1. In 1941, a mean of 52,021 employees was indicated, while the annual index was 159.5. The persons in recorded employment in the year under review were paid weekly salaries and wages averaging \$1,909,242, an average of \$31.32 per employee. In the period for which information was furnished in 1941, the per capita average was \$28.71. These figures were higher than those generally indicated in the Dominion, mainly because of the unusually large proportion of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries in Hamilton. A result of this distribution is seen in the fact that in 1942, 3.5 p.c. of all workers in the eight leading cities were reported by firms in Hamilton, but their payrolls made up 3.8 p.c. of the total of salaries and wages disbursed by these employees.

There were nine monthly increases in employment in manufacturing during 1942, when the index, at 197.9, was higher by 19.6 p.c. than in 1941. Little general change from the year before was shown in textiles. Iron and steel, electrical apparatus and some other divisions, however, reported important gains. Among the non-manufacturing classes, construction and trade were quieter than in 1941, although employment continued in greater volume than in immediately preceding years; in trade, indeed, the index in 1942 was exceeded only by that for 1941.

6. Windsor.

Intense industrial activity continued in Windsor, according to statistics received from 204 establishments with an average staff of 38,388 men and women. The index was 282.5 24.3 p.c. above that of 227.3 in 1941, when the reported forces had averaged 31,117. In the year under review, the weekly pay envelope of those in recorded employment in Windsor contained \$39.22, a figure which compared favourably with that of \$36.82 in the period June 1 - Dec. 1, 1941, and was higher than in any other of the cities for which data are segregated. The salaries and wages reported in 1942 averaged \$1,508,325 per week. The explanation of the unusually high earnings in Windsor, as in Hamilton, lies in the concentration of workers in the heavy industries; thus, 78 p.c. of those in the payrolls of the firms co-operating in the survey for Dec. 1 belonged in the manufacture of iron and steel products, as compared with a proportion of 30½ p.c. in Ontario, and 24 p.c. in the Dominion at the same date.

Although the per capita weekly earnings in Windsor considerably exceeded the average, the index of payrolls from June, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1942, had risen by 45.8 p.c., a proportion only slightly above the general average of 44.3 p.c.; between those two same dates, employment in the city had increased by 35.5 p.c.

Manufacturing in Windsor afforded employment to many more persons in 1942 than in 1941, or any earlier year. The index of employment averaged 322.8, being substantially higher than in any other of the cities whose statistics are segregated, except Vancouver. Although particularly marked gains were noted in factories turning out iron and steel products, other classes of manufacturing also showed important expansion in the year under review. Moderate gains were noted in construction.

7. Winnipeg.

The trend of employment was upward in Winnipeg during 1942, resulting in the establishment of a new all-time high level of activity; this, however, was lower than that indicated in the other larger centres. To some extent, the industrial distribution is responsible for this situation in Winnipeg, where the proportion of workers in trade is abnormally high, and that in manufacturing, unusually low. More recent wartime trends, in reacting adversely in regard to trade and particularly favourably in regard to manufacturing, have had the effect of producing a less-than-average increase in general employment in Winnipeg. The 560 firms furnishing data reported an average working force of 55,212 men and women, earning a weekly payroll of \$1,494,916 in 1942. This was an average of \$27.06 per employee. In the period of observation in the year before, the per capita was \$25.43.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index was 132.4, as compared with 122.8 in 1941. The previous maximum was 112.3, in 1929. From the institution of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, the index has risen by 26.2 p.c., accompanying the gain of 14 p.c. in employment in the same period.

Considerable improvement was noted in manufacturing in Winnipeg in the year under review, when the index at 165.5, was practically 20 p.c. higher than in 1941. The animal food, textile, iron and steel and chemical industries were decidedly more active. On the other hand, moderate curtailment was indicated in trade, construction and transportation.

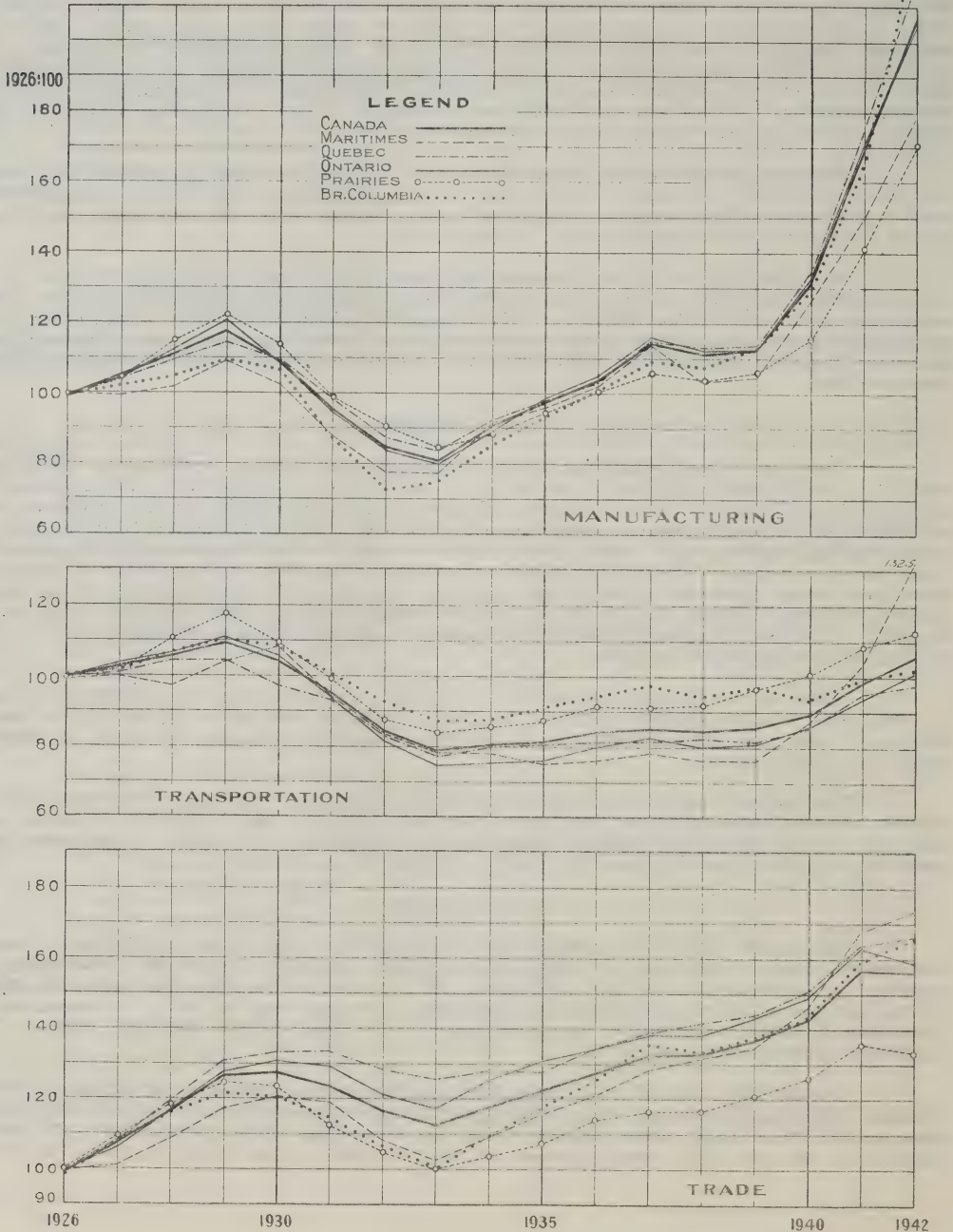
8. Vancouver.

Employment in Vancouver reached an unprecedentedly great volume during 1942. Most of the upward movement took place in iron and steel plants, notably in shipyards. The lumber group reported considerable gains in the early months of the year, but was later on seriously affected by the shortage of labour and employment generally was lower than in 1941. In communications, construction, services and trade, the index numbers were higher in the year under review. Transportation, however, was quieter.

During 1942, the 603 co-operating employers reported a personnel of 72,520, on the average. The annual index was 205.0. This was 39.6 p.c. higher than the mean of 146.8 in 1941, when the 582 firms whose returns were tabulated had an average of 51,184 employees. The weekly payrolls in the year under review averaged \$2,220,112, giving a per capita figure of \$30.39.

Chart 12

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT TRENDS
IN THE
MANUFACTURING, TRANSPORTATION AND TRADE INDUSTRIES
IN THE
FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE
1926-1942



In the period for which data are available in 1941, the average was \$26.78 per person in recorded employment. The payrolls reported in Vancouver have shown unusually impressive gains, accompanying the large increases in employment; thus from June 1, 1941 to Dec. 1, 1942, the index of payrolls rose by 115.9 p.c. and that of employment by 70.8 p.c.

Index Numbers in Eight Leading Cities .

Statistics for the cities are given in Tables 2, 7 and 9. Chart 11 illustrates the fluctuations of employment in the larger centres during the last few years, the curves being based upon the figures given in Table 2.

4. - COMPARISON OF THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES AND UNITS OF POPULATION.

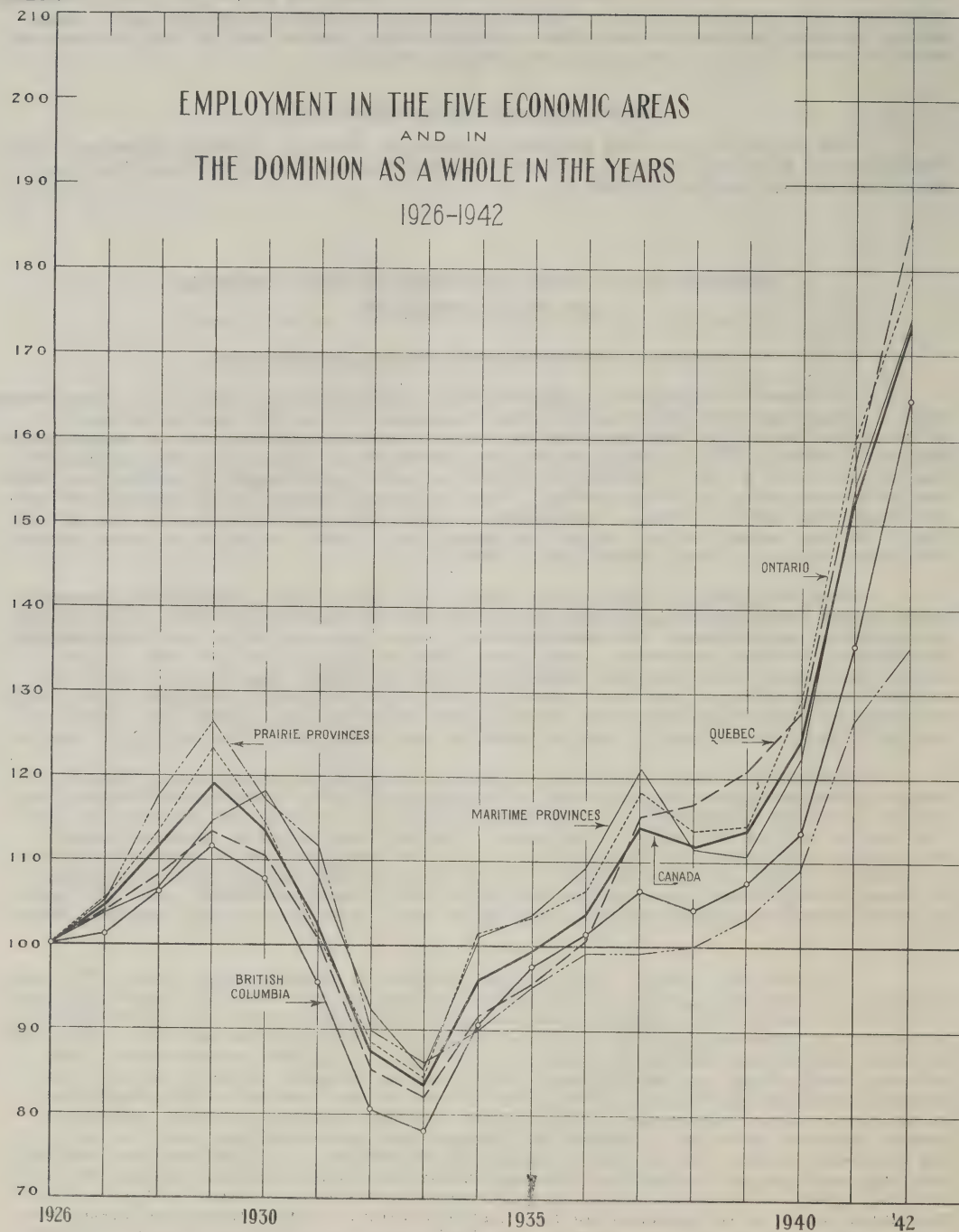
1. Industrial Comparisons within the Five Economic Areas.

The trends of employment in manufacturing, transportation and trade in the five economic areas, in comparison with the movements in the Dominion as a whole, are depicted in Chart 13 in the period from 1925. These show that the curves in manufactures have, over a lengthy period, been quite similar in their major movements; this similarity is of more than passing interest when the variations in the industrial distribution of the persons engaged in manufacturing from East to West are taken into consideration. Thus, the general upswing to 1929 was followed by a curtailment that also was without interruption, until the depression in the Dominion, and in four of the five economic areas, reached its lowest point in 1933; in British Columbia, however, the minimum, as in the United States, was in 1932.

From the trough in the depression years in the early 1930's, manufacturing generally showed steady revival to 1937, when the second high point in industrial activity in the period of observation was indicated. The upward movement, whose beginning more or less coincided with the declaration of war in September, 1939, developed in strength in 1941 and 1942. In the latter, new peaks of employment were established in all provinces. The curves in Quebec and British Columbia surpassed that for Canada as a whole; that in Ontario was slightly lower, while the curves in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces were below the Ontario line. The movement in the Prairie area was not quite so sharply upward as that in the other areas depicted in the chart.

Employment in transportation in the various sections of Canada has also shown a fair measure of uniformity over the many years, although the similarity in movements is rather less striking than that in manufacturing. The curves for the Western areas were persistently above that for the Dominion as a whole, while those for the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario were generally lower until the close of 1940. In the two succeeding years, pronounced activity in the Eastern Ports raised the Maritime curve to a position considerably above the average. The level in the Prairie Area also continued above that in Canada as a whole, while the curves in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia were rather lower, although the trends continued favourable.

The third part of Chart 12 depicts the situation in trading establishments. The momentum gained in immediately preceding years had carried employment in trade to a generally higher level in 1930 than in 1929. However, commencing with 1931, activity, affected by the general contraction in industrial payrolls, showed a slowing down, which extended into 1933. Since then the trend in trade has been almost continuously favourable in all five economic areas. The extremely large volume of purchasing power associated with generally increased employment and earnings throughout the Dominion following the outbreak of war, resulted in the establishment of new high levels of employment in 1941; in 1942, however, shortages of labour, together in certain cases with shortages of commodities, brought about some curtailment, and the curves in the Dominion as a whole, and in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, slightly declined from their 1941 high positions; in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia, however, the trends continued upward, altering the similarity which had characterized the general movements of employment in trade in the various areas for a number of years. If the curves were plotted on a monthly basis, however, a greater degree of uniformity would recently be indicated, since activity in trade in all five areas was quieter in the latter months of 1942 than in the same part of 1941.



2. Comparison of the Course of Employment in the Five Economic Areas
and in the Dominion.

Chart 13 illustrates the course of employment since 1925 in the five economic areas, in relation to that in Canada as a whole, and shows that over a lengthy period employment in the different parts of the Dominion has reacted in much the same degree to the general factors governing business. The deviations which are indicated are mainly due to the varying industrial distributions existing in the different areas. For example, the general curve in British Columbia for many years was below the average, for the reason that mining and logging, (particularly important sources of employment for industrial workers in that province) were relatively quieter there than elsewhere in the Dominion, while in 1942, activity in transportation and construction was below the general level. The depressing effect of many unsatisfactory crop and marketing years since 1929 was reflected in the lower position of the curve for the predominantly-agricultural Prairie Provinces; much of the general advance in employment since the outbreak of hostilities has taken place in manufacturing, which figures much less prominently in the industrial distribution in the Prairie Provinces than in Canada as a whole. Since 1939, the direction of the curves has been generally upward in all areas; although that in British Columbia showed the most sharply upward movement in 1942, the line nevertheless continued lower than that in any other area except the Prairies. The highest position was reached in Quebec and Ontario, reflecting the intense activity in manufacturing in these more highly industrialized provinces resulting from wartime requirements.

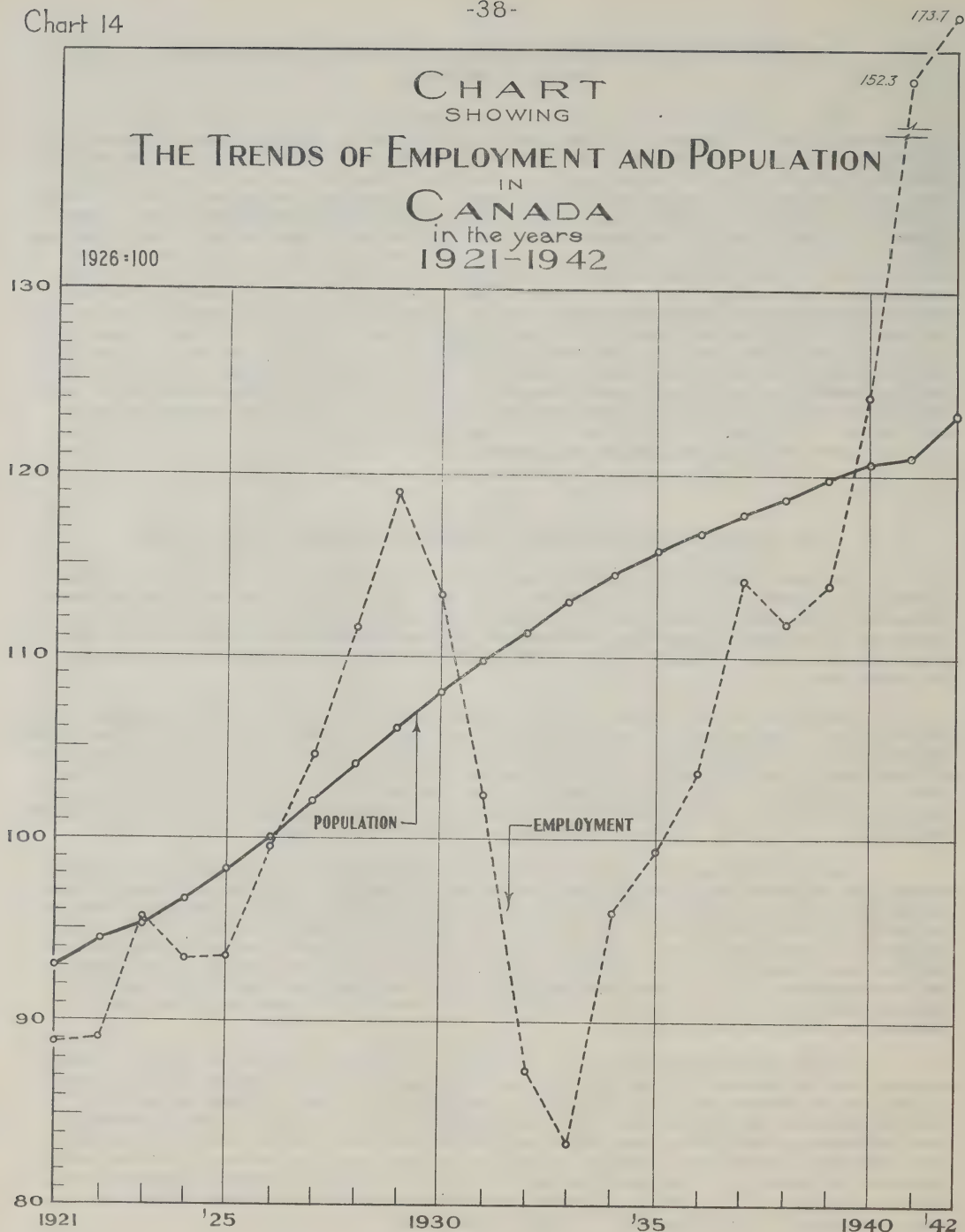
5. - SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT, AT OCT. 1, 1942.

Problems arising from wartime labour conditions emphasized the need for up-to-date information respecting the sex distribution of the persons employed by the co-operating establishments, whose working forces generally comprise the great majority of wage-earners in the industries included in the surveys. Accordingly, the monthly enquiry for Oct. 1, 1942, was extended to ask for a statement of the number of females then on the payrolls of the firms furnishing data.

The survey showed that in the nine leading industries, (manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services, trade and finance), were employed 441,156 women, a number which constituted 23.5 p.c. of the total of 1,879,845 persons of both sexes in recorded employment at the beginning of October. The proportions of female workers varied from 13.3 p.c. in the Maritime Provinces and 16.5 p.c. in British Columbia, to 26.7 p.c. in Ontario, where 208,200 of the indicated employees were women. This number made up over 47 p.c. of the total females in recorded employment in the Dominion at Oct. 1, 1942.

The statistics also revealed a marked concentration of female workers in the larger cities, the eight centres for which data are regularly tabulated accounting for almost 60 p.c. of the total number employed by the establishments reporting throughout the Dominion; this proportion is very much higher than that of 45.1 p.c. at Oct. 1, 1942, for workers of both sexes. The ratio of female workers was highest in Ottawa and Toronto, where they constituted 37.2 p.c. and 36.6 p.c., respectively, of the totals in the nine main industrial groups. In Montreal, the percentage was 31.7. In Vancouver and Windsor, on the other hand, the proportions were below-average, 21.3 p.c. of the total reported in the former being women and girls, while in Windsor the ratio was only 14.9 p.c.

In the manufacturing division, the proportion of female workers was 25.7 p.c.; when central electric stations are excluded from manufacturing, the ratio rises to 26 p.c. These figures may be compared with that of 21.8 p.c. according to the Annual Census of Industry for 1940 and 22.6 p.c. in 1941; in the former the proportion was not altered by the inclusion of data for central electric stations, while in 1941 the ratio was 22.3 p.c. when the electric light and power figures were included. In view of the fact that the smaller industrial establishments co-operating in the Annual Census, but not in the monthly surveys on employment and payrolls, probably tend to employ a greater-than-average proportion of female labour, the growth indicated by this comparison is highly significant.



Within the manufacturing group, the ratio of females at Oct. 1, 1942, ranged from 2.2 p.c. in steel shipbuilding, 6.1 in pulp and paper mills, and 6.4 p.c. in rough and dressed lumber mills, to 64.1 p.c. in hosiery and knit goods, 66.4 p.c. in tobacco, and 66.5 p.c. in garments and personal furnishings.

The proportions of women employed in construction and maintenance, logging and mining were low, being two p.c. or under. In transportation, the ratio was 6 p.c., while in the remaining industries - communications, services, trade and finance - the female workers constituted substantial proportions of the total. The largest of these was that of 51.6 p.c. in services. In each of the non-manufacturing industries, the percentage of female labour was considerably higher than that indicated in the 1931 Decennial Census, whose data were the latest available for comparative purposes at the time of writing.

The appendix to the bulletin^{1/} on employment and payrolls for Oct. 1, 1942, gave statistics in some detail for the various industries, economic areas and leading cities, together with comparative material available in various branches in the Bureau.

6. - THE COURSE OF RECORDED EMPLOYMENT IN COMPARISON WITH THE COURSE OF POPULATION.

Chart 14 depicts the trends of recorded employment and of recorded or estimated population; the crude figures of population have been plotted in the absence of current or recent statistics respecting the distribution of the total wage-earners in the Dominion. Certain preliminary data^{2/} are now available from the 1941 Decennial Census, but not in sufficient detail to permit satisfactory comparison with the current statistics.

The graph shows that from 1920 until the outbreak of war, the years in which the index of employment was at a higher level than that of general population were relatively few, centering around the boom which reached its high point in 1929. The depression setting in immediately thereafter, substantially lowered the curve of employment, which declined to an extent considerably exceeding the gain it had shown in preceding years.

From the 1933 low point, the curve of employment rose in a movement which brought it, by 1937, to a position only slightly distant from that of population. In 1938, however, a slowing up in employment was indicated, while the growth in population continued. In 1939, the two curves were almost parallel, while from 1940, unprecedented expansion in industrial activity resulting from wartime conditions has raised the curve of employment to a level very decidedly above that of population. The distance by which the former curve exceeds the latter at the end of the war will provide a rough measurement of the magnitude of many of the problems involved in the return to normalcy.

The accessions to the numbers in recorded employment during the war have come from several sources, and, when considered with the figure of approximately 600,000 persons now in the armed forces, indicate stupendous changes in the industrial and occupational distributions of the gainfully-occupied population. Among the more important sources which have contributed to the large numbers of persons absorbed in recorded employment and in the various active services, may be mentioned the following: (a) unemployed workers, (b) own-account and small-employer classes, (c) agriculture, (d) domestic workers, (e) home-makers and other women, who under ordinary circumstances, would not seek gainful employment, (f) adolescents, who normally would probably continue at school for a year or two longer, or possibly for a lengthier period, (g) older men and women, who are prolonging their period of service beyond the usual retirement age. The armed forces have, of course, also recruited large numbers of persons from their former employment in industry.

According to a study^{3/} based on a ten p.c. sample of the Census returns, the number of wage-earners at work in all industries in Canada at the Census date was 2,542,440; this figure included certain large classes of workers not represented in the current surveys of employment

^{1/} Copies may be obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

^{2/} Census Bulletins, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

^{3/} Census Bulletin No. 3.

Chart 15

EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES

1939 - 1942

1939=100

220

200

180

160

140

120

100

80

1939

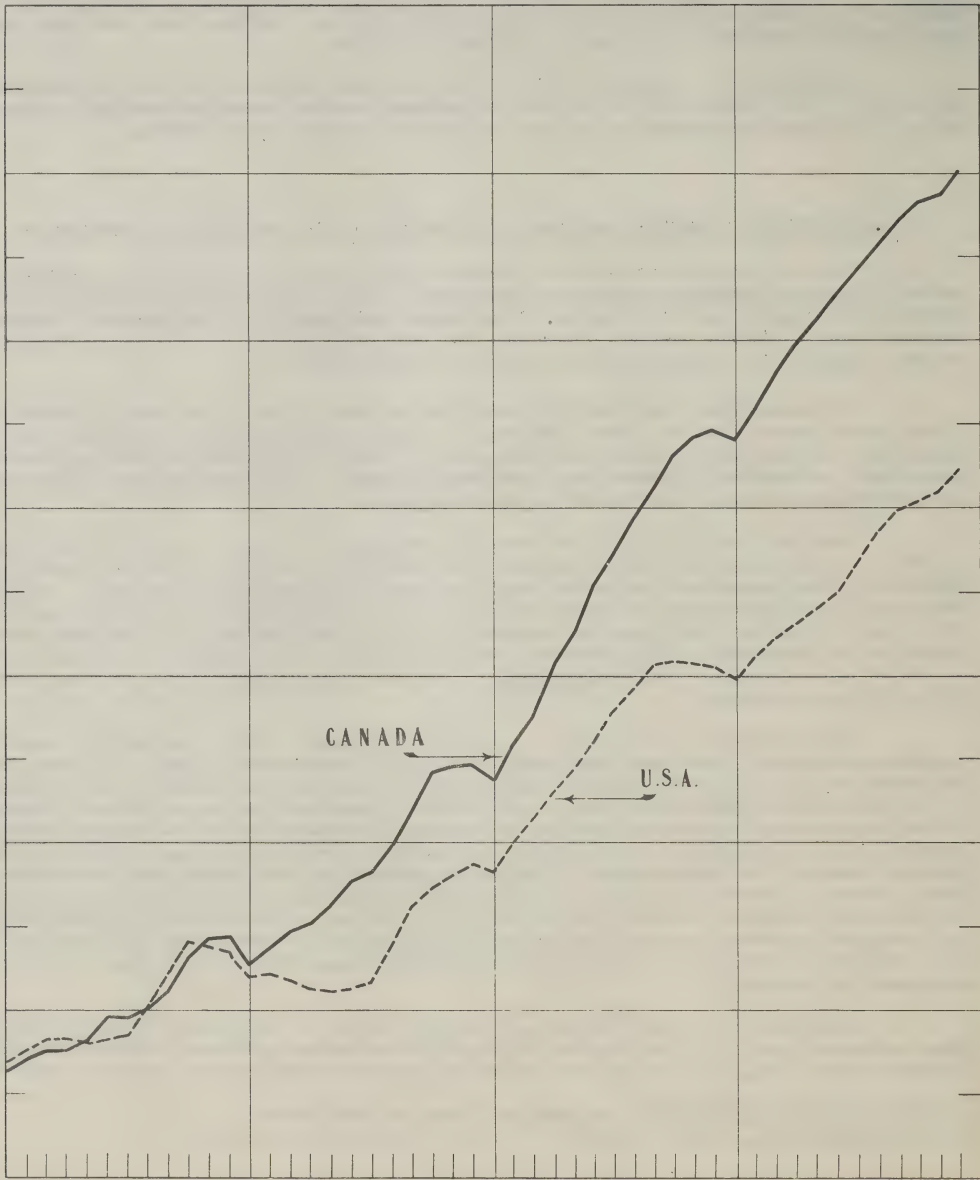
1940

1941

1942

CANADA

U.S.A.



and payrolls, such as agricultural workers, domestic servants, professional workers, (e.g. teachers, public servants, employees of hospitals, etc.). At June 1, 1941, the firms furnishing monthly data to the Employment Statistics Branch, reported a combined working force of 1,588,000 men and women. This figure constituted 62½ p.c. of the total number of wage-earners at work at the census date; when the census statistics are tabulated in greater detail, it will be possible to establish the coverage of employees in the various industries for which current data are available. In the meantime, it can safely be stated that their proportion in the industries covered is considerably higher than that of 62½ p.c. resulting from the comparison with the total number of wage-earners at work at the census date. With the cessation of hostilities, the re-establishment of a normal industrial, occupational and sex distribution among the workers included in the current surveys, together with the re-absorption of demobilized members of the armed forces in peace-time pursuits (largely among the industries of which there is current record), will obviously constitute problems of paramount national importance. An indication of the progress then being made in the solution of some of these problems will be found in the course of the current statistics of employment.

7. - COMPARISON OF THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Statistics of employment in manufacturing are currently tabulated in the United States, as in Canada. The scope of the enquiries, the methods followed in compiling the data, and the basic periods used in calculating the indexes in the two countries differ, while there are also important differences between the two industrial classifications and groupings. The latest American indexes are computed from the estimates of the total number of wage-earners in manufacturing rather than directly from the numbers employed by certain, numerous establishments. The statistics in the Dominion are those currently furnished by establishments with 15 employees and over, but cover an extremely large proportion of those engaged in manufacturing industries. 1/ They include salaried employees as well as wage-earners, and in this respect, probably take in a greater proportion of the total number on the payrolls of the individual co-operating establishments than is the case in the States. However, the indefinite nature of these terms as commonly used, makes extremely difficult any distinction between the two classes in so many cases that the importance of this factor cannot be gauged. While there are too many possible differences in the statistics tabulated in the two countries to permit comparisons in any detail, enough correspondence no doubt exists to make possible general comparisons of some interest and significance.

The base period at present used in calculating the Dominion indexes of employment is the 1926 average, while the American manufacturing indexes are now calculated on the average for 1939 as 100. Accordingly, the Canadian figures have been converted to the 1939 base as 100, to facilitate the comparisons. Since the index in that year was 111.8 p.c. 2/ of the 1926 average, the conversion lowers the Dominion indexes as currently published. The curves of employment in manufacturing in the two countries from 1938 are depicted in Chart 15 which shows that since then, the course of employment in Canada and the United States has been definitely upward, in movements similar in direction, but differing in magnitude. To some extent, the greater growth depicted in the Dominion may be due to the fact that the numbers of workers involved are smaller than those in the United States, so that the effect of the fluctuations is more easily discerned. Another factor is Canada's participation in the war from the outbreak of hostilities in 1939, whereas the American declaration of war came over two years later. The importance of the latter point is perhaps emphasized by the rather greater correspondence in the general movements of the curves in 1942, when both countries were at war, than in any of the earlier years depicted.

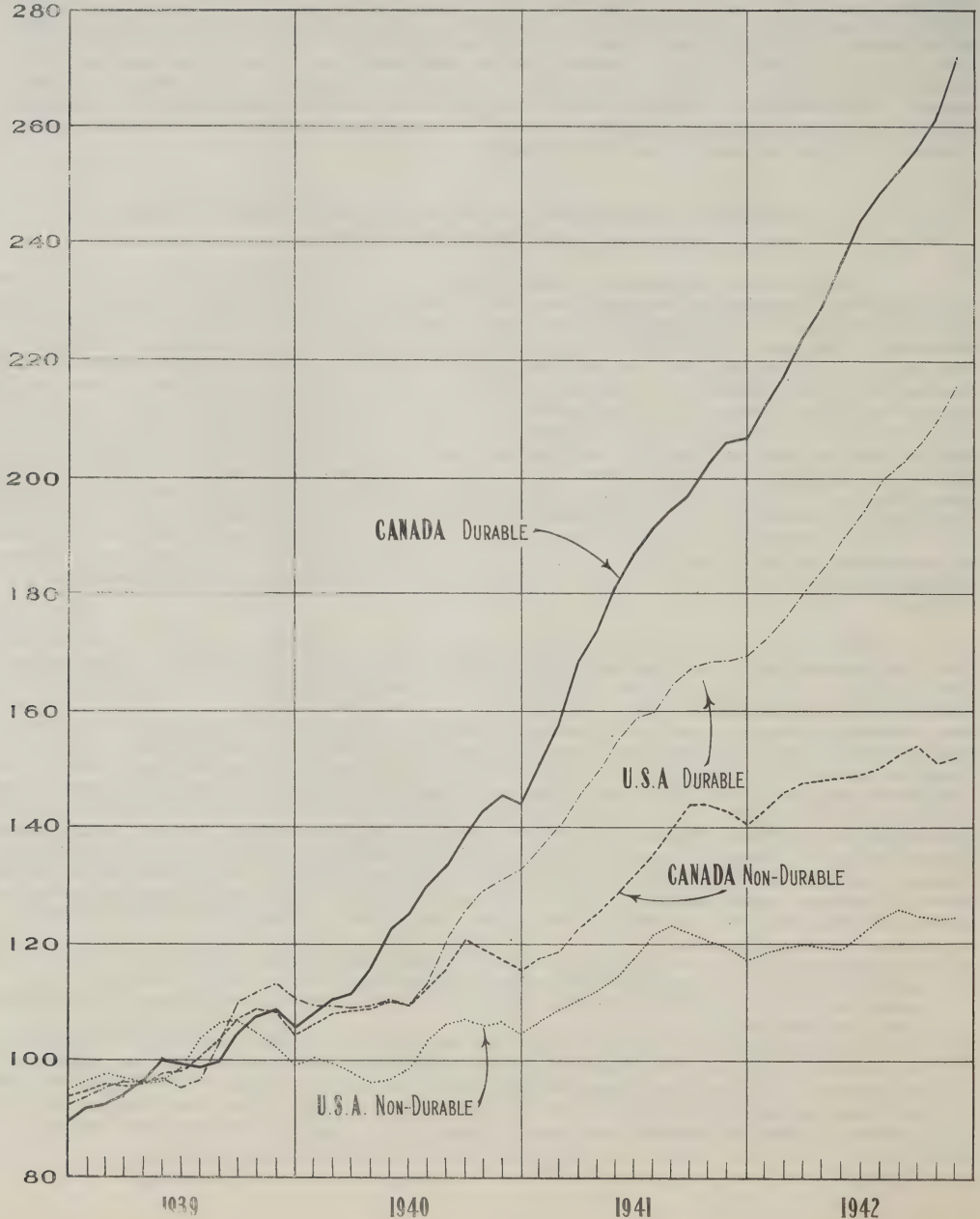
- 1/ In 1941, over 87 p.c. of the total number of employees reported to the Annual Census of Manufactures were on the payrolls of the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys. It is probable that as a result of wartime conditions, this proportion will since have increased. (See also Section 15).
- 2/ For the comparisons made in this study of conditions in the two countries, the figures of employment in electric light and power have been eliminated from the Canadian index for general manufacturing, to increase comparability with the American figures. Eventually, this step will also be taken in respect of the manufacturing indexes for the provinces and cities, in conformity with the practice now also in force in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Chart 16

EMPLOYMENT IN DURABLE AND NON-DURABLE CLASSES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

1939 = 100

1939 = 100



The curves plotted in Chart 16 also show an interesting situation, tracing the course of employment in Canadian and American plants turning out durable and non-durable goods. Particularly striking is the steeply upward movement in the durable goods division in the Dominion, paralleled in 1942 by that shown by the American line for the same industries, although the latter was at a considerably lower level.

Also marked is the general similarity in the trends in the manufacture of non-durable goods from 1939, and more especially in 1941 and 1942. The fact that the Canadian curve is so much higher than that in the United States is partly due to the very impressive growth in the chemical industries in this country. If chemicals were removed from recent Canadian and American figures, the disparity in the two countries would be decidedly less, since the wartime increase in this industry in the Dominion has, to date, greatly exceeded that in the States. Thus, in 1942, the index of employment in chemical manufacturing in this country was 432.6 p.c. of the 1939 average, as compared with the American annual index of 210.9. In the non-durable goods group, without chemicals, the Canadian index in 1942 was 130.3, as against 115.4 in the United States for the light manufacturing division without chemicals.

Chart 17 illustrates the monthly movements of employment and payrolls ^{1/} in Canada and the United States in the period for which the statistics of payrolls are available in this country, i.e. from May, 1941. The American indexes, which as already stated, relate to the middle of the month, have been converted from their original basis period of 1939 to May 15, 1941, for the comparison with the Canadian figures, which, relating to the last pay period in the month, are based on the number of employees, and the payrolls disbursed on June 1, for services rendered in the last week in May, as 100.

Although employment has gained more rapidly in the Dominion than in the United States since the spring of 1941, the American payrolls showed a decidedly greater increase than has been reported by Canadian manufacturers. From May, 1941, to December, 1942, the advance in this country amounted to 32.9 p.c. in the index of employment, and to 50.1 p.c. in the index of aggregate payrolls; in the United States, the increases over the same period were 28.0 p.c. in employment and 78.4 p.c. in payrolls. As in the case of the curves of employment, several factors contribute to this disparity. Among these may be mentioned (1) the greater regulation of salaries and wages in the Dominion (2) the possibility that the inclusion of salaries in the statistics tends to some extent to exercise a stabilizing effect upon the Canadian indexes (3) the fact, mentioned in the press, that the five-day week has been suspended in certain industries in the States, the time worked on the sixth day being paid at overtime rates; this is, of course, in addition to the substantial amounts of overtime generally worked in American factories, as in Canadian plants. It seems probable that the first of these three factors has been most influential.

P A R T 2.

8. - STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS IN THE DOMINION.

From the spring of 1941, current information on payrolls has been collected to complement the monthly data on employment, for which records are available since 1920. The many difficulties arising from the institution of any new series dependent upon the systematic co-operation of large numbers of firms, have been intensified in the case of the payroll record by existing wartime conditions. On the one hand, these greatly delay the collection and preparation of material, and complicate the matter of securing accurate and consistent data, not only because of pressure of work and greatly increased demands from various sources for statistics, but also because of frequent changes in the personnel of the co-operating firms and in that of the Employment Statistics Branch; on the other hand, the increasingly abnormal industrial distribution of wage-earners in wartime, and the great changes in the amounts of the payrolls, make difficult the comparisons with information for earlier years against which the current data must be measured to determine their reliability. Up to the time of writing, the only comparisons possible are with the salaries and wages in manufacturing in 1941, ^{1/} as ascertained by the Annual Census of Industry. Such comparisons indicate a generally high level of accuracy and comparability in the monthly record for this important group, when differences in conditions in the intervening months are taken into account; nevertheless, until it is possible to make comparisons of the data reported to the two collecting agencies in the same years, for a period of some years, and to account for the factors contributing to the points of difference which may exist, the current figures of payrolls must be regarded as more or less preliminary.

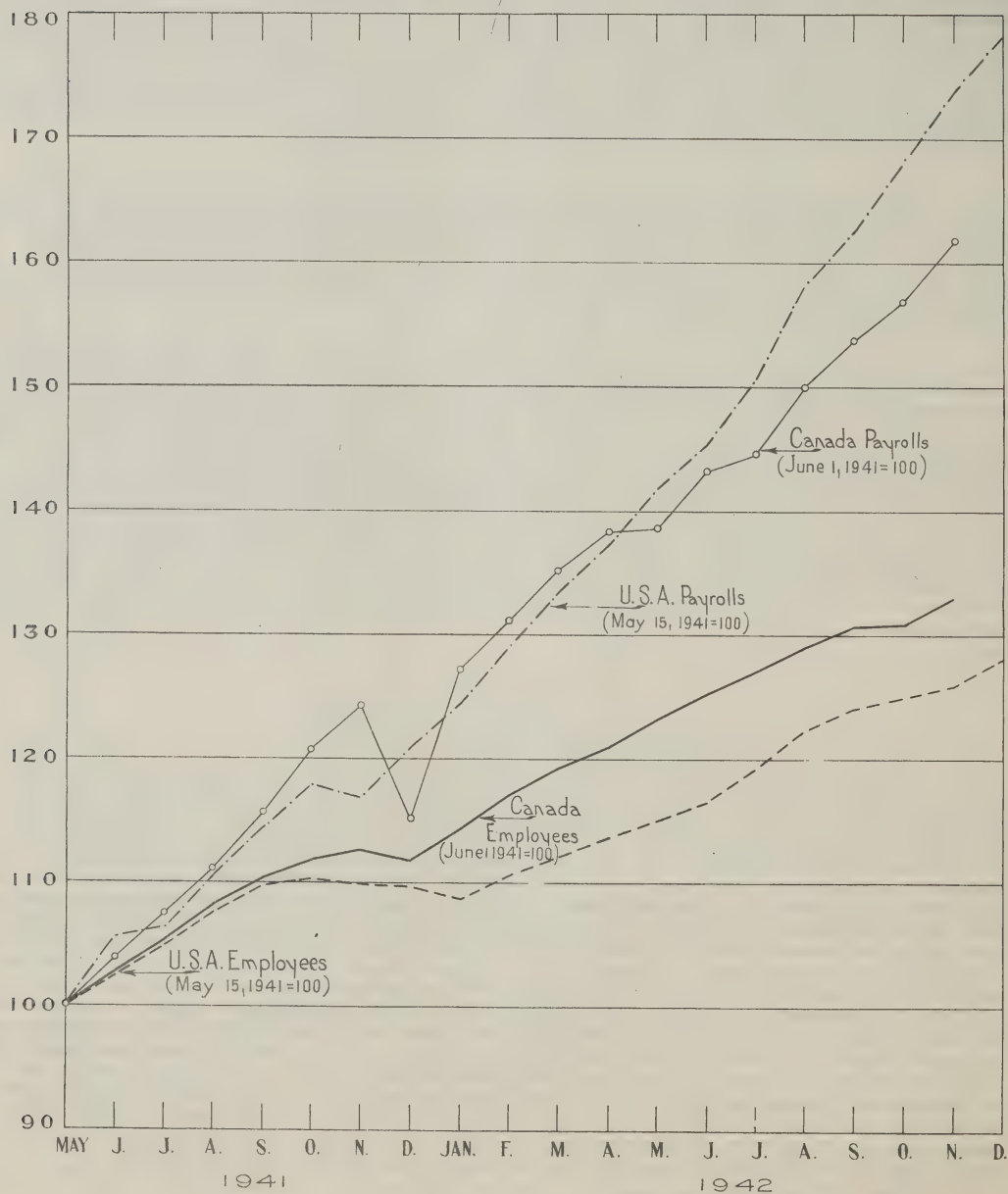
^{1/} In section 15 beginning on page 81, appears a comparison of the available data.

Chart 17

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING IN CANADA AND THE U.S.A.

MAY 1941

DEC. 1942



The first monthly statistics of payrolls were collected with the employment reports for Apr. 1, 1941. Mainly because the information obtained in the first and second enquiries was incomplete for several important industries, the record is considered as beginning at June 1, 1941. Very shortly after the institution of the payroll statistics, the necessity of expressing the figures in the form of an index number became evident; in order to carry the record back as far as possible, the payrolls reported at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding, were taken as the base of this index of payrolls, and the data originally furnished have been revised and extended for the purpose. To establish and maintain comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment, on their original base 1926=100, are currently converted to the base June 1, 1941 = 100. For general purposes, apart from comparisons with the payroll data, the index numbers of employment on the 1926 base should be used.

The use of so short a basic period for the payroll statistics, and following so brief an experience with the data, is obviously unsatisfactory, despite the meticulous care taken to ensure the maximum accuracy possible under the circumstances. When time permits, a more satisfactory common basic period will be established for the index numbers of employment and payrolls.

The statistics tabulated show the amounts disbursed by the co-operating employers on or about the first of the month, for services rendered in the week preceding. 1/ Table I on page 2 gives averages of the data reported in 1942 by provinces and in the leading cities and industrial groups. In Table V are shown indexes of employment and payrolls monthly from June 1, 1941. Tables 5 to 11 contain the index numbers and per capita averages indicated at certain dates in 1941 and 1942.

During 1942, the co-operating employers in the eight leading industries, with an average staff of 1,738,848 men and women, reported the disbursement of an average weekly payroll of \$49,717,612. In the nine leading industries, (including finance), the indicated employees averaged 1,802,320, and the payrolls, \$51,634,595 per week; the latter implies an annual payroll of \$2,685,000,000 distributed by leading establishments in the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services, trade and finance.

Preliminary information on employment and payrolls is available for employees of the Dominion Government for March, 1942, when the 83,781 persons then on the Civil Service payroll throughout the country were paid the sum of \$10,247,777 in monthly salaries and wages.

The average weekly pay envelope of the typical individual in recorded employment in the eight main industrial groups contained \$28.56 in 1942; in the nine groups, the average was slightly higher, at \$28.61. In the seven months of 1941 for which information is available, the per capita weekly average in the eight industries was \$26.17. There was thus an increase of 9.1 p.c. in the weekly earnings of the typical employee of the co-operating establishments in 1942, as compared with his earnings in the period, June 1 - Dec. 1, 1941. Although this gain was considerable, it was less than that of 16.6 p.c. in the 1942 index of aggregate payrolls over the same index in the period of observation in the year before. The disparity in the rates of growth in the two indexes is of course, due to the continued dilution of labour.

In considering the above aggregates and averages, which reflect the earnings of a very large proportion of the wage-earning population in the Dominion, it should be noted that the payrolls reported do not include those whose earnings normally are unusually high, nor those in the lower-paid brackets, in which categories fall certain professional and commission workers, on the one hand, and on the other, such classes as agricultural and domestic workers, and those employed in small businesses where earnings are usually low. As a result of wartime conditions, it is probable that the current statistics of employment and payrolls at present cover a larger proportion of the total wage-earners than would be the case in peacetime.

9. - THE TRENDS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN CANADA IN THE PERIOD JUNE 1, 1941 - DEC. 1, 1942.

Table V gives index numbers of employment and payrolls in the eight leading industrial groups, and in manufacturing, in the period from June 1, 1941, when the payroll record commenced,

1/ For description of methods in handling the statistics of payrolls, see explanation below

Table I on page 2.

while in Table I on page 2 appear the annual averages of employees and weekly payrolls reported by the co-operating firms. A brief description of the methods used in compiling the current statistics of payrolls is given under the latter table.

TABLE V.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PATROLLS, JUNE 1, 1941 - DEC. 1, 1942, BASED ON JUNE 1, 1941 = 100, TOGETHER WITH PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS.

	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Index Numbers of Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
			\$			\$
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	28.15
Average (7 months)	106.1	110.1	26.17	107.1	111.6	26.60
Jan. 1, 1942	108.4	112.1	26.13	111.4	114.3	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65	113.8	126.0	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	116.5	129.8	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41	118.7	133.9	28.94
May 1	109.5	123.8	28.59	120.4	137.0	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.3	28.20	122.6	137.2	28.73
July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	29.16
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	126.4	143.2	29.08
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29	128.3	148.5	29.72
Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	29.51	129.9	152.5	30.15
Nov. 1	119.9	140.6	29.81	130.1	155.3	30.70
Dec. 1	122.0	144.3	30.06	132.0	160.1	31.17
Average (12 months)	113.6	128.3	28.56	122.9	140.0	29.18

In the period of observation, the general index of employment has risen, on the average, by 1.2 p.c. per month, while payrolls have gained by 2.3 p.c. per month. Over the same period, there has been an average monthly increase of 1.7 p.c. in employment in manufacturing, and of 3.2 p.c. in payrolls. The general average per capita earnings from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1942, advanced by \$4.81, or roughly 25 cents per week, and those in manufacturing, by \$5.60, or over 29 cents a week,

On the average, the general index of employment in 1942 was 13.6 p.c. higher than at June 1, 1941, while that of payrolls rose by 28.3 p.c. In manufacturing, the index of employment showed a gain of 22.9 p.c., accompanying an increase of 40 p.c. in the reported payrolls; the influence of war is shown in the relatively greater growth in employment and payrolls in manufacturing than in the non-manufacturing classes as a whole. A comparison of the per capita average weekly earnings in the all-industries classification and in manufacturing shows in the seven months of observation in 1941, a disparity of 43 cents per week in favour of the persons employed in factories; in 1942, this disparity had risen to 62 cents. In view of the extensive dilution of labour indicated in the latter year, which particularly affected manufacturing, the differences in these two figures is significant; it results largely from overtime work, and from the increasing concentration of employment in the more highly-paid heavy industries.

10. - THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE AVERAGE WEEKLY PAYROLLS AND OF PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT IN 1942.

The distribution of the employees and the payrolls reported by firms in the various areas and the leading industrial groups in 1942, (shown in Table I on page 2) was fairly equable, on the whole; in general, the variations reported in the proportions of employees and payrolls in the different provinces and cities were partly due to the industrial distribution of employees within the given unit of population. The sex and age distributions also had an important influence, while the question of overtime and short time likewise entered into the picture. The incidence of labour disputes in industries with relatively large payrolls in a province or city may also contribute to the disparities which may be shown; an example of this is found in the case of Nova Scotia, where disputes in the coal-mining areas lowered the provincial payrolls on several occasions in the period of observation.

In the cities whose returns are segregated, the greatest disparity in the proportions of employees and payrolls in 1942 was in Windsor, where the co-operating establishments provided work, on the average, for 2.2 p.c. of the total employees, and disbursed three p.c. of the aggregate earnings. The eight cities taken as a unit paid out 45 p.c. of the reported Dominion total of payrolls, while the employees therein constituted 44 p.c. of the total number of persons in recorded employment in 1942. The weekly per capita earnings in the eight cities in the year under review averaged \$29.27, as compared with the Canada average of \$28.56; in view of the higher rents and other living costs usually found in the larger centres of population, the differences in the averages is perhaps less than would be expected.

The fact that manufacturers, with 61.9 p.c. of the reported total of employees in 1942, distributed 63.2 p.c. of the aggregate of salaries and wages, is partly due to the concentration presently existing in the heavy industries, in which there is also a considerable amount of overtime work. This class employed 32 p.c. of the total personnel, and paid 36.2 p.c. of the reported payrolls in 1942; in 1939, the employers in the heavy manufacturing industries reported 20.4 p.c. of the total working force. In mining and transportation, the payrolls were disproportionately large in relation to the number of workers, partly because of generally high wage rates, associated also with the employment of predominately male staffs, together with a good deal of overtime work. On the contrary, in logging, construction, services and trade, the employees in 1942 earned disproportionately small shares of the aggregate payrolls. In the last two, the majority of the reported staffs are females, which ordinarily implies many workers in the younger age classes, while there is frequently a considerable proportion of part-time work. In logging and services, the payrolls reported do not include the value of board and lodging, in many cases part of the remuneration of workers in these industries. Still another factor in the case of logging, is the seasonal nature of the work, and a particularly high rate of labour turnover. These factors also affected construction, in which the employees constituted 9.4 p.c. of the total wage-earners reported in 1942, but their payrolls made up only 8.8 p.c. of the Dominion aggregate. Another reason contributing to the disparity is the intermittent nature of the work, dependent upon weather conditions and upon available supplies of materials, while the fact that workers on highway and railway construction and maintenance are usually paid at rates below the general average in industry, also lowered the proportion of the payrolls. In 1942, these two groups employed 58.2 p.c. of the total number in construction as a whole. In communications, the ratios coincided, the industry employing 1.6 p.c. of the personnel of all co-operating establishments in the eight leading industries, and reporting 1.6 p.c. of their disbursements in salaries and wages.

11. - SUMMARY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS FOR THE ECONOMIC AREAS, THE LEADING CITIES AND LEADING INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, QUARTERLY, Sept. 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1942.

Tables 8, 9 and 10 on pages 68, 69 and 70, show the number of employees and the aggregate weekly payrolls reported at specified dates in 1941 and 1942, by the co-operating employers in the five economic areas, the leading cities and the nine leading industrial groups, respectively; the tables also give the index numbers of employment on their original 1936 base, and converted to June 1, 1941, as 100, the latter to afford comparison with the index numbers of payrolls.

Table I on page 2 contains the 1942 averages of employees and per capita weekly earnings.

These tables show that in the period for which data are given, the general movements of employment and payrolls have been consistently upward in the various areas and cities. There was rather more variation in the main industrial divisions, largely due to the effect of wartime conditions upon supplies of labour and commodities and also, no doubt, upon possible earnings. In some instances the fluctuations taking place were seasonal in character, in the case of payrolls as of employment, but to date, the experience of the payroll data is too limited to allow any determination of the extent of the seasonal variations ordinarily occurring.

12. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRIES, IN THE DOMINION,
THE ECONOMIC AREAS AND THE LEADING CITIES, QUARTERLY,
JUNE 1, 1941 - DEC. 1, 1942.

In Tables 5, 6 and 7 are given index numbers of employment and payrolls quarterly, from June 1, 1941 to Dec. 1, 1942, for a considerable list of industries in the Dominion, in the five economic areas, and in the eight leading cities. The indexes of employment in these tables have been converted from their 1926 basic average to June 1, 1941, as 100, to facilitate comparison with the payroll indexes.

The growth in employment and payrolls shown in these tables in the period of observation, in most areas and many industries, is striking. Particularly marked is the expansion in the number of employees in the branches of manufacturing largely producing munitions of war, such as chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus plants; in these the gains in the payrolls disbursed have been proportionately greater, as a result of overtime, wage adjustments, upgrading, etc. On the other hand, in 19 of the divisions shown for the Dominion in Table 8, the indexes of employment were lower, mainly due to wartime shortages of labour, together in some cases, with shortages of materials or commodities. Among these 19, however, only two reported smaller aggregate payrolls at Dec. 1, 1942, than at June 1, 1941; these were the mining of non-metallic ores, and brokerage and stock market operations.

13. - WEEKLY PER CAPITA AVERAGE EARNINGS REPORTED QUARTERLY IN 1941 AND 1942.

Table 11 contains the weekly per capita average earnings reported quarterly in the period, June 1, 1941 to Dec. 1, 1942. In most cases there has been a steady rise in the weekly figures over the period, partly due to the payment of cost-of-living allowances, at mounting rates. Other factors were (1) the upgrading of employees as they acquired experience, (2) overtime, (3) the payment of higher rates in some instances.

In the cases where the per capita figures showed declines at any of the dates for which statistics are given, these were due in the main to holidays, or other seasonal causes, or to industrial disputes. Without exception, the averages at Dec. 1, 1942, were higher than when the record was commenced at June 1, 1941, also exceeding those at Dec. 1, 1941. This fact is particularly noteworthy in view of the important degree of labour dilution and of labour turnover in the 19 months of observation.

The highest weekly averages in 1942 were reported in automobile manufacturing, metallic ore mining, steam railway operation, shipbuilding and iron and steel fabrication plants. The employees of these industries are predominately male and much of the work calls for a high degree of skill, while overtime is also an important factor. Among the classes with relatively low earnings are boot and shoe manufacturing, several of the textile divisions, logging and services; except in logging, these industries report large proportions of female labour, which ordinarily implies many in the younger age groups. Another factor in all these divisions is a high labour turnover. In considering the figures at the two extremes, it might perhaps be well to recall that in normal times, greater stability of employment ordinarily exists in the non-durable goods and in services, than among many of the classes in which the averages are higher, a factor which, to some extent, may tend to compensate for the lower averages usually found in the consumer industries.

14. - CHANGES IN EARNINGS AND IN THE COST-OF-LIVING, JUNE 1, 1941 - DEC. 1, 1942.

In Chart 18 are depicted the recent trends in the index numbers of weekly per capita average earnings in all industries and in manufacturing, and in the cost-of-living indexes ^{1/} in the period from June 1, 1941, when the payroll record commenced; the latter index has been recalculated on June 1, 1941, as 100, for purposes of comparison. The charts show that earnings generally have mounted much more rapidly than the outlays depicted in the cost-of-living index, which, however, necessarily tells only part of the story: it does not include such substantially increased items of expense, for example, as the consumption of ready-to-eat foods and restaurant meals, in place of those prepared at home, the higher costs of purchases made in small quantities, at present all that is possible as a result of wartime shortages and transportation problems; extra wear-and-tear on clothes; deterioration in qualities and the substitution of inferior goods; additional cleaning and laundering costs, and those occasioned by extra services in the house resulting from the employment of more members of the family, or from their employment away from their homes. On the other hand, the per capita averages include those portions of salaries and wages of the individual which are deducted for taxation purposes, war savings certificates, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. These various items of expense tend largely to offset the 19 p.c. increase in the average earnings of the individual in recorded employment, in the period from June 1, 1941 to Dec. 1, 1942, during which the contents of the typical all-industries pay envelope have risen by \$4.81 per week, and those of persons employed in manufacturing by \$5.60. However, the spreading of the family living costs with more of its members in paid employment, as well as the up-grading of individuals, have unquestionably resulted in an improvement in the financial position of the majority of families, as well as in that of many individuals, wage-earners generally benefitting from the increase of 22 p.c. in their numbers, with the accompanying rise of 44 p.c. in the total, reported payrolls. The increase in the latter, in turn, has largely made possible the relatively enormous sums recently collected in taxation, and those raised in Victory Loans.

In the period from June, 1941, to December, 1942, the seasonally-adjusted index of retail sales rose by 16.4 p.c., a figure which is fairly similar to the gain of 19 p.c. in the general index of per capita average earnings.

The Chart (on page 50) shows that in the summer of 1941, the index of the cost-of-living was slightly higher than that of average weekly per capita earnings. From the autumn, however, the position of the curves was reversed, largely due to the payment of a mandatory cost-of-living allowance, at proportions fixed to vary in relation to the cost of living, to large categories of employees. The growing concentration of employment in the more highly-paid heavy industries, and the seasonal layoff of many workers in the lower brackets of earnings, also contributed to the establishment of the more favourable position of the index of average earnings. The sharp decline at Jan. 1, 1942, like that at the same date in 1943, was due to a slackening of activity over the Christmas and New Year's holidays.

The growth in the weekly earnings during 1942 continued to exceed that in the cost-of-living index, although, as indicated in an earlier paragraph, everyday experience showed that various factors combined in practice largely to lessen the disparity shown by the indexes, if not entirely to eliminate it. The more steeply upward movement in the cost-of-living in the summer of 1942 was followed by an increase in the cost-of-living bonus paid from August 15, and this was reflected in the general per capita averages and in that in manufacturing also depicted in Chart 17. The observance of the Victoria Day holiday reduced the earnings reported at June 1, 1942, while midsummer holidays also lowered the average in manufacturing at Aug. 1. From then on, however, the movement until the end of the year was steadily upward, at a rate which was considerably greater than that shown in the cost-of-living index.

1/ Compiled in the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which also compiles the index of retail sales.

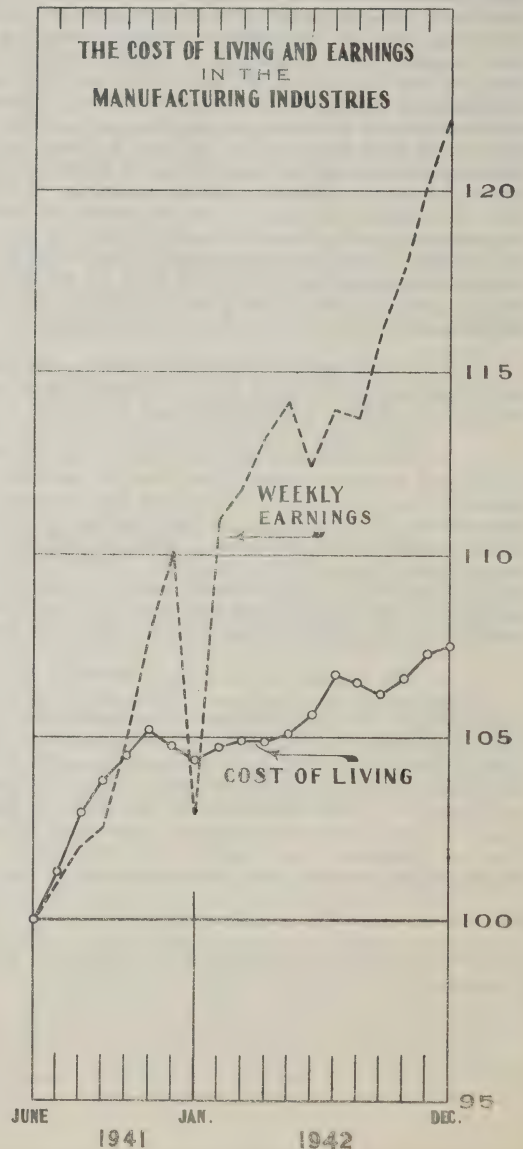
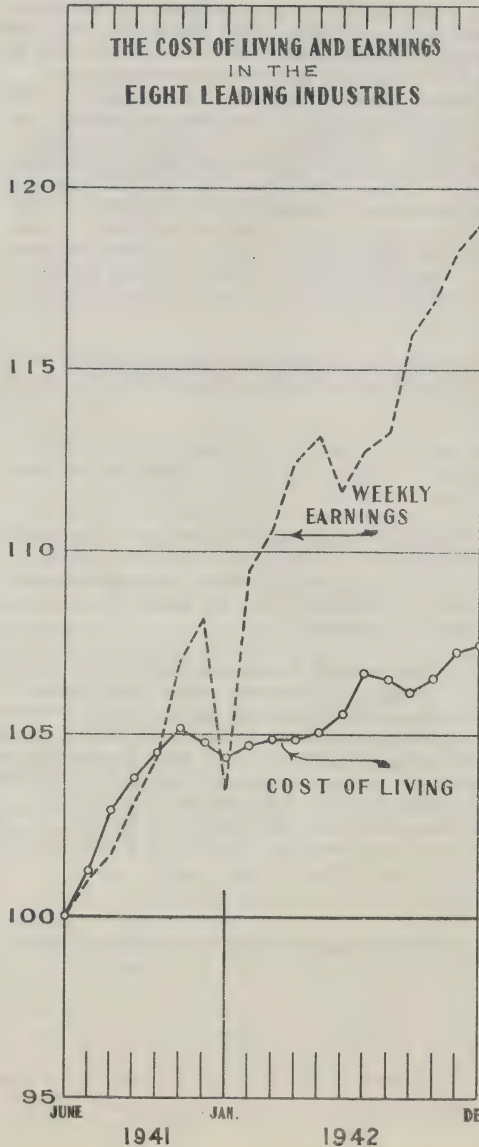
Chart 18

RECENT TRENDS OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS IN COMPARISON WITH THE COST OF LIVING

June 1, 1941 to Dec 1, 1942

JUNE 1st
1941=100

JUNE 1st
1941=100



15. - THE AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING,
WITH COMPARISONS FROM 1939.

At the date of writing, the latest available figures from the annual Census of Industry with which the monthly statistics of employment and payrolls may be compared, are those for 1941; the current record of payrolls is considered as commencing with the figures for June 1, 1941. In Table VI appears a comparison of the data recently obtained in the annual Census of Manufactures, with the statistics currently furnished by manufacturers.

Table VI. - Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing, as currently Reported in 1941 and 1942, With Comparative Data from the Annual Census of Industry, 1939, 1940 and 1941.

Industrial Groups	Census of Industry Data Annual Averages			Current Data of Employment and Payrolls Averages		
	1939	1940	1941*	June 1 1941	June 1 - Dec.1 1941	Jan.1 - Dec.1 1942
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Vegetable products	20.15	20.77	22.15	23.26	23.20	24.67
Animal products	18.92	19.63	21.12	21.83	22.47	24.44
Textile products	17.02	18.42	19.54	18.66	19.13	20.51
Wood and paper products	21.96	23.17	24.35	25.38	26.56	28.00
Iron and steel products	25.19	28.40	30.92 ^{1/}	29.89	31.16	34.16
Non-ferrous metal products	25.75	26.79	28.52	27.53	29.00	31.44
Non-metallic mineral "	25.42	26.40	28.27	28.58	29.43	31.57
Chemical products	26.87	26.85	25.92	26.35	27.01	28.47
Miscellaneous manufactures	20.42	21.44	22.40	22.33	23.30	26.70
All manufactures	21.57	23.23	25.31 ^{1/}	25.53	26.53	29.17

1/ If the coverage of railway maintenance of equipment employees were the same in the Annual Census as in the Monthly Surveys, the per capita average earnings in 1941 in iron and steel would be \$31.21, and in all manufactures, \$25.51.

The value of the comparison of the two series is impaired by the fact that the current statistics are available only for the last seven months of 1941, during which employment rose very substantially as the year advanced, so that the level in the latter months was considerably above the average for the twelve months. Under the terms of P.C. 8253, the payment of cost-of-living allowances to the great majority of the workers in the industries of whose employment there is current record, was made obligatory from the autumn of 1941; in some cases, the bonus was increased in the later months and, also in some instances, the wage rates were raised. The upgrading of employees as they acquired experience, and the growing concentration of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries, were also factors of importance, which considerably more than offset the lowering influence of the large-scale dilution of labour in effect as the year progressed. Thus it is obvious that payrolls and average earnings generally in the second half of the year will have exceeded those disbursed in the earlier part of 1941, quite apart from the seasonal movements which further experience with the current data will reveal in payrolls, as in employment. It should be noted that, in general, there is probably a tendency for the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys to disburse a disproportionately large share of the aggregate payroll in manufacturing; this is partly due to the fact that the smaller establishments excluded from the statistics belong mainly in the industries producing consumers' goods, in which earnings frequently are relatively low.

In the current surveys of employment and payrolls, considerable numbers of maintenance-of-equipment workers of the railways are included in the manufacturing division; the Census of Industry, however, restricts the coverage of railway employees to those in the locomotive and

* Preliminary.

car shops, where the work is regarded as manufacturing, but excludes the repair and maintenance staffs. If the Census and the current surveys had included the same categories of railroad employees and their payrolls, the Census weekly average of earnings in manufacturing as a whole, in 1941 would have been \$25.51, rather than \$25.31.

In 1941, the general index of employment in manufacturing at June 1, practically coincided with the annual average, to which it was much closer than the index for any other month of the year. Table VI shows the per capita averages indicated in the various industrial groups at June 1, as well as the average of the monthly figures in the period of observation in 1941. In comparing the figures for June 1 with the Census averages for 1941, however, another factor enters into the situation - viz., the fact that the observance of the Victoria Day holiday in some cases affected the earnings disbursed on or about June 1. In some cases, and notably in the industries not so immediately engaged in war work, the earnings at that date were lower than usual. This may well be the explanation of the fact that in the textile industries, the earnings reported at June 1 were below the 1941 Census average. On the other hand, where work on Victoria Day was regarded as overtime, the reported weekly earnings would be higher than in a week which contained no holiday. The June 1 figures may also reflect certain seasonal trends obscured in the annual figures; however, the experience with the payroll statistics is too limited at present to allow any assessment of the importance of this factor.

Despite the difference in the coverage in the various industrial groups, which is dealt with further on, there appeared in 1941 a satisfactory agreement in the figures of earnings as prepared in the annual Census and the current surveys; these data are so differently compiled that considerable variation in some cases might not have been surprising. Obviously, some further time must elapse before the final points of difference and agreement in the figures can be evaluated and interpreted. In the meantime, the results are reassuring in regard to the ability of the current figures accurately to portray the typical earnings and the aggregate payrolls in manufacturing.

The distribution of the employees in recorded employment according to the annual Census of Industry and the current surveys of employment and payrolls is given below. The employees of whom there was current record in 1941 constituted 88.9 p.c. of the total reported by all establishments co-operating in the annual Census of Industry, taking the figures as they stand. When adjustment is made for the maintenance of equipment workers included in the current returns, but not in the annual Census statistics, the proportion falls to 87 p.c.

Table VII. - Number of Employees Reported to the Annual Census of Industry, 1941, and in the Monthly Surveys of Employment and Payrolls, 1941 and 1942.

Industrial Groups	Annual Census Average Number of Employees 1941	Current Surveys of Employment and Payrolls, 1941 and 1942		
		Average Number of Employees		
		Jan.1 - Dec.1 1941	June 1 - Dec.1 1941	Jan.1 - Dec.1 1942
Vegetable products	113,753	85,698	91,379	90,397
Animal products	82,131	64,583	68,114	65,945
Textile products	156,892	138,767	142,244	145,436
Wood and paper products	179,967	139,741	148,691	145,063
Iron and its products	253,701 ^{1/}	270,715	294,616	388,596
Non-ferrous Metal products ...	73,450	69,490	75,909	89,281
Non-metallic Mineral products .	28,829	25,178	29,472	29,819
Chemical and allied products .	54,014	46,609	55,447	87,685
Miscellaneous Manufactured products	18,441	10,928	10,431	14,900
All manufactures	961,176 ^{1/}	854,709 ^{2/}	916,303 ^{2/}	1,057,122 ^{2/}

1/ Including the additional railway employees already referred to, the total number in iron and steel in 1941 would be 274,836, and in all manufactures, 982,315.

2/ Excluding central electric stations, generally included in manufacturing in preparing the current statistics of employment and payrolls.

The variation in the coverages in the different industrial groups is due, in general, to the size of the unit of production usual in the various industries making up the group. As a result of the wartime trend towards the concentration of production in the larger establishments, the current surveys, (limited in the main to plants having a minimum of 15), included a greater proportion of all those employed in manufacturing in 1941 than in any earlier year. Even in the groups with the smallest coverage, however, the size of the sample is adequate to ensure a correspondence in the general movements indicated in the annual and the monthly data. It is probable that the coverage will have shown a further increase during 1942 with the intensification of the industrial war effort.

16. - CHANGES IN EARNINGS DURING THE PERIOD OF THE WAR.

The money earnings of workers in all parts of the world have undoubtedly shown important advances during the war; in many cases the increase in wages and earnings generally have been offset by rising costs of living, while large increases in taxation have also been universal. The statistics available in the various countries are not sufficiently similar to permit any detailed comparisons of the wartime trends of earnings; however, the general movements affecting large numbers of workers in the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada, are briefly dealt with in this section.

The Trends in Great Britain. - According to the December, 1942, issue of the British Ministry of Labour Gazette, the average earnings of some 6½ million wage-earners in a large number of industrial groups in the United Kingdom had risen by 59.9 p.c. from October, 1938, to July, 1942. From July, 1941, to July, 1942, the gain amounted to 12.3 p.c. The industries surveyed in the Ministry of Labour's enquiry included certain non-manufacturing classes, as well as manufacturing establishments, but the latter appeared to predominate in the survey, which covered wage-earners only, excluding office staffs. In the Dominion, the rise in the weekly per capita average earnings from July 1, 1941, to July 1, 1942, amounted in manufacturing to 12.9 p.c., while in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, the gain was 11.8 p.c. These figures approximate quite closely to the increase of 12.3 p.c. in the same period in the United Kingdom.

The Trends in the United States. - The American Bureau of Labor Statistics has for many years prepared current statistics of average weekly earnings in manufacturing. Changes recently made in the method of compiling these data, however, prohibit comparisons over a period of any length; the earliest information ^{1/} available at the date of writing refers to Nov. 15, 1941, when the per capita average was \$30.93. Twelve months later, this figure had risen by 28.6 p.c., while the Dec. 15, 1942, average of \$40.27, was 30.2 p.c. higher than at Nov. 1, 1941. From that date to Nov. 1, 1942, the Canadian per capita average in manufacturing had advanced by 11.5 p.c. and to Dec. 1, by 13.2 p.c. It is evident from these very rough comparisons that recent increases in the United States have greatly exceeded those in either Canada or Great Britain.

The Trends in Canada. - There are no data compiled elsewhere in the Dominion against which the recently-instituted monthly statistics of payrolls for practically all classes of industrial employment may be measured to show the changes which have taken place from the outbreak of war. The information obtained in the Annual Census of Industry provides a good basis of comparison for the large group of manufacturing industries, ^{2/} despite important differences in the coverage which, as already explained, undoubtedly affect the statistics of earnings to a greater or lesser extent. In general, the exclusion of the smaller firms (most of whom belong in the relatively lower-paid consumer industries) should tend to produce a rather higher per capita average of earnings in the case of the statistics currently collected. However, until information that is wholly comparable in point of time is available, it is difficult to assess the importance of this factor. It therefore follows that at present the comparison can be used only to indicate in a general way, the movements of earnings in the manufacturing classes. On the whole, the all-industries' trends must be fairly similar to those in manufacturing, any differences existing in the general figures being more in degree than in direction.

1/ Monthly Labor Review, January and March, 1943.

2/ See Comparisons in preceding Section.

The annual Census of Industry shows that the weekly earnings in manufacturing, computed by dividing the annual payroll by 52, averaged \$25.31 in 1941; undoubtedly earnings in the latter part of the year averaged considerably higher than in the earlier months, with the progressive development of industrial activity and the increasingly wider application of the system of paying cost-of-living allowances, which became mandatory in almost all industries under P.C. 8253 of October 24, 1941. The fact that the weekly per capita average, based on the currently-collected figures, was \$25.53 at June 1, 1941, while the annual average was \$26.49, implies a generally high degree of comparability with the 1941 Census average of \$25.31. It accordingly seems fair enough to assume that weekly earnings in manufacturing, which increased by 19.7 p.c. from \$21.14 in 1938, to \$25.31 in 1941, showed a further considerable gain in 1942, bringing the average (calculated from the not wholly comparable monthly figures), to a point approximately 38 p.c. higher than in 1938. As stated above, the gain from July 1, 1941, to July 1, 1942, was 12.1 p.c., while that from Nov. 1, 1941, to Nov. 1, 1942, was 11.5 p.c.

The data for the United Kingdom, the United States and the Dominion are not wholly comparable; the Canadian all-industries and the British figure appear fairly comparable in coverage, while the Canadian and American general averages in manufacturing are practically the same in this respect. The Dominion statistics, however, take in certain classes of workers excluded from both British and American figures. In spite of these differences, and disregarding that in the dates of the enquiries, (which so far as the Canadian figures are concerned, makes relatively little difference in the percentages of increase), the figures as summarized below may be used in a general way to provide a comparison of the recent movements of earnings in the different countries.

Changes in Earnings indicated from -

Country	1938 to 1942	1941 to 1942
	October, 1938 - July, 1942	July 1, 1941 - July 1, 1942.
United Kingdom	59.9 p.c.	12.3 p.c.
	.....	( July 1, 1941 - July 1, 1942.
		(
	1938 to 1942	(12.1 p.c.
Canada	Approximately 38 p.c.	(Nov. 1, 1941 - Nov. 1, 1942
		(11.5 p.c.
	(
		Nov.15, 1941 - Nov.15, 1942
United States	---	28.6 p.c.

The data indicate considerable similarity in the Canadian and British trends, particularly in the twelve months' comparison. In the United States, ^{1/} however, the rise in earnings in manufacturing has been on a substantially greater scale in the brief period of observation than in either the United Kingdom or Canada; this is no doubt partly due to the fact that the American participation in the war as a belligerent, dates only from December, 1941, since when there has been a vast expansion in industrial activity. Another important factor is that, until recently, the regulation of wages has been less drastic in the United States than in either the United Kingdom or the Dominion.

1/ See Sections 7 and 15.

TABLE I. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS. (1926=100)

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated province or area, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at December 1, 1942.

	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	CANADA
1927 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	104.0	105.6	105.3	-	-	-	101.1	104.6
1928 - Average	106.7	-	-	-	108.3	113.5	117.9	-	-	-	106.4	111.6
1929 - Average	114.8	-	-	-	113.4	123.1	126.3	-	-	-	111.5	119.0
1930 - Average	118.3	-	-	-	110.3	114.6	117.1	-	-	-	107.9	113.4
1931 - Average	108.1	-	-	-	100.9	101.2	111.5	-	-	-	95.5	102.5
1932 - Average	92.2	-	-	-	85.5	88.7	90.0	-	-	-	80.5	87.5
1933 - Average	85.3	-	-	-	82.0	84.2	86.2	-	-	-	78.0	83.4
1934 - Average	101.0	-	-	-	91.7	101.3	90.0	-	-	-	90.4	96.0
1935 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	95.4	103.3	95.2	-	-	-	97.7	99.4
1936 - Average	109.4	-	-	-	100.7	106.7	99.3	-	-	-	101.1	103.7
1937 - Average	121.0	-	-	-	115.4	118.3	99.3	-	-	-	106.8	114.1
1938 - Average	111.5	89.2	120.1	102.4	117.0	113.7	100.0	94.6	108.1	102.8	104.2	111.8
1939 - Average	110.5	95.5	121.7	97.8	120.8	114.3	103.2	96.5	109.9	108.8	107.5	113.9
1940 - Jan. 1	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6	116.2
Feb. 1	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0	114.4
Mar. 1	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8	113.5
Apr. 1	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8	111.9
May 1	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2	114.3
June 1	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0	120.9
July 1	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8	124.7
Aug. 1	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0	127.9
Sept. 1	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7	131.6
Oct. 1	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8	136.2
Nov. 1	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3	139.2
Dec. 1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6	139.1
Average - 1940	122.3	103.1	132.1	111.3	127.9	129.2	109.0	103.0	111.5	116.8	113.3	124.2
1941 - Jan. 1	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0	134.2
Feb. 1	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0	135.2
Mar. 1	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8	135.3
Apr. 1	135.6	93.4	161.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4	141.3
May 1	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7	145.6
June 1	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	129.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9	152.9
July 1	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	166.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2	157.4
Aug. 1	164.3	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6	160.6
Sept. 1	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8	162.7
Oct. 1	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4	165.8
Nov. 1	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4	167.6
Dec. 1	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5	168.8
Average - 1941	155.0	117.4	170.9	137.7	157.8	160.0	126.6	122.2	123.4	135.6	135.6	152.3
1942 - Jan. 1	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6	165.8
Feb. 1	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5	165.4
Mar. 1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1	165.1
Apr. 1	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6	165.2
May 1	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8	167.4
June 1	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9	171.7
July 1	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9	175.7
Aug. 1	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3	177.8
Sept. 1	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4	179.3
Oct. 1	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6	181.3
Nov. 1	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2	183.3
Dec. 1	195.4	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4	186.5
Average - 1942	174.2	108.7	196.1	150.8	186.2	179.4	135.6	132.2	126.3	146.9	164.8	173.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces as at December 1, 1942.

7.8 .1 4.8 2.9 31.7 40.9 10.3 4.9 2.0 3.4 9.3 100.0

TABLE 2. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES. (1926=100)

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at December 1, 1942.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1927 - Average	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
1928 - Average	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.6	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
1929 - Average	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
1930 - Average	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.8
1931 - Average	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	88.3	97.1	104.5
1932 - Average	88.1	101.8	95.2	99.3	83.7	78.4	86.6	88.5
1933 - Average	81.0	95.1	87.5	90.2	74.6	75.9	80.2	83.0
1934 - Average	84.5	95.1	93.5	99.5	84.1	93.1	82.9	87.4
1935 - Average	87.3	96.9	97.5	102.2	92.6	115.0	87.8	96.6
1936 - Average	92.1	95.2	101.5	106.3	98.3	121.3	92.3	103.7
1937 - Average	101.2	100.3	107.9	107.9	112.1	146.4	95.1	110.7
1938 - Average	103.9	107.5	107.3	105.0	106.8	138.3	93.1	109.1
1939 - Average	106.6	119.6	109.9	108.4	103.7	133.4	93.9	111.4
1940 - Jan. 1	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Average - 1940	114.7	126.4	123.1	119.2	124.4	161.2	101.0	120.2
1941 - Jan. 1	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.3	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Average - 1941	142.7	167.8	152.9	149.2	159.5	227.3	122.8	146.8
1942 - Jan. 1	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Average - 1942	167.4	223.2	180.2	161.9	186.6	282.5	132.4	205.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at December 1, 1942								
	14.8	1.9	13.4	1.2	3.4	2.3	3.1	4.6

TABLE 3. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES. (1926=100)

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at December 1, 1942.

	Manufac- turing	Logging	Wining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade	All Industries
1927 - Average	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Average	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929 - Average	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Average	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
1931 - Average	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5
1932 - Average	84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5
1933 - Average	80.9	66.5	97.5	83.9	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	83.4
1934 - Average	90.2	124.7	110.8	79.1	80.3	109.3	115.1	117.9	96.0
1935 - Average	97.1	126.9	123.3	79.8	81.2	97.8	118.2	122.1	99.4
1936 - Average	103.4	138.7	136.5	81.0	84.1	88.2	124.5	127.5	103.7
1937 - Average	114.4	189.3	153.2	85.4	85.2	99.5	130.2	132.1	114.1
1938 - Average	111.0	142.8	155.9	85.0	84.4	105.4	135.2	132.6	111.8
1939 - Average	112.3	119.1	163.8	84.4	85.6	113.0	137.4	136.6	113.9
1940 - Jan. 1	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9	116.2
Feb. 1	120.5	227.2	166.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4	114.4
Mar. 1	122.6	179.1	169.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9	113.5
Apr. 1	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6	111.9
May 1	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3	114.3
June 1	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7	120.9
July 1	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8	124.7
Aug. 1	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4	127.9
Sept. 1	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9	131.6
Oct. 1	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8	136.2
Nov. 1	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9	139.2
Dec. 1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4	139.1
Average - 1940	131.3	166.9	168.4	87.2	89.7	90.7	143.2	142.9	124.2
1941 - Jan. 1	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8	134.2
Feb. 1	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0	135.2
Mar. 1	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7	135.3
Apr. 1	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1	141.3
May 1	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5	145.6
June 1	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8	152.9
July 1	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5	157.4
Aug. 1	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8	160.6
Sept. 1	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5	162.7
Oct. 1	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9	165.8
Nov. 1	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4	167.6
Dec. 1	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1	168.8
Average - 1941	168.4	187.8	176.6	96.7	98.9	126.6	167.5	156.5	152.3
1942 - Jan. 1	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4	165.8
Feb. 1	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8	165.4
Mar. 1	195.7	268.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7	165.1
Apr. 1	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0	165.2
May 1	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5	167.4
June 1	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7	171.7
July 1	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8	175.7
Aug. 1	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5	177.8
Sept. 1	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3	179.3
Oct. 1	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5	181.3
Nov. 1	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5	183.3
Dec. 1	221.7	236.2	162.7	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	154.5	186.5
Average - 1942	206.5	196.5	171.3	103.7	105.5	130.3	178.8	156.1	173.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at December 1, 1942.

61.9	3.7	4.1	1.5	7.4	10.2	2.2	9.0	100.0
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	-----	-----	-------

TABLE 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1941 - 1942 (1926=100)

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1

Industries	1 9 4 1						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	142.5	147.4	150.8	158.2	162.3	168.0	57.1
Animal products - edible	162.6	159.7	148.5	153.2	160.7	172.9	2.2
Fur and products	112.9	112.2	110.6	113.0	121.2	123.6	0.2
Leather and products	116.3	122.5	126.9	132.9	134.8	137.0	1.8
Boots and shoes	110.4	119.3	123.2	127.7	129.3	131.0	1.2
Lumber and products	90.0	92.8	94.9	102.4	108.7	120.9	4.3
Rough and dressed lumber	77.7	81.6	83.7	81.9	99.7	115.7	2.7
Furniture	106.2	105.2	106.6	109.2	110.8	111.9	0.6
Other lumber products	120.2	122.1	124.8	134.9	141.7	148.5	1.0
Musical instruments 1/	33.3	34.6	35.2	37.1	37.5	39.2	0.1
Plant products - edibles	126.3	122.7	122.6	126.0	129.8	133.8	2.8
Pulp and paper products	116.7	117.5	117.9	122.5	124.8	128.3	5.2
Pulp and paper	107.2	107.5	106.9	112.2	115.1	120.5	2.3
Paper products	144.9	149.2	152.0	159.2	162.8	167.3	0.9
Printing and publishing	119.2	119.6	120.3	123.2	124.3	126.2	2.0
Rubber products	116.9	121.6	125.4	128.6	131.0	134.6	1.1
Textile products	146.8	150.5	153.3	158.4	158.9	159.4	9.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	162.7	163.5	164.3	167.3	168.2	169.9	3.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	122.5	123.7	122.6	123.8	124.5	125.8	1.6
Woolen yarn and cloth	180.1	177.0	179.7	185.0	185.9	186.3	0.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	543.0	552.6	562.9	571.6	573.6	585.6	0.7
Hosiery and knit goods	134.0	136.8	135.8	140.9	142.1	143.0	1.5
Garments and personal furnishings	138.1	145.0	151.4	157.2	156.9	155.6	3.1
Other textile products	145.7	150.1	154.8	163.5	163.7	166.0	1.1
Tobacco	146.9	168.8	155.6	139.9	116.5	107.0	0.5
Beverages	193.8	186.7	183.9	196.5	202.2	205.6	0.7
Chemicals and allied products 1/	236.0	263.4	277.0	307.0	333.0	362.5	2.9
Clay, glass and stone products	106.0	106.5	108.1	119.7	128.9	133.3	1.0
Electric light and power	142.5	141.9	137.5	140.1	143.1	149.9	1.3
Electrical apparatus 1/	181.2	185.3	193.2	201.6	206.5	213.1	2.0
Iron and steel products 1/	159.2	169.4	177.6	190.0	194.4	199.7	17.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	181.2	189.5	193.9	206.2	203.8	211.2	1.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	172.6	183.8	188.9	206.8	215.1	225.2	1.5
Agricultural implements	88.4	90.6	97.5	104.5	107.3	107.9	0.6
Land vehicles	143.7	154.2	162.9	172.7	176.9	179.8	7.4
Automobiles and parts	208.3	224.1	239.2	252.0	256.8	256.5	2.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	273.2	304.7	339.3	364.6	396.5	420.6	1.2
Heating appliances	143.3	148.5	140.8	155.6	157.6	158.4	0.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	196.9	204.3	212.2	218.1	224.8	226.2	1.0
Foundry and machine shop products	175.6	190.4	200.7	217.5	224.5	232.3	0.9
Other iron and steel products 1/	176.4	184.4	191.8	205.3	212.2	219.1	3.0
Non-ferrous metal products	219.5	228.1	244.1	255.3	260.7	273.9	2.7
Non-metallic mineral products	174.7	172.9	173.8	167.1	172.8	179.7	0.9
Miscellaneous	161.7	166.3	178.4	191.2	199.5	205.5	0.5
LOGGING	276.1	265.8	210.0	166.2	107.9	158.3	3.1
MINING	167.6	169.1	168.7	174.1	174.8	177.2	5.4
Coal	96.3	96.2	95.1	96.0	92.3	91.5	1.8
Metallic ores	340.5	349.6	349.2	363.6	367.2	372.1	3.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	131.3	124.0	125.8	132.4	145.9	161.0	0.7
COMMUNICATIONS	90.2	89.6	89.7	93.4	94.6	97.2	1.7
Telegraphs	101.6	99.9	99.9	102.7	109.9	115.5	0.4
Telephones	97.1	86.8	86.9	90.8	90.4	92.2	1.3
TRANSPORTATION	88.7	89.4	90.5	94.3	99.2	99.2	3.1
Street railways and cartage	136.7	135.7	135.0	138.9	144.1	145.5	2.3
Steam railways	80.2	81.2	82.4	82.9	85.9	86.2	4.4
Shipping and stevedoring	65.5	66.4	68.6	85.6	98.1	94.9	1.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	83.0	82.5	83.0	100.2	120.0	139.5	11.6
Building	108.9	108.3	104.7	122.2	127.2	141.1	4.1
Highway	84.4	77.6	79.4	105.6	142.8	180.3	4.7
Railway	53.7	59.4	62.9	73.1	91.8	100.9	2.8
SERVICES	149.5	148.6	150.2	158.3	165.6	170.9	2.5
Hotels and restaurants	143.5	141.8	143.2	151.9	156.2	163.6	1.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	159.9	160.5	162.6	169.5	182.0	183.6	1.0
TRADE	160.8	147.0	145.7	149.1	154.5	156.8	10.5
Retail	172.1	153.1	151.6	156.1	162.4	164.6	8.0
Wholesale	131.3	130.9	130.2	130.9	133.3	136.2	2.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	134.2	135.2	135.3	141.3	145.6	152.9	100.0
FINANCE	112.4	112.8	113.1	115.7	116.1	116.1	-
Banks and Trust Companies	108.6	109.3	109.7	110.8	111.6	111.3	-
Brokerage and stock Markets	133.5	130.4	139.9	131.8	129.2	123.3	-
Insurance	116.1	116.3	116.0	121.3	121.3	122.3	-
TOTAL Including Finance	133.1	134.0	134.2	140.1	144.1	151.2	-

1/ Revised.

TABLE 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1941 - 1942 (1926=100) - Continued.

Note: For the relative importance in 1941 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

Industries	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Average
MANUFACTURING	172.4	176.8	181.4	184.9	187.5	188.4	188.4
Animal products - edible	175.1	192.6	192.1	182.3	185.8	178.4	172.0
Fur and products	124.4	121.7	124.3	131.3	131.8	127.8	121.2
Leather and products	137.4	140.1	142.0	144.2	144.0	144.1	135.2
Boots and shoes	131.6	133.5	134.7	135.9	134.7	133.8	128.8
Lumber and products	124.1	128.3	128.0	123.0	119.5	112.9	112.1
Rough and dressed lumber	118.3	123.5	121.7	114.5	109.0	99.9	103.1
Furniture	113.9	114.3	116.2	117.2	118.2	118.4	112.3
Other lumber products	155.2	158.8	161.9	160.9	160.4	156.2	145.5
Musical instruments 1/	40.7	41.3	40.9	40.6	40.0	38.2	38.0
Plant products - edible	147.8	150.5	173.2	192.4	172.2	158.3	146.2
Pulp and paper products	131.3	132.7	133.6	135.3	136.1	134.6	127.6
Pulp and paper	124.7	125.8	126.5	126.8	127.9	124.1	118.8
Paper products	172.2	176.1	181.4	187.7	90.2	191.5	169.5
Printing and publishing	126.0	126.8	126.5	128.4	128.3	128.8	124.7
Rubber products	133.4	135.3	139.1	143.5	145.3	148.0	133.6
Textile products	159.2	159.9	163.0	165.7	166.4	165.6	158.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	171.0	172.6	173.7	174.1	175.9	176.2	170.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	127.0	127.7	128.5	128.2	129.1	129.4	126.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	188.2	189.4	189.9	191.0	197.8	199.4	187.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	582.9	592.5	591.9	591.6	585.9	582.9	576.4
Hosiery and knit goods	142.8	144.3	144.2	146.1	147.2	147.8	142.1
Garments and personal furnishings	154.5	155.0	161.8	167.2	166.6	164.0	156.1
Other textile products	163.2	161.5	164.9	167.2	168.4	167.3	161.4
Tobacco	107.8	109.9	112.9	116.1	116.0	116.1	126.1
Beverages	216.9	220.8	223.7	236.3	231.2	235.2	210.9
Chemicals and allied products 1/	387.5	416.1	441.4	462.6	504.8	544.8	378.0
Clay, glass and stone products	135.2	137.5	135.4	134.7	135.4	136.4	126.4
Electric light and power	152.3	154.5	155.2	151.6	149.9	147.1	147.1
Electrical apparatus 1/	217.1	223.0	229.9	235.4	230.6	234.0	212.6
Iron and steel products 1/	205.0	210.7	215.5	220.4	231.6	239.0	201.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	219.6	222.1	226.4	227.4	233.3	237.7	212.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	205.6	212.8	223.4	227.5	233.5	241.1	211.4
Agricultural implements	107.8	106.8	104.8	105.9	108.4	110.2	103.3
Land vehicles	183.3	186.8	190.1	191.2	202.0	210.0	179.5
Automobiles and parts	258.2	245.6	247.9	230.7	253.4	260.0	244.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	446.8	472.4	494.6	526.4	549.8	587.9	431.4
Heating appliances	161.9	165.4	165.0	169.6	171.6	163.8	158.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	231.7	243.4	246.8	251.1	255.1	257.4	230.7
Foundry and machine shop products	236.8	237.6	241.8	251.5	261.4	258.5	227.4
Other iron and steel products 1/	238.4	250.3	257.2	271.2	293.6	302.8	244.6
Non-ferrous metal products	288.3	292.0	297.5	303.4	302.9	306.6	272.7
Non-metallic mineral products	184.5	189.5	189.2	186.8	188.3	185.0	180.4
Miscellaneous	212.2	220.5	237.7	246.0	255.4	237.2	211.0
LOGGING	152.7	132.8	139.6	174.0	219.6	250.3	187.8
MINING	176.8	178.1	181.6	182.3	185.0	183.5	176.6
Coal	89.8	89.6	94.9	96.9	99.4	101.2	94.8
Metallic ores	372.3	377.7	377.5	376.6	378.9	369.1	366.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	160.7	160.1	164.2	166.6	166.7	167.4	150.5
COMMUNICATIONS	99.7	101.6	102.0	101.5	100.0	100.6	96.7
Telegraphs	122.0	125.7	126.5	124.3	118.0	117.0	113.6
Telephones	93.6	95.1	95.4	95.3	95.1	96.1	92.1
TRANSPORTATION	103.7	105.0	105.9	104.2	102.8	104.1	98.9
Street railways and cartage	148.6	151.6	153.2	153.0	151.3	149.5	145.3
Steam railways	89.3	89.7	90.0	89.7	89.8	91.9	86.6
Shipping and stevedoring	106.6	109.1	111.4	103.4	97.3	98.7	92.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	149.9	160.7	153.9	155.4	147.7	143.4	126.6
Building	148.1	155.9	158.2	164.6	167.8	167.3	139.5
Highway	200.0	224.9	203.4	208.7	198.4	192.8	158.2
Railway	105.7	106.9	104.3	97.5	81.2	74.1	84.3
SERVICES	179.8	184.0	183.9	175.7	173.7	170.4	167.5
Hotels and restaurants	176.0	182.3	181.5	169.0	166.5	162.7	161.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	186.4	187.0	188.1	187.3	186.2	183.8	178.1
TRADE	158.5	156.8	157.5	160.9	163.4	167.1	156.5
Retail	166.3	163.4	163.2	167.9	171.8	177.8	164.2
Wholesale	137.6	139.2	142.3	142.3	141.3	138.5	136.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	157.4	160.6	162.7	165.8	167.6	168.8	152.3
FINANCE	115.6	116.3	122.4	122.0	122.6	121.9	117.2
Banks and Trust Companies	111.6	112.7	123.7	123.9	123.4	123.3	114.9
Brokerage and Stock Markets	121.8	118.7	117.1	118.7	117.5	116.8	124.9
Insurance	120.6	120.9	121.0	121.0	121.5	120.3	119.9
TOTAL Including Finance	155.4	158.5	160.7	163.6	165.4	166.5	150.6

TABLE 4. - INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1941 - 1942 (1926=100). Continued.

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

INDUSTRIES	1 9 4 2						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	187.1	191.2	195.7	199.4	202.3	205.9	62.4
Animal products - edible	167.4	162.5	162.0	162.3	168.8	174.9	2.0
Fur and products	118.6	112.7	113.1	117.2	121.0	123.2	.2
Leather and products	140.0	141.0	142.4	142.7	139.6	138.7	1.6
Boots and shoes	131.5	132.6	133.4	133.2	130.1	128.6	1.0
Lumber and products	107.3	107.4	109.7	113.9	115.7	120.2	3.7
Rough and dressed lumber	93.6	93.9	97.5	101.2	103.4	109.9	2.3
Furniture	116.0	114.7	116.1	114.6	113.5	111.6	.6
Other lumber products	150.8	151.0	150.3	160.8	163.7	166.9	.8
Musical instruments 1/	38.5	38.0	40.0	40.3	39.4	38.7	.1
Plant products - edible	146.3	143.5	140.1	136.2	135.1	137.2	2.6
Pulp and paper products	132.7	133.0	133.6	132.8	132.1	133.4	4.8
Pulp and paper	121.8	121.8	122.5	123.2	123.4	125.6	2.2
Paper products	187.9	189.7	189.0	189.9	186.5	189.0	.9
Printing and publishing	128.1	126.2	129.2	126.7	124.9	124.5	1.7
Rubber products	138.9	131.9	128.6	127.2	126.7	126.1	.9
Textile products	161.8	165.6	166.3	169.0	169.5	168.9	3.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	174.6	176.1	175.2	177.8	177.4	176.8	3.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	127.6	129.3	129.7	129.6	128.9	128.9	1.5
Woolen yarn and cloth	198.4	201.4	193.9	206.3	205.4	203.3	.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	580.3	577.3	585.3	580.4	581.1	581.0	.6
Hosiery and knit goods	144.3	145.6	145.2	145.4	143.7	144.4	1.4
Garments and personal furnishings	157.1	164.5	166.9	171.6	174.0	172.7	3.1
Other textile products	165.4	170.2	172.1	173.2	173.5	172.8	1.0
Tobacco	163.4	185.0	182.3	166.0	156.9	128.2	.6
Beverages	231.0	218.7	222.3	222.3	232.2	235.5	.8
Chemicals and allied products 1/	552.8	589.5	680.4	707.1	721.8	722.0	5.3
Clay, glass and stone products	130.6	129.4	126.7	128.5	130.5	133.6	.9
Electric light and power	142.1	139.8	137.9	138.4	143.2	145.3	1.1
Electrical apparatus 1/	231.7	240.1	237.0	242.7	246.1	254.4	2.1
Iron and steel products 1/	242.4	251.0	258.5	266.6	274.1	283.3	22.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	240.3	242.2	241.7	244.2	244.7	245.4	1.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	244.6	246.8	251.4	251.7	252.4	253.4	1.5
Agricultural implements	110.9	113.1	115.9	118.5	122.5	135.5	.7
Land vehicles	213.5	218.0	224.7	230.4	232.1	236.2	8.7
Automobiles and parts	263.7	266.9	278.9	280.7	276.8	284.3	2.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	586.7	646.8	696.7	760.6	894.1	973.8	2.6
Heating appliances	155.1	158.6	160.8	160.4	157.3	156.6	.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	261.9	270.6	272.7	279.2	279.2	291.4	1.1
Foundry and machine shop products	265.5	270.4	289.3	285.6	282.4	281.3	.9
Other iron and steel products 1/	308.5	330.0	344.1	355.9	370.0	388.6	4.8
Non-ferrous metal products	312.0	317.5	326.3	331.8	334.8	343.4	3.0
Non-metallic mineral products	185.8	189.5	191.2	190.8	192.9	196.9	.9
Miscellaneous	255.6	277.6	291.7	326.1	322.1	341.4	.8
LOGGING	258.6	267.2	259.3	208.7	158.5	169.0	2.9
MINING	177.6	176.8	176.4	175.0	173.5	173.1	4.7
Coal	101.1	101.0	100.2	97.4	94.9	92.2	1.5
Metallic ores	356.2	356.4	357.4	357.3	355.4	357.3	2.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	160.2	153.4	162.1	153.6	157.2	161.6	.6
COMMUNICATIONS	100.8	100.2	100.2	101.8	103.7	103.9	1.6
Telegraphs	116.8	117.3	116.6	117.3	119.8	120.4	.4
Telephones	95.4	95.5	95.7	97.5	99.3	99.3	1.2
TRANSPORTATION	101.1	98.2	97.5	99.0	104.1	106.4	7.8
Street railways and cartage	147.0	144.9	145.3	146.2	149.8	152.9	2.1
Steam railways	92.5	90.5	90.7	91.6	92.6	94.7	4.4
Shipping and stevedoring	82.1	75.3	70.0	74.2	95.6	98.3	1.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	124.7	118.1	103.7	98.0	109.3	123.3	9.0
Building	145.8	145.2	133.6	131.3	132.4	138.9	3.5
Highway	157.9	131.9	92.5	89.0	114.3	135.3	3.1
Railway	72.0	78.3	83.8	72.6	81.6	96.7	2.4
SERVICES	168.0	167.0	169.1	172.8	176.3	180.6	2.4
Hotels and restaurants	162.1	161.4	162.9	164.5	167.1	173.2	1.5
Personal (Chiefly laundries)	178.1	176.9	179.9	187.1	192.1	193.6	.9
TRADE	172.4	156.8	151.7	153.0	153.5	153.7	9.2
Retail	185.8	165.2	157.7	159.8	160.6	160.9	7.0
Wholesale	136.7	134.4	136.0	134.7	134.3	134.3	2.2
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	165.8	165.4	165.1	165.2	167.4	171.7	100.0
FINANCE	121.3	121.5	122.7	122.9	122.7	122.8	-
Banks and Trust Companies	123.2	122.9	125.3	125.5	125.6	125.7	-
Brokerage and stock market operations	115.5	116.8	115.2	114.4	109.9	108.6	-
Insurance	119.1	119.8	119.6	119.9	119.5	119.6	-
ALL INDUSTRIES (including Finance)	163.6	163.2	163.0	163.1	165.2	169.3	-

TABLE 4. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1941-1942. (1926=100)- Concluded.

Note: For the relative importance in 1941 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

INDUSTRIES	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Aver. Jan.-Dec. 1
MANUFACTURING	209.5	212.4	215.6	218.3	218.6	221.7	206.5
Animal products - edible	179.9	183.5	181.3	178.7	178.8	182.4	173.5
Fur and products	125.2	123.0	125.2	125.8	125.7	123.9	121.2
Leather and products	136.9	137.3	138.6	138.0	138.6	140.3	139.5
Boots and shoes	127.1	128.1	127.7	126.5	126.5	126.9	129.4
Lumber and products	125.3	126.5	124.1	119.2	114.9	112.5	116.4
Rough and dressed lumber	116.1	117.9	114.8	108.7	102.2	98.3	104.8
Furniture	112.9	112.5	112.2	111.0	108.8	109.0	112.7
Other lumber products	171.3	172.1	170.1	166.4	168.2	169.0	163.4
Musical instruments 1/	40.5	41.6	41.8	42.5	42.9	44.2	40.7
Plant products - edible	145.7	155.3	168.2	190.7	160.1	151.8	160.9
Pulp and paper products	134.5	133.8	134.5	130.9	128.7	128.0	132.3
Pulp and paper	127.7	127.4	127.9	124.3	119.9	117.2	123.6
Paper products	188.9	182.6	188.5	184.5	184.1	187.0	187.2
Printing and publishing	124.8	125.4	124.6	121.3	121.1	121.8	125.0
Rubber products	127.0	126.6	128.9	125.9	127.6	129.8	128.8
Textile products	165.3	165.8	165.9	166.7	165.9	166.1	166.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	176.6	177.0	176.8	174.1	173.5	174.3	175.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	128.4	128.0	127.4	125.5	126.4	126.5	128.0
Woolen yarn and cloth	203.0	202.5	200.0	198.2	197.2	198.2	200.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	588.3	592.7	600.6	597.5	584.8	593.3	586.5
Hosiery and knit goods	139.0	137.9	134.4	134.6	133.8	136.8	140.4
Garments and personal furnishing	169.6	167.4	171.9	173.7	175.1	172.1	169.6
Other textile products	169.2	172.0	174.5	174.2	173.3	169.8	171.7
Tobacco	123.5	123.2	129.9	137.8	137.7	181.7	149.6
Beverages	238.8	242.9	243.7	253.9	253.1	241.9	236.4
Chemicals and allied products 1/	719.4	720.8	725.2	739.8	751.2	775.1	700.4
Clay, glass and stone products	135.2	135.1	134.1	132.2	133.4	135.6	132.1
Electric light and power	149.8	152.9	150.2	146.8	143.7	139.6	144.1
Electrical apparatus 1/	252.7	256.4	263.5	269.9	276.8	282.5	254.5
Iron and steel products 1/	291.7	298.2	305.2	312.2	321.0	330.0	286.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	250.6	248.6	249.9	250.0	252.5	258.6	247.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	254.9	256.6	256.1	258.0	259.2	255.5	253.4
Agricultural implements	139.0	139.3	135.7	129.5	123.9	128.6	126.3
Land vehicles	240.3	243.5	249.8	255.3	260.1	267.2	239.3
Automobiles and parts	288.4	293.1	296.7	303.0	308.1	308.8	287.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1,074.2	1,145.8	1,192.8	1,234.5	1,350.6	1,456.2	1,000.1
Heating appliances	155.2	167.5	155.9	155.6	157.6	159.5	157.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	294.9	317.8	327.1	324.4	325.1	328.8	297.8
Foundry and machine shop products	290.3	293.6	296.6	307.6	311.1	321.4	289.7
Other iron and steel products 1/	401.9	413.9	427.4	446.8	462.8	469.5	393.3
Non-ferrous metal products	355.7	363.7	368.9	369.7	379.2	388.7	349.4
Non-metallic mineral products	199.7	202.5	204.7	200.0	197.7	197.2	195.6
Miscellaneous	350.6	351.1	360.2	351.2	354.3	374.1	331.2
LOGGING	169.8	142.1	147.5	151.7	190.3	236.2	196.5
MINING	174.1	172.3	165.8	164.3	163.0	162.7	171.3
Coal	93.4	92.8	90.6	90.5	90.1	92.5	94.7
Metallic ores	359.1	349.7	334.9	327.9	325.3	317.5	346.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	162.3	167.7	165.9	162.0	159.8	157.3	159.4
COMMUNICATIONS	105.7	106.7	107.1	105.9	104.7	104.0	103.7
Telegraphs	123.9	127.3	129.8	128.4	128.5	129.3	123.0
Telephones	100.7	101.1	100.9	99.8	98.2	97.0	98.5
TRANSPORTATION	105.1	110.4	110.0	111.7	110.6	109.4	105.5
Street railways and cartage	155.8	157.0	159.5	159.2	160.2	162.1	153.3
Steam railways	95.6	96.9	95.2	97.3	97.6	97.4	94.4
Shipping and stevedoring	101.0	108.7	110.0	112.0	103.5	95.6	93.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	137.7	146.8	145.5	149.6	154.9	151.3	130.3
Building	148.0	154.8	167.5	179.7	201.4	205.6	157.9
Highway	165.6	172.3	172.9	174.1	172.1	161.6	145.0
Railway	101.6	104.9	101.0	96.4	91.8	86.9	89.0
SERVICES	184.8	189.4	188.2	185.1	182.6	182.0	178.8
Hotels and restaurants	178.8	186.1	184.6	179.5	175.1	174.7	172.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	195.2	195.1	194.3	194.7	195.6	194.6	189.8
TRADE	162.8	152.5	152.3	153.5	155.5	164.5	156.1
Retail	169.7	159.0	158.8	161.4	165.7	176.9	164.3
Wholesale	134.5	135.4	135.0	132.4	132.3	131.4	134.3
Eight Leading Industries	175.7	177.8	179.3	181.3	183.3	186.5	173.7
FINANCE	122.4	122.4	124.2	124.3	124.1	123.9	122.9
Banks and Trust Companies	126.0	126.3	129.2	129.0	128.9	128.7	126.4
Brokerage and Stock Market Operations	107.3	105.8	105.0	105.2	99.6	100.7	108.4
Insurance	118.4	118.2	118.7	119.1	119.0	118.7	119.1
All Industries (including Finance)	173.1	175.1	176.6	178.5	180.4	183.4	171.2

1/ Revised.

TABLE 5. - INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, QUARTERLY, JUNE 1, 1941 TO DEC. 1, 1942.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1. - Index Numbers of Payrolls.

Industries	June 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1941	Mar. 1 1942	June 1 1942	Sept. 1 1942	Dec. 1 1942
MANUFACTURING	100.0	110.8	123.4	129.8	137.6	148.9	160.1
Animal products - edible	100.0	112.4	111.3	102.4	112.0	117.0	122.8
Fur and products	100.0	100.8	102.8	91.9	106.4	108.4	114.2
Leather and products	100.0	107.0	112.2	114.5	109.2	113.7	121.8
Boots and shoes	100.0	106.6	107.9	111.8	104.6	109.2	117.5
Lumber and products	100.0	113.4	107.0	103.9	113.0	122.4	118.4
Rough and dressed lumber	100.0	116.3	102.0	98.6	110.6	123.1	110.6
Furniture	100.0	104.2	118.8	115.6	107.2	115.9	118.7
Other lumber products	100.0	111.5	113.1	110.9	125.0	134.8	142.1
Musical instruments	100.0	106.0	111.0	114.5	112.0	127.9	138.2
Plant products - edible	100.0	118.9	120.5	110.3	107.2	125.8	125.9
Pulp and paper products	100.0	106.4	112.9	110.5	107.8	111.6	109.7
Pulp and paper	100.0	110.4	113.4	110.3	111.7	116.5	109.4
Paper products	100.0	108.4	121.6	121.5	115.3	117.8	122.0
Printing and publishing	100.0	100.5	109.2	106.8	100.1	103.0	105.5
Rubber products	100.0	106.5	120.2	109.2	104.3	108.8	114.9
Textile products	100.0	104.2	111.9	114.9	114.8	116.5	121.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	100.0	104.4	113.9	115.0	112.2	115.6	120.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	100.0	103.4	112.1	116.1	111.3	113.9	116.3
Woolen yarn and cloth	100.0	105.3	119.2	115.3	116.0	119.9	123.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	100.0	102.7	108.7	111.3	107.9	112.1	121.2
Hosiery and knit goods	100.0	102.2	113.7	112.4	108.9	104.6	113.6
Garments and personal furnishings	100.0	105.1	110.4	116.7	121.4	123.3	127.1
Other textile products	100.0	103.6	107.7	112.9	112.1	114.7	119.0
Tobacco	100.0	108.0	113.8	168.6	118.0	128.7	168.2
Beverages	100.0	110.4	118.7	112.6	122.7	130.7	131.6
Chemicals and allied products	100.0	123.2	157.9	196.5	210.5	220.9	252.1
Clay, glass and stone products	100.0	105.4	111.2	103.8	111.8	118.9	125.0
Electric light and power	100.0	100.4	99.4	97.6	103.4	108.5	103.9
Electrical apparatus	100.0	112.8	122.6	127.9	131.9	140.7	169.8
Iron and steel products	100.0	110.9	132.3	145.1	166.3	178.2	199.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	100.0	103.5	118.6	117.8	124.5	130.0	137.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	100.0	104.2	114.7	122.7	119.7	126.2	132.9
Agricultural implements	100.0	102.3	116.0	122.8	145.8	150.6	147.9
Land vehicles	100.0	106.9	127.6	137.2	148.5	158.4	175.2
Automobiles and parts	100.0	91.3	101.0	110.0	118.9	122.4	133.7
Steel, shipbuilding and repairing	100.0	127.3	160.6	194.0	277.9	337.8	440.1
Heating appliances	100.0	107.3	108.8	111.1	102.0	112.8	118.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	100.0	114.1	126.6	135.8	145.4	171.9	177.9
Foundry and machine shop products	100.0	107.6	129.6	142.5	140.8	163.5	178.7
Other iron and steel products	100.0	125.8	160.1	187.5	209.0	241.2	271.0
Non-ferrous metal products	100.0	114.4	128.3	134.4	142.1	158.3	170.9
Non-metallic mineral products	100.0	108.5	109.4	113.5	116.9	123.6	121.9
Miscellaneous	100.0	123.1	138.0	181.5	194.2	213.0	239.9
LOGGING	100.0	91.0	151.7	165.7	118.0	114.9	168.1
MINING	100.0	109.3	113.4	112.0	108.7	106.8	105.0
Coal	100.0	118.6	144.9	142.5	120.7	128.3	137.6
Metallic ores	100.0	105.7	101.9	100.8	103.4	96.7	91.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	100.0	109.6	112.4	110.7	113.7	120.1	114.3
COMMUNICATIONS	100.0	102.4	105.1	105.3	110.4	114.6	115.8
Telegraphs	100.0	111.8	110.6	109.2	115.6	126.7	128.1
Telephones	100.0	99.5	103.3	104.0	109.8	110.8	112.0
TRANSPORTATION	100.0	110.3	116.2	107.8	117.4	122.0	123.3
Street railways and cartage	100.0	105.3	104.5	104.5	112.9	118.8	122.0
Steam railways	100.0	108.1	119.7	113.7	118.4	120.0	124.8
Shipping and stevedoring	100.0	129.7	122.0	87.2	121.5	135.8	118.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	100.0	115.8	112.2	85.0	101.5	131.4	134.6
Building	100.0	112.9	127.8	100.6	104.4	144.1	167.4
Highway	100.0	120.2	109.1	64.4	86.5	117.5	106.6
Railway	100.0	114.2	86.4	88.3	120.7	127.9	112.5
SERVICES	100.0	107.6	104.6	105.2	113.6	120.1	121.4
Hotels and restaurants	100.0	113.4	107.8	111.3	119.0	127.6	127.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	100.0	100.3	100.6	97.8	107.1	110.9	113.6
TRADE	100.0	103.2	109.2	101.9	104.1	104.2	112.0
Retail	100.0	102.4	110.2	100.7	103.3	102.7	113.9
Wholesale	100.0	103.2	106.7	104.6	105.7	107.6	107.4
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	109.8	119.5	119.3	125.5	135.5	144.3
FINANCE	100.0	104.7	107.5	109.7	110.9	110.7	114.4
Banks and Trust Companies	100.0	111.1	112.4	116.8	117.1	118.6	118.6
Brokerage and Stock Market Operation	100.0	98.7	105.9	101.3	97.6	92.6	92.2
Insurance	100.0	97.9	102.6	103.0	105.3	103.8	111.5
TOTAL	100.0	109.4	119.0	118.8	124.9	134.4	143.0

TABLE 5. - INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, QUARTERLY, JUNE 1, 1941 TO DEC. 1, 1942. (concluded)

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2. - Index Numbers of Employment

Industries	June 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1941	Mar. 1 1942	June 1 1942	Sept. 1 1942	Dec. 1 1942
MANUFACTURING	100.0	108.0	112.1	116.5	122.6	128.3	132.0
Animals products - edible	100.0	110.8	103.1	93.7	101.2	104.9	105.5
Fur and products	100.0	100.5	103.4	91.5	99.7	101.3	100.2
Leather and products	100.0	103.7	105.2	103.8	101.2	101.2	102.4
Boots and shoes	100.0	102.8	102.2	101.8	98.2	97.5	96.9
Lumber and products	100.0	106.2	93.0	90.7	99.4	102.6	95.1
Rough and dressed lumber	100.0	105.8	86.5	84.3	95.0	99.2	85.0
Furniture	100.0	103.8	105.8	102.9	99.7	100.3	97.4
Other lumber products	100.0	109.3	103.0	101.2	112.4	114.5	113.8
Musical instruments 1/	100.0	104.3	97.4	102.0	98.7	106.6	112.8
Plant products - edible	100.0	129.7	119.3	104.7	102.5	125.7	113.5
Pulp and paper products	100.0	104.1	104.9	104.1	104.0	104.8	99.8
Pulp and paper	100.0	105.0	103.0	101.7	104.2	106.1	97.3
Paper products	100.0	108.6	114.6	113.0	113.0	112.7	111.8
Printing and publishing	100.0	101.0	102.9	103.2	99.4	99.5	97.3
Rubber products	100.0	103.4	110.1	95.5	93.7	95.8	95.4
Textile products	100.0	102.3	103.9	104.3	106.0	104.7	104.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	100.0	102.2	103.7	103.1	104.1	104.1	102.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	100.0	102.2	102.8	103.1	102.5	101.3	100.6
Woolen yarn and cloth	100.0	101.9	107.1	104.1	109.1	107.4	106.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	100.0	101.1	99.5	99.9	99.2	102.6	101.3
Hosiery and knit goods	100.0	101.0	103.4	101.5	101.0	94.0	95.7
Garments and personal furnishings	100.0	104.0	105.5	107.3	111.0	110.5	110.6
Other textile products	100.0	99.5	100.4	103.7	104.1	105.1	102.3
Tobacco	100.0	105.6	108.6	170.4	119.8	121.4	151.1
Beverages	100.0	108.0	114.4	108.1	114.5	118.5	117.7
Chemicals and allied products 1/	100.0	121.8	150.3	187.7	199.2	200.1	213.8
Clay, glass and stone products	100.0	101.6	102.5	95.0	100.2	100.6	101.7
Electric light and power	100.0	103.0	95.1	92.0	96.9	100.2	93.1
Electrical apparatus 1/	100.0	107.9	109.8	111.2	119.4	123.7	132.6
Iron and steel products 1/	100.0	107.9	119.7	129.4	141.9	152.8	165.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	100.0	107.2	112.5	114.4	116.2	118.3	122.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	100.0	99.1	108.4	111.6	112.5	113.7	113.5
Agricultural implements	100.0	97.1	101.7	107.4	128.4	125.8	119.2
Land vehicles	100.0	105.7	117.0	125.0	131.4	138.9	148.6
Automobiles and parts	100.0	96.7	102.4	108.7	110.8	115.7	120.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	100.0	117.6	141.4	165.4	231.5	283.6	346.2
Heating appliances	100.0	104.2	103.4	101.5	98.2	98.4	100.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	100.0	109.1	113.8	120.6	128.8	144.6	145.4
Foundry and machine shop products	100.0	104.4	111.6	115.9	121.1	127.7	138.4
Other iron and steel products 1/	100.0	117.4	138.2	157.1	177.4	195.1	214.3
Non-ferrous metal products	100.0	108.6	111.9	119.1	125.4	134.6	141.9
Non-metallic mineral products	100.0	104.4	102.1	106.4	109.6	113.9	109.7
Miscellaneous	100.0	115.7	125.1	141.9	166.1	175.3	182.0
LOGGING	100.0	88.2	158.1	163.2	106.8	93.2	149.2
MINING	100.0	102.5	103.6	99.5	97.7	94.1	91.4
Coal	100.0	103.7	110.6	109.5	100.8	95.0	101.1
Metallic ores	100.0	101.5	99.2	96.0	96.0	90.0	85.3
Non-metallic minerals except coal)	100.0	103.2	105.3	94.5	100.4	103.0	97.7
COMMUNICATIONS	100.0	104.9	103.5	103.1	106.9	110.2	107.0
Telegraphs	100.0	109.5	101.3	100.9	104.2	112.4	111.9
Telephones	100.0	103.4	104.2	103.8	107.7	109.4	105.2
TRANSPORTATION	100.0	106.8	104.9	98.3	107.3	110.9	110.3
Street railways	100.0	104.6	101.9	99.2	104.4	108.9	110.6
Steam railways	100.0	104.4	106.6	105.2	109.9	110.4	113.0
Shipping and stevedoring	100.0	119.6	106.0	73.8	103.6	115.9	100.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	100.0	110.3	102.8	74.3	88.4	105.0	108.5
Building	100.0	112.1	118.6	94.7	98.4	118.7	145.7
Highway	100.0	112.8	107.0	51.3	75.0	95.9	89.6
Railway	100.0	103.4	73.4	83.1	95.8	100.1	86.1
SERVICES	100.0	107.6	99.7	98.9	105.7	110.1	106.5
Hotels and restaurants	100.0	111.0	99.5	99.6	105.9	112.8	106.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	100.0	102.5	100.1	98.0	105.4	105.8	106.0
TRADE	100.0	100.4	106.6	95.7	98.0	97.1	104.9
Retail	100.0	99.2	108.5	95.8	97.8	96.5	107.5
Wholesale	100.0	104.8	98.7	99.8	96.6	99.1	96.5
HIGHEST LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	106.4	110.4	108.0	112.3	117.2	122.0
FINANCE	100.0	105.4	105.0	105.7	105.8	107.0	106.7
Banks and Trust Companies	100.0	111.1	110.8	112.6	112.9	116.1	115.6
Brokerage and stock Market Operation	100.0	95.0	94.7	93.4	82.1	85.2	81.7
Insurance	100.0	98.9	98.4	97.8	97.8	97.1	97.1
TOTAL	100.0	106.3	110.1	107.7	112.0	116.8	121.3

1/ Revised.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL: BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES, QUARTERLY,
JUNE 1, 1941 TO DEC. 1, 1942.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1.- Index Numbers of Payrolls.

Area and Industries	June 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1941	Mar. 1 1942	June 1 1942	Sept. 1 1942	Dec. 1 1942
Maritimes - Manufacturing	100.0	113.5	121.7	129.0	137.4	146.3	163.4
Lumber Products	100.0	113.8	94.6	90.7	125.2	153.9	132.7
Pulp and Paper	100.0	114.7	113.9	112.6	115.2	123.4	117.7
Iron and Steel	100.0	117.5	140.3	157.2	163.5	176.5	216.1
Logging	100.0	57.5	160.7	147.5	94.2	87.1	216.9
Mining	100.0	108.7	132.9	128.3	114.4	110.3	115.5
Transportation	100.0	108.4	152.7	188.1	173.9	156.6	180.6
Construction	100.0	153.8	181.3	96.6	124.5	168.6	165.4
Trade	100.0	103.3	120.4	106.7	106.5	105.9	115.8
All Industries	100.0	115.9	138.6	128.5	130.6	139.5	154.9
Quebec - Manufacturing	100.0	113.7	126.1	133.2	143.7	156.0	169.0
Lumber Products	100.0	121.6	104.5	100.2	113.5	133.7	126.2
Pulp and Paper	100.0	106.4	113.5	110.1	107.6	110.6	105.4
Textile Products	100.0	104.3	110.4	115.2	119.3	119.2	122.3
Chemicals	100.0	125.3	161.6	209.9	236.0	256.0	268.8
Iron and Steel	100.0	120.4	141.3	150.4	168.6	189.6	216.0
Logging	100.0	101.9	190.5	215.6	129.4	128.2	210.2
Mining	100.0	108.7	112.2	112.9	112.6	113.2	112.2
Communications	110.0	97.4	101.9	103.7	108.6	109.0	110.5
Transportation	100.0	115.3	116.6	98.6	114.8	123.0	115.1
Construction	100.0	115.7	119.4	99.8	107.9	153.2	155.4
Services	100.0	106.5	106.2	106.7	123.4	130.7	131.6
Trade	100.0	99.5	104.3	100.3	103.4	105.1	112.3
All Industries	100.0	112.1	123.3	124.4	131.0	144.3	154.4
Ontario - Manufacturing	100.0	107.0	120.8	127.2	130.7	139.2	148.9
Lumber Products	100.0	107.9	166.5	101.2	109.2	121.7	114.9
Plant Products - Edible	100.0	119.1	123.1	113.5	107.6	126.0	120.4
Pulp and Paper	100.0	106.4	113.9	113.2	108.8	111.3	111.5
Textile Products	100.0	104.9	114.9	114.8	109.6	113.6	119.8
Chemicals	100.0	112.2	135.5	166.7	180.3	168.3	196.0
Electrical Apparatus	100.0	112.8	122.3	129.8	130.3	132.6	146.7
Iron and Steel	100.0	104.9	124.9	135.4	144.3	156.1	172.3
Non-Ferrous Metal	100.0	111.2	128.7	133.6	139.3	146.0	158.4
Products	100.0	111.2	128.7	133.6	139.3	146.0	158.4
Logging	100.0	99.2	167.8	190.6	115.5	132.9	179.3
Mining	100.0	106.8	99.5	98.8	102.4	96.1	90.5
Communications	100.0	101.2	104.0	105.6	108.9	112.6	111.6
Transportation	100.0	108.0	112.4	104.1	115.0	120.2	122.7
Construction	100.0	110.0	99.9	79.8	84.4	93.3	103.2
Services	100.0	107.9	107.8	107.5	111.6	116.1	118.0
Trade	100.0	102.3	108.2	100.0	102.6	99.9	107.0
All Industries	100.0	106.7	116.2	118.0	121.1	127.5	135.7
Prairies - Manufacturing	100.0	110.9	127.0	125.8	136.4	143.3	152.5
Provinces - Animal Products - Edible	100.0	99.8	121.7	108.6	117.0	121.2	146.3
Lumber Products	100.0	112.5	106.1	104.9	111.5	115.9	108.8
Plant Products - Edible	100.0	108.4	121.2	101.5	104.4	120.4	140.1
Textile Products	100.0	98.0	101.6	112.9	116.4	120.6	124.7
Iron and Steel	100.0	111.0	132.7	137.7	152.9	160.7	174.7
Mining	100.0	125.8	138.1	137.8	124.3	138.8	144.5
Communications	100.0	105.4	106.0	102.9	109.7	110.4	112.3
Transportation	100.0	106.2	111.5	100.7	108.9	111.3	115.2
Construction	100.0	103.8	88.6	64.4	103.9	121.9	99.8
Services	100.0	102.5	94.6	96.6	104.9	109.2	108.7
Trade	100.0	107.2	111.7	102.9	104.9	106.5	114.9
All Industries	100.0	108.8	114.5	107.3	117.5	124.2	126.6
British Columbia - Manufacturing	100.0	121.5	126.3	138.9	164.0	197.1	209.9
Animal Products - Edible	100.0	164.7	101.9	94.4	110.5	130.4	118.3
Lumber Products	100.0	114.2	111.1	110.6	114.7	118.6	117.3
Plant Products - Edible	100.0	151.3	117.4	103.7	106.9	163.1	165.2
Pulp and Paper	100.0	104.4	107.3	101.6	105.2	114.7	517.7
Iron and Steel	100.0	133.8	179.2	251.2	355.5	459.7	517.7
Non-Ferrous Metal	100.0	108.6	111.3	113.0	103.5	128.4	131.7
Products	100.0	108.6	111.3	113.0	103.5	128.4	131.7
Logging	100.0	86.2	99.9	93.1	112.3	100.4	106.8
Mining	100.0	100.8	110.0	106.1	100.0	94.3	86.7
Transportation	100.0	115.8	111.9	104.1	113.3	128.2	127.1
Construction	100.0	119.4	103.7	89.2	118.6	192.5	236.5
Services	100.0	113.3	103.2	104.3	110.0	123.1	127.1
Trade	100.0	106.4	112.7	108.6	109.7	114.4	120.7
All Industries	100.0	113.6	116.1	118.8	135.8	159.0	169.6

TABLE 6. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - (Concluded)

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2. - Index Numbers of Employment

Area and Industries		June 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1941	Mar. 1 1942	June 1 1942	Sept. 1 1942	Dec. 1 1942
Maritime	- All Manufacturing	100.0	106.4	108.7	110.3	116.9	121.2	128.8
Provinces	Lumber products	100.0	98.1	82.1	78.8	104.6	114.3	106.2
	Pulp and paper	100.0	104.2	100.2	99.6	100.5	109.0	103.2
	Iron and steel	100.0	113.3	127.4	139.8	143.7	151.7	174.8
	Logging	100.0	52.5	154.5	139.3	82.9	66.4	172.5
	Mining	100.0	96.5	98.6	94.5	92.7	85.7	85.1
	Transportation	100.0	103.1	141.0	163.6	149.5	139.2	164.7
	Construction	100.0	129.7	151.5	71.8	100.4	124.7	141.5
	Trade	100.0	99.1	114.3	97.7	101.7	99.9	115.6
Maritimes	- All Industries	100.0	107.7	123.4	104.5	109.0	113.0	128.2
Quebec	- All Manufacturing	100.0	109.3	113.5	118.4	125.2	130.6	135.3
	Lumber products	100.0	105.5	84.4	80.8	90.5	97.6	88.1
	Pulp and paper	100.0	104.3	105.1	102.9	103.4	104.0	97.0
	Textile products	100.0	102.7	103.6	104.7	108.1	106.8	105.9
	Chemical and allied products	100.0	123.7	152.5	197.9	207.8	210.2	231.7
	Iron and steel	100.0	114.6	124.8	132.0	145.2	158.1	173.6
	Logging	100.0	95.9	186.2	184.2	108.5	97.9	165.7
	Mining	100.0	104.9	108.3	104.5	103.4	102.3	103.9
	Communications	100.0	104.5	105.4	107.1	112.0	110.4	108.7
	Transportation	100.0	112.4	104.6	87.9	107.2	110.0	102.5
	Construction	100.0	110.7	108.5	90.7	90.7	118.7	121.5
	Services	100.0	106.5	102.7	102.8	113.7	118.8	114.2
	Trade	100.0	98.8	105.9	98.1	97.9	100.2	105.9
Quebec	- All Industries	100.0	108.0	114.3	113.5	116.2	122.6	128.5
Ontario	- All Manufacturing	100.0	105.6	110.7	115.2	118.5	123.0	125.5
	Lumber products	100.0	104.1	93.4	88.1	98.4	103.5	92.1
	Plant products - edible	100.0	132.8	122.1	107.8	104.2	131.8	108.2
	Pulp and paper	100.0	104.2	105.9	106.0	104.8	104.6	100.5
	Textile products	100.0	102.1	104.2	103.5	102.2	101.6	100.9
	Chemicals and allied products	100.0	107.7	130.6	162.3	173.7	176.4	182.6
	Electrical apparatus	100.0	107.0	109.6	111.8	116.3	116.0	122.9
	Iron and steel	100.0	103.7	114.5	123.0	131.1	137.4	146.0
	Non-ferrous metal products	100.0	104.4	109.3	115.7	119.8	123.4	130.5
	Logging	100.0	92.8	158.7	174.6	114.7	102.0	151.6
	Mining	100.0	98.6	94.5	91.8	93.3	88.4	82.4
	Communications	100.0	102.2	101.2	102.1	104.3	106.2	100.9
	Transportation	100.0	106.7	103.5	96.6	107.6	112.4	111.0
	Construction	100.0	104.1	87.5	70.9	75.2	78.3	85.5
	Services	100.0	106.1	102.9	101.6	105.1	107.1	105.0
	Trade	100.0	98.1	103.9	95.0	96.1	92.7	99.3
Ontario	- All Industries	100.0	104.4	107.5	107.7	110.3	113.0	116.2
Prairie	- All Manufacturing	100.0	109.1	116.8	115.9	123.1	127.2	131.6
Provinces	Animal products - edible	100.0	96.6	113.4	101.4	110.2	113.0	129.0
	Lumber products	100.0	107.9	99.9	102.1	99.4	99.1	87.1
	Plant products - edible	100.0	114.0	117.9	101.0	104.4	119.5	136.1
	Textile products	100.0	98.9	101.9	109.9	119.1	116.4	116.7
	Iron and steel	100.0	105.8	115.6	121.0	128.8	137.3	146.3
	Mining	100.0	118.2	128.6	127.0	114.2	123.6	123.1
	Communications	100.0	108.4	104.8	98.6	103.0	108.1	105.2
	Transportation	100.0	105.4	100.5	95.5	101.6	106.3	105.8
	Construction	100.0	98.9	82.0	55.0	91.3	101.4	80.0
	Services	100.0	108.3	88.8	87.3	97.0	101.9	96.7
	Trade	100.0	105.5	108.8	97.5	99.8	99.7	108.7
Prairies	- All Industries	100.0	106.1	105.6	99.3	107.1	111.5	110.6
British	- All Manufacturing	100.0	120.0	115.6	122.0	143.5	163.7	187.6
Columbia	Animal products - edible	100.0	176.0	110.6	84.7	103.3	113.8	108.8
	Lumber products	100.0	109.8	102.5	103.1	106.5	103.2	95.8
	Plant products - edible	100.0	163.6	115.9	93.3	100.0	155.8	147.1
	Pulp and paper	100.0	103.0	104.6	103.2	106.3	109.3	107.5
	Iron and steel	100.0	125.4	157.9	203.5	288.6	360.5	399.0
	Non-ferrous metal products	100.0	104.7	93.6	105.0	104.6	116.0	111.9
	Logging	100.0	91.4	94.2	91.2	104.6	92.8	95.1
	Mining	100.0	96.6	99.1	93.7	92.0	81.5	80.1
	Transportation	100.0	103.6	99.8	93.3	94.9	105.9	105.3
	Construction	100.0	114.5	93.5	80.2	107.1	141.3	170.3
	Services	100.0	109.2	96.7	95.6	99.6	105.9	107.1
	Trade	100.0	104.2	109.7	99.5	100.1	102.0	111.0
B. C.	- All Industries	100.0	111.0	107.1	106.1	120.0	133.0	138.9

TABLE 7. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1. - Index Numbers of Payrolls

City and Industry	June 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1941	Mar. 1 1942	June 1 1942	Sept. 1 1942	Dec. 1 1942
MONTREAL - Manufacturing	100.0	113.9	127.1	132.1	141.1	152.9	172.7
Plant products - edible	100.0	106.8	114.2	107.5	107.9	109.7	116.0
Pulp and paper	100.0	100.8	111.2	109.0	104.8	106.2	112.8
Textiles	100.0	106.1	108.8	116.3	121.9	120.7	122.2
Tobacco	100.0	110.2	117.9	114.2	116.7	133.3	164.4
Iron and steel	100.0	122.1	146.0	153.1	173.2	193.1	220.0
Communications	100.0	100.6	103.3	106.3	109.0	109.4	108.6
Transportation	100.0	124.0	121.1	76.1	113.5	124.9	100.2
Construction	100.0	91.1	130.4	112.9	116.5	163.6	144.4
Services	100.0	101.6	104.5	104.6	118.8	122.6	128.4
Trade	100.0	98.7	103.3	101.6	103.2	105.3	114.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	110.9	123.0	119.9	132.2	144.2	156.9
QUEBEC - Manufacturing	100.0	119.6	136.4	148.8	173.1	203.4	215.1
Chemicals	100.0	142.3	205.7	228.4	246.5	315.0	377.1
Iron and steel	100.0	120.2	134.7	164.3	237.1	296.7	276.0
Transportation	100.0	108.2	105.6	110.7	117.2	120.0	120.0
Construction	100.0	42.6	117.3	100.6	95.7	140.8	213.4
Services	100.0	119.9	105.8	99.0	123.2	115.6	115.3
Trade	100.0	95.8	103.2	92.2	104.8	104.4	111.8
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	117.7	128.3	133.2	154.6	177.1	192.4
TORONTO - Manufacturing	100.0	107.0	128.2	135.6	138.6	150.5	165.0
Plant products - edible	100.0	106.3	118.0	111.9	107.2	106.6	108.9
Pulp and paper	100.0	102.8	114.3	112.7	104.3	107.5	109.7
Textiles	100.0	106.9	119.2	119.8	113.8	120.5	128.2
Chemicals	100.0	107.2	155.3	176.7	183.7	204.4	218.0
Electrical apparatus	100.0	109.4	119.2	128.0	129.8	135.1	151.4
Iron and steel	100.0	108.7	147.1	162.6	177.8	201.2	231.7
Communications	100.0	99.1	104.4	107.0	108.7	107.2	111.8
Transportation	100.0	107.1	101.5	108.1	116.1	126.5	124.7
Construction	100.0	87.2	73.7	64.8	62.3	75.0	93.9
Services	100.0	102.3	106.4	106.7	109.8	113.2	116.1
Trade	100.0	105.0	112.0	102.2	104.9	100.1	111.0
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	105.4	120.7	124.1	127.0	135.7	148.6
OTTAWA - Manufacturing	100.0	109.7	117.2	114.4	117.6	130.0	131.9
Pulp and paper	100.0	101.5	111.2	114.2	107.1	111.2	113.2
Iron and steel	100.0	114.7	129.8	112.6	125.3	147.0	146.7
Construction	100.0	99.3	193.7	133.0	108.0	123.4	115.9
Services	100.0	114.6	117.8	124.9	131.0	133.3	139.0
Trade	100.0	97.7	101.3	100.1	102.8	103.0	113.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	105.8	122.7	113.7	113.2	122.7	125.3
HAMILTON - Manufacturing	100.0	111.8	125.8	131.4	132.5	141.0	150.4
Textiles	100.0	113.1	115.1	117.0	107.2	104.9	115.4
Electrical apparatus	100.0	119.7	131.4	146.1	146.5	150.7	163.0
Iron and steel	100.0	111.7	130.8	138.5	142.7	155.4	166.6
Construction	100.0	73.9	87.7	70.6	72.8	95.4	111.3
Trade	100.0	98.1	107.7	102.7	103.1	104.4	109.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	108.0	122.1	125.8	126.9	136.0	144.9
WINDSOR - Manufacturing	100.0	98.1	105.4	117.4	129.5	136.4	146.2
Iron and steel	100.0	97.3	104.5	119.2	132.3	139.2	149.6
Construction	100.0	212.8	157.8	123.7	121.3	130.9	201.1
Trade	100.0	93.0	93.9	87.7	96.5	99.2	104.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	100.2	106.1	116.4	128.2	135.1	145.7
WINNIPEG - Manufacturing	100.0	112.2	128.5	127.6	136.0	140.3	149.4
Animal products - edible	100.0	92.6	115.6	100.0	109.3	115.4	141.9
Textiles	100.0	97.8	98.4	113.7	116.5	121.7	123.7
Chemicals	100.0	507.8	831.2	813.4	914.7	908.7	826.8
Iron and steel	100.0	107.2	119.7	124.7	134.6	139.4	149.5
Communications	100.0	93.5	96.0	89.7	102.2	98.1	103.2
Transportation	100.0	106.6	107.7	104.9	114.0	111.7	110.8
Construction	100.0	65.2	34.3	35.2	38.5	48.7	48.4
Services	100.0	99.3	105.1	105.5	114.2	112.8	116.2
Trade	100.0	109.1	116.6	106.3	107.2	107.9	118.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	105.3	112.6	109.4	115.5	118.9	126.3
VANCOUVER - Manufacturing	100.0	121.1	140.9	168.4	219.7	264.2	289.8
Lumber products	100.0	111.1	115.3	112.9	101.1	100.7	106.1
Iron and steel	100.0	139.3	189.3	269.2	412.8	520.1	591.7
Communications	100.0	110.0	111.7	106.5	116.3	120.2	116.8
Transportation	100.0	114.5	110.6	103.2	108.5	122.0	119.9
Construction	100.0	144.6	124.0	105.3	133.9	260.9	243.4
Services	100.0	111.2	104.4	104.0	111.2	127.3	133.2
Trade	100.0	105.5	112.8	107.7	109.8	113.6	120.9
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	117.7	127.1	137.6	163.8	201.8	215.9

TABLE 7. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Concluded)

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941 as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2. - Index Numbers of Employment.

City and Industry	June 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1941	Mar. 1 1942	June 1 1942	Sept. 1 1942	Dec. 1 1942
MONTREAL - Manufacturing	100.0	109.7	115.2	118.0	124.8	129.5	138.5
Plant products - edible	100.0	104.9	109.5	102.6	100.8	97.6	102.6
Pulp and paper	100.0	101.9	107.8	107.3	106.9	106.1	109.0
Textiles	100.0	103.5	104.3	107.3	112.0	109.4	107.7
Tobacco	100.0	106.9	111.2	111.8	117.2	122.8	136.0
Iron and steel	100.0	116.7	128.8	138.2	150.8	166.7	171.9
Communications	100.0	102.0	104.9	105.8	109.8	108.5	106.0
Transportation	100.0	118.3	107.6	68.5	101.1	111.9	86.2
Construction	100.0	92.0	122.3	104.6	108.8	132.4	117.7
Services	100.0	100.8	101.7	100.9	108.3	107.8	109.4
Trade	100.0	98.5	106.0	98.8	97.7	99.7	107.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	107.4	113.3	111.1	118.2	123.6	128.8
QUEBEC - Manufacturing	100.0	115.3	125.6	135.2	150.4	168.6	175.1
Chemicals	100.0	134.4	169.4	190.3	210.8	235.5	268.0
Iron and steel	100.0	110.9	113.2	143.9	189.9	249.6	237.6
Transportation	100.0	109.3	103.6	103.2	108.0	108.4	109.3
Construction	100.0	135.1	108.0	86.5	86.6	97.5	135.9
Services	100.0	120.5	104.8	92.2	112.8	107.0	103.2
Trade	100.0	91.7	102.6	90.9	97.4	97.4	104.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	113.6	118.7	121.6	134.2	146.3	155.2
TORONTO - Manufacturing	100.0	105.6	116.7	120.9	127.3	131.5	138.7
Plant products - edible	100.0	107.3	117.2	108.3	105.1	98.8	100.0
Pulp and paper	100.0	104.3	106.5	106.7	101.6	103.1	98.5
Textiles	100.0	105.5	108.8	106.3	104.8	104.8	106.2
Chemicals	100.0	102.5	149.2	169.3	183.7	195.3	204.7
Electrical apparatus	100.0	105.7	108.7	116.3	121.4	122.9	133.2
Iron and steel	100.0	106.0	127.5	140.1	159.0	168.0	190.0
Communications	100.0	100.4	101.8	103.0	106.3	105.5	103.4
Transportation	100.0	105.4	101.3	99.8	107.1	113.5	113.7
Construction	100.0	87.4	72.3	60.0	58.7	66.0	86.9
Services	100.0	100.2	101.7	101.7	104.0	104.7	105.9
Trade	100.0	102.9	108.2	98.1	98.6	93.6	103.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	104.0	111.9	112.4	117.2	119.8	127.4
OTTAWA - Manufacturing	100.0	106.2	105.1	102.5	105.3	111.7	111.4
Pulp and paper	100.0	101.3	105.8	109.5	107.6	107.0	107.6
Iron and steel	100.0	104.0	100.6	86.3	89.8	97.9	100.7
Construction	100.0	100.4	137.6	115.8	102.7	106.6	90.2
Services	100.0	110.4	108.9	107.9	114.5	113.6	117.4
Trade	100.0	99.0	104.2	97.6	100.2	99.8	108.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	104.1	109.2	103.9	104.7	108.5	108.4
HAMILTON - Manufacturing	100.0	106.5	113.1	115.8	119.7	122.0	124.8
Textiles	100.0	100.3	104.3	106.2	101.0	96.8	97.2
Electrical apparatus	100.0	103.9	116.2	113.3	117.5	118.7	123.6
Iron and steel	100.0	110.4	119.4	125.9	133.9	138.2	142.6
Construction	100.0	74.1	74.1	65.8	66.3	78.6	83.1
Trade	100.0	96.4	104.5	96.9	95.5	96.7	100.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	104.0	110.3	111.6	114.8	117.8	120.3
WINDSOR - Manufacturing	100.0	104.9	106.1	115.4	123.9	132.1	137.6
Iron and steel	100.0	103.6	105.5	117.5	125.6	134.2	140.4
Construction	100.0	210.1	153.4	129.6	109.7	114.1	162.2
Trade	100.0	99.8	98.3	90.0	97.5	101.7	103.7
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	106.3	106.2	113.7	121.4	129.2	135.5
WINNIPEG - Manufacturing	100.0	113.4	119.3	118.9	124.4	127.0	128.9
Animal products - edible	100.0	89.9	102.0	89.1	96.8	102.8	116.3
Textiles	100.0	99.4	101.1	109.6	119.9	116.8	116.1
Chemicals	100.0	396.4	811.8	788.7	836.8	755.1	701.6
Iron and steel	100.0	103.3	106.0	111.6	114.7	119.7	123.7
Communications	100.0	104.3	106.2	95.6	97.4	101.9	97.2
Transportation	100.0	105.4	103.9	100.4	104.4	103.2	102.9
Construction	100.0	65.6	41.9	40.8	42.5	48.2	46.3
Services	100.0	102.0	102.4	100.9	107.5	106.4	105.9
Trade	100.0	105.5	112.2	98.4	101.3	99.5	111.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	106.1	108.8	104.3	108.7	110.0	114.0
VANCOUVER - Manufacturing	100.0	116.1	126.8	144.0	179.3	212.8	226.1
Lumber products	100.0	106.3	104.7	103.7	95.7	87.7	86.2
Iron and steel	100.0	131.3	167.8	222.7	327.8	419.9	466.0
Communications	100.0	106.6	102.3	101.1	107.2	114.1	108.7
Transportation	100.0	102.3	109.9	99.4	95.1	105.6	104.7
Construction	100.0	148.7	112.2	97.9	126.0	213.6	202.9
Services	100.0	107.4	97.2	97.5	100.4	109.6	112.8
Trade	100.0	103.1	109.4	98.3	99.8	100.1	110.2
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	112.3	116.8	120.2	139.3	162.8	170.8

TABLE 6.- SUMMARY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS QUARTERLY, FROM SEPT.1, 1941, TO DEC.1,1942.

Date	Employees Reported at Indicated Date	Aggregate Payrolls Paid to these Employees on or about Indicated Date for Services Rendered in Week Preceding	Per Capita Average Weekly Earnings Paid on or about Indicated Date	Index Numbers of		
				Employment		Payrolls
				Published Index (1926=100)	Index Converted to Base June 1, 1941=100 for Comparison with Index of Payrolls	(Amounts Paid by Co-operating Firms to Their Employees at June 1, 1941, for Services Rendered in Last Week in May = 100)
No.		\$	\$			
<u>MARITIMES</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	122,801	2,784,956	22.68	164.1	107.7	115.9
Dec. 1, "	140,618	3,332,030	23.70	187.9	123.4	158.6
Mar. 1, 1942	119,245	3,091,507	25.93	159.3	104.5	128.5
June 1, "	124,583	3,146,252	25.29	166.7	109.0	150.6
Sept. 1, "	129,001	3,426,571	26.56	172.2	113.0	159.5
Dec. 1, "	146,146	3,818,412	26.13	195.4	128.2	154.9
<u>QUEBEC</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	495,256	12,068,700	24.37	169.9	108.0	112.1
Dec. 1, "	524,932	13,266,706	25.27	179.8	114.3	123.3
Mar. 1, 1942	521,247	13,402,462	25.71	178.6	113.5	124.4
June 1, "	554,157	14,120,477	26.44	182.8	116.2	131.7
Sept. 1, "	563,898	15,599,407	27.66	192.8	122.6	145.0
Dec. 1, "	591,583	16,733,335	28.29	202.2	128.5	155.5
<u>ONTARIO</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	686,154	18,760,091	27.34	169.0	104.4	106.7
Dec. 1, "	705,878	20,449,041	28.97	174.0	107.5	116.2
Mar. 1, 1942	708,051	20,760,414	29.32	174.4	107.7	118.0
June 1, "	724,510	21,314,965	29.42	178.5	110.3	121.1
Sept. 1, "	743,046	22,504,142	30.29	183.0	113.0	127.5
Dec. 1, "	764,444	24,028,808	31.43	188.2	116.2	135.7
<u>PRAIRIES</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	184,296	4,911,169	26.65	136.1	106.1	108.8
Dec. 1, "	183,306	5,158,660	28.14	135.5	105.6	114.5
Mar. 1, 1942	170,637	4,835,884	28.34	126.1	98.3	107.8
June 1, "	185,886	5,295,278	28.49	137.4	107.1	117.5
Sept. 1, "	193,324	5,609,812	29.02	142.9	111.5	124.2
Dec. 1, "	191,953	5,723,491	29.82	141.9	110.6	126.6
<u>BRITISH COLUMBIA</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	138,388	3,833,038	27.70	149.8	111.0	113.6
Dec. 1, "	133,564	3,925,861	29.39	144.5	107.1	116.1
Mar. 1, 1942	132,577	4,023,489	30.35	143.1	106.1	118.8
June 1, "	149,942	4,600,403	30.68	161.9	120.0	135.8
Sept. 1, "	166,151	5,461,420	32.81	179.4	133.0	159.0
Dec. 1, "	173,717	5,843,132	33.64	187.4	136.9	169.6
<u>CANADA</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	1,626,895	42,357,954	26.04	162.7	106.4	109.8
Dec. 1, "	1,688,298	46,132,298	27.32	168.8	110.4	119.5
Mar. 1, 1942	1,651,757	46,113,756	27.92	165.1	108.0	119.3
June 1, "	1,718,882	48,477,375	28.20	171.7	112.3	125.5
Sept. 1, "	1,795,420	52,591,352	29.29	179.3	117.3	135.5
Dec. 1, "	1,867,843	56,147,178	30.06	186.5	122.0	144.3

TABLE 10.- SUMMARY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE EIGHT LEADING CITIES, QUARTERLY, FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1941, TO DECEMBER 1, 1942.

Date	Employees Reported at Indicated Date	Aggregate Payrolls Paid to these Employees on or about Indicated Date for Services rendered in Week preceding	Per Capita Average Weekly Earnings paid on or about Indicated Date	Index Numbers of		
				Employment	Index Converted to Base June 1, 1941=100 for Comparison with Index of Payrolls	Payrolls (Amounts Paid by Co-operating Firms to their Employees at June 1 for Services rendered in Last Week in May = 100)
	No.	\$	\$	Published Index (1926=100)		
<u>MONTREAL</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	229,604	5,842,423	25.45	151.6	107.4	110.9
Dec. 1 "	242,752	6,472,592	26.66	159.8	113.3	123.0
Mar. 1, 1942	237,964	6,457,278	27.14	156.8	111.1	119.9
June 1 "	253,106	6,970,815	27.56	166.8	118.2	132.2
Sept. 1 "	264,672	7,630,077	28.83	174.3	125.6	144.2
Dec. 1 "	275,959	8,325,266	30.17	181.7	128.8	156.9
<u>QUEBEC</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	25,821	555,955	21.53	186.2	113.6	117.7
Dec. 1 "	27,025	608,012	22.50	194.6	118.7	128.3
Mar. 1, 1942	27,852	632,642	22.71	199.3	121.6	133.2
June 1 "	31,155	756,228	23.65	220.0	134.2	154.6
Sept. 1 "	34,250	845,918	24.64	239.7	146.5	177.1
Dec. 1 "	36,587	919,286	25.28	254.3	155.2	192.4
<u>TORONTO</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	204,766	5,487,471	26.80	159.5	104.0	105.4
Dec. 1 "	220,255	6,282,854	28.53	171.6	111.9	120.7
Mar. 1, 1942	221,458	6,462,334	29.18	172.3	112.4	124.1
June 1 "	230,939	6,613,594	28.64	179.7	117.2	127.0
Sept. 1 "	235,837	7,075,501	30.00	183.6	119.8	135.7
Dec. 1 "	251,120	7,785,156	31.00	195.3	127.4	148.6
<u>OTTAWA</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	20,616	482,659	23.41	156.8	104.1	105.8
Dec. 1 "	21,675	553,982	25.56	164.5	109.2	122.7
Mar. 1, 1942	20,609	513,356	24.91	156.4	103.9	113.7
June 1 "	20,783	512,273	24.65	157.7	104.7	113.2
Sept. 1 "	21,571	556,627	25.80	163.4	108.5	122.7
Dec. 1 "	21,551	570,558	26.46	163.2	108.4	125.3
<u>HAMILTON</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	54,946	1,563,394	28.45	168.4	104.0	108.0
Dec. 1 "	58,287	1,770,257	30.37	178.6	110.3	122.1
Mar. 1, 1942	58,976	1,823,597	30.92	180.6	111.6	125.8
June 1 "	60,705	1,839,185	30.80	185.9	114.8	128.9
Sept. 1 "	62,266	1,976,794	31.70	190.7	117.8	136.0
Dec. 1 "	65,615	2,104,010	33.08	194.7	120.3	144.9
<u>WINDSOR</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	33,208	1,184,660	35.67	244.4	106.3	100.2
Dec. 1 "	33,179	1,254,703	37.82	244.1	106.2	106.1
Mar. 1, 1942	35,507	1,377,082	38.78	261.3	113.7	116.4
June 1 "	37,940	1,516,614	39.97	279.2	121.4	128.2
Sept. 1 "	40,357	1,599,945	39.64	297.0	129.2	135.1
Dec. 1 "	42,311	1,727,910	40.84	311.4	135.5	145.7
<u>WINNIPEG</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	54,027	1,349,717	24.98	129.6	106.1	105.3
Dec. 1 "	55,355	1,444,964	26.10	132.9	108.8	112.6
Mar. 1, 1942	53,107	1,402,674	26.41	127.4	104.3	109.4
June 1 "	55,369	1,481,383	26.75	132.8	108.7	115.5
Sept. 1 "	56,039	1,537,160	27.43	134.4	110.0	118.9
Dec. 1 "	58,077	1,622,260	27.95	139.3	114.0	126.3
<u>VANCOUVER</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	56,175	1,512,834	26.93	159.4	112.3	117.7
Dec. 1 "	58,414	1,627,281	27.86	165.7	116.8	127.1
Mar. 1, 1942	60,330	1,767,434	29.30	170.5	120.2	137.6
June 1 "	69,983	2,105,092	30.08	197.7	139.3	165.8
Sept. 1 "	81,406	2,593,680	31.86	229.9	162.8	201.8
Dec. 1 "	86,122	2,811,012	32.64	242.3	170.8	215.9

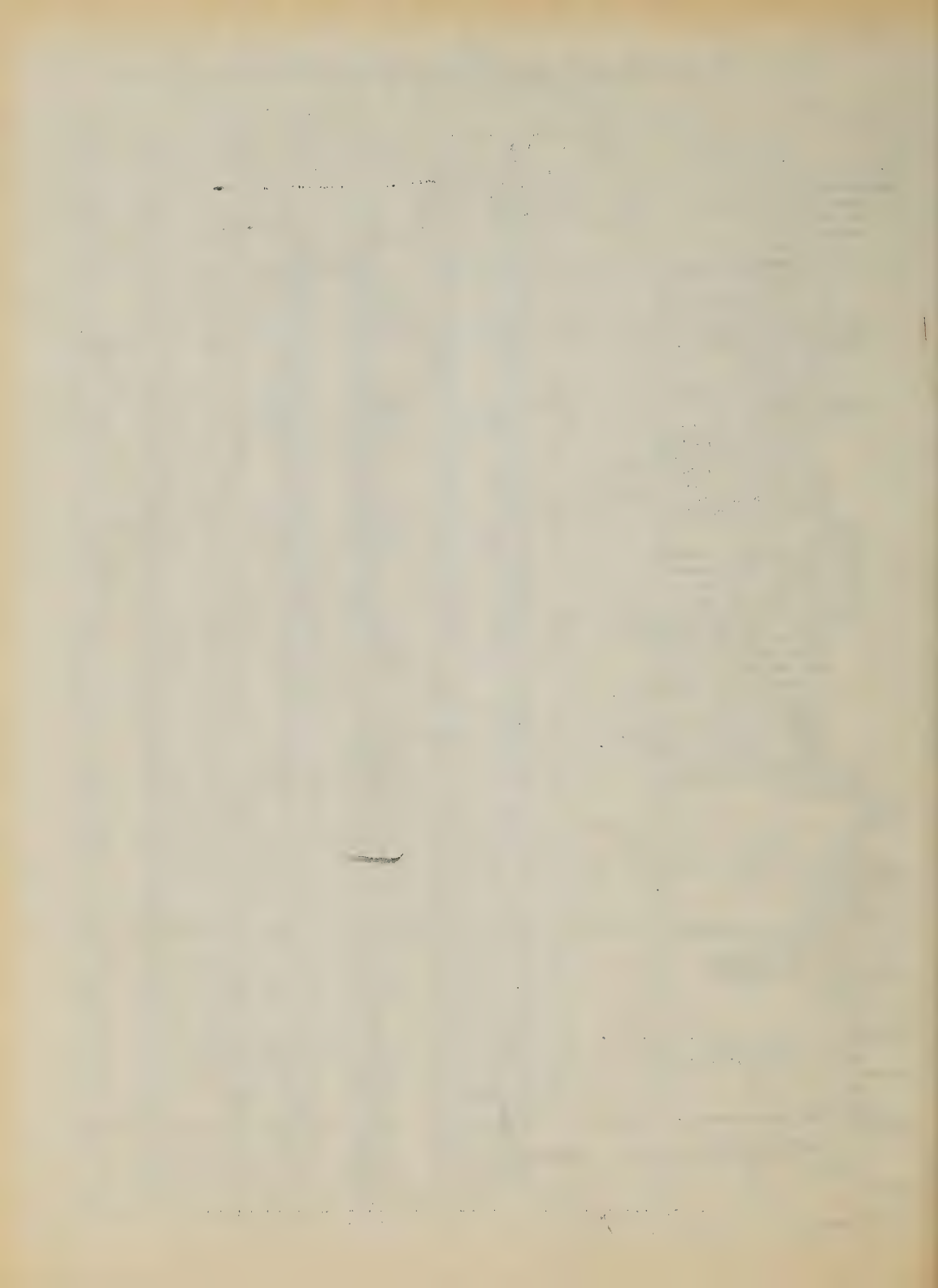
TABLE 9.- SUMMARY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE LEADING INDUSTRIAL GROUPS QUARTERLY FROM SEPT. 1, 1941 TO DEC. 1, 1942.

Date	Employees Reported at Indicated Date	Aggregate Payrolls Paid to these Employees on or about Indicated Date for Services Rendered in Week Preceding	Per Capita Average Weekly Earnings Paid on or about Indicated Date	Index Numbers of		
				Employment		Payrolls (Amounts Paid by Co-operating Firms to their Employees at June 1 for Services Rendered in Last Week in May = 100)
				Published Index (1926=100)	Index Converted to Base June 1, 1941=100 for Comparison with Index of Payrolls	
No.	\$	¢				
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	943,548	24,741,352	26.22	181.4	108.0	110.8
Dec. 1, "	979,858	27,579,080	28.15	188.4	112.1	123.4
Mar. 1, 1942	1,019,283	29,133,269	28.58	195.7	116.5	129.8
June 1, "	1,072,476	30,807,026	28.73	206.9	122.6	137.6
Sept. 1, "	1,123,428	33,384,470	29.72	215.6	128.3	145.9
Dec. 1, "	1,155,684	36,026,395	31.17	221.7	132.0	160.1
<u>LOGGING</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	41,421	799,079	19.27	139.6	88.2	91.0
Dec. 1, "	74,264	1,351,095	17.92	250.3	158.1	151.7
Mar. 1, 1942	76,631	1,453,973	18.97	258.3	163.2	155.7
June 1, "	50,128	1,035,186	20.65	169.0	106.8	118.0
Sept. 1, "	43,764	1,007,680	23.03	147.5	93.2	114.9
Dec. 1, "	70,067	1,476,110	21.07	236.2	149.2	168.1
<u>MINING</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	85,386	2,616,061	32.98	181.6	102.5	109.3
Dec. 1, "	86,283	2,924,207	33.89	183.5	103.8	113.4
Mar. 1, 1942	82,447	2,872,099	34.84	176.4	99.5	112.0
June 1, "	80,887	2,788,088	34.47	173.1	97.7	108.7
Sept. 1, "	77,716	2,769,842	35.94	166.2	93.8	106.8
Dec. 1, "	75,772	2,714,875	35.65	162.7	91.8	105.0
<u>COMMUNICATIONS</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	27,259	720,586	26.43	102.0	104.9	102.4
Dec. 1, "	26,879	739,473	27.51	100.5	103.5	105.1
Mar. 1, 1942	26,761	740,877	27.68	100.2	103.1	105.3
June 1, "	27,745	777,108	28.02	103.9	106.9	110.4
Sept. 1, "	28,604	806,305	28.19	107.1	110.2	114.6
Dec. 1, "	27,775	815,242	29.35	104.0	107.0	115.8
<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	133,369	4,371,398	32.78	105.9	106.8	110.3
Dec. 1, "	131,673	4,597,415	34.94	104.1	104.9	116.2
Mar. 1, 1942	122,836	4,263,958	34.71	97.5	98.3	107.8
June 1, "	134,123	4,646,875	34.64	105.4	107.3	117.4
Sept. 1, "	138,675	4,830,449	34.83	110.0	110.9	122.0
Dec. 1, "	137,992	4,881,158	35.37	109.4	110.3	123.3
<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	193,364	4,499,741	23.27	153.9	110.3	115.8
Dec. 1, "	180,194	4,349,018	24.14	143.4	102.8	112.2
Mar. 1, 1942	130,369	3,295,757	25.28	103.7	74.3	85.0
June 1, "	155,519	3,959,270	25.53	123.3	88.4	101.5
Sept. 1, "	184,855	5,258,398	28.44	146.6	105.1	131.4
Dec. 1, "	190,877	5,591,881	28.25	151.5	108.5	146.6
<u>SERVICES</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	40,978	654,107	15.96	183.9	107.6	107.6
Dec. 1, "	37,673	636,001	16.75	170.4	99.7	104.6
Mar. 1, 1942	37,673	639,919	16.99	169.1	96.9	105.2
June 1, "	40,350	691,101	17.17	180.6	105.7	113.6
Sept. 1, "	41,918	731,654	17.46	186.1	110.1	120.1
Dec. 1, "	40,546	739,744	18.24	182.0	108.5	121.4
<u>TRADE</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	161,571	3,756,630	23.25	157.5	100.4	103.2
Dec. 1, "	171,279	3,976,009	23.21	167.1	106.6	109.2
Mar. 1, 1942	155,757	3,713,904	23.84	151.7	95.7	101.9
June 1, "	157,754	3,795,851	24.05	153.7	95.0	104.1
Sept. 1, "	166,450	3,802,526	24.31	152.3	97.1	104.2
Dec. 1, "	169,129	4,001,775	24.25	164.5	104.9	112.0
<u>FINANCE</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	63,201	1,511,126	28.66	122.4	106.4	104.7
Dec. 1, "	62,947	1,564,470	29.46	121.9	105.0	107.5
Mar. 1, 1942	63,363	1,893,527	29.88	122.7	105.7	109.7
June 1, "	63,390	1,913,755	30.19	122.8	105.8	110.9
Sept. 1, "	64,148	1,912,391	29.81	124.2	107.0	110.7
Dec. 1, "	63,976	1,975,758	29.88	123.9	106.7	114.4

TABLE 11. - PER CAPITA WEEKLY AVERAGE EARNINGS OF PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES
AT SPECIFIED DATES IN 1941 AND 1942.

Industries	Per Capita Averages						
	June 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1941	Mar. 1 1942	June 1 1942	Sept. 1 1942	Dec. 1 1942
MANUFACTURING	25.68	26.22	26.15	28.58	28.73	29.72	31.17
Animal products - edible	24.40	24.69	26.35	27.04	27.37	27.60	28.90
Fur and products	24.95	25.01	24.80	25.07	26.65	26.70	28.66
Leather and products	18.37	18.97	19.60	20.25	19.85	20.75	22.45
Boots and shoes	17.78	18.43	18.77	19.51	18.96	19.93	21.60
Lumber and products	20.68	21.70	23.19	23.18	23.04	24.57	26.20
Rough and dressed lumber	20.85	22.42	23.93	23.66	23.63	25.19	27.01
Furniture	21.18	21.27	23.82	23.83	22.63	24.34	25.70
Other lumber products	19.82	19.95	20.96	21.55	21.87	23.14	24.75
Musical instruments 1/	20.70	21.08	23.24	22.93	23.16	24.48	25.03
Plant products - edible	22.40	20.73	22.84	23.65	23.46	22.50	25.03
Pulp and paper products	29.20	29.85	31.39	30.99	30.31	31.12	32.14
Pulp and paper	31.07	32.75	34.30	33.78	33.28	34.09	34.95
Paper products	24.03	23.96	25.51	25.82	24.68	25.26	26.38
Printing and publishing	29.23	29.02	30.78	30.18	29.42	30.27	31.73
Rubber products	24.34	25.08	26.60	27.82	27.32	27.86	29.22
Textile products	18.66	19.01	20.11	20.56	20.24	20.84	21.85
Thread, yarn and cloth	19.26	19.67	21.11	21.49	20.77	21.52	22.28
Cotton yarn and cloth	18.72	18.93	20.39	20.91	20.20	20.89	21.49
Woolen yarn and cloth	19.83	20.52	22.11	22.00	21.10	22.31	23.80
Artificial silk and silk goods	19.55	19.87	21.04	21.83	21.32	21.52	22.06
Hosiery and knit goods	16.88	17.15	18.62	18.71	18.23	18.71	20.66
Garments and personal furnishings	18.28	18.44	19.18	19.87	19.99	20.49	21.13
Other textile products	20.35	21.21	21.82	22.28	22.06	22.46	24.34
Tobacco	17.98	18.40	18.86	17.79	17.71	19.06	20.00
Beverages	28.96	30.02	30.48	30.61	31.49	32.40	32.95
Chemicals and allied products 1/	26.35	26.69	27.77	27.66	27.90	29.19	29.74
Clay, glass and stone products	23.97	24.83	26.00	26.12	26.69	28.30	29.44
Electric light and power	32.12	31.16	32.60	34.14	34.31	34.84	35.90
Electrical apparatus 1/	26.69	28.11	30.00	30.90	29.65	30.55	32.42
Iron and steel products 1/	29.89	30.53	32.98	33.40	33.73	34.78	36.12
Crude, rolled and forged products	30.90	29.80	32.56	31.78	33.11	33.93	34.87
Machinery (other than vehicles)	30.52	30.70	32.55	33.13	32.31	33.51	35.49
Agricultural implements	26.98	28.41	30.77	30.98	30.76	32.44	33.63
Land vehicles	31.14	31.38	33.87	34.05	35.05	35.36	36.58
Automobiles and parts	37.12	35.03	36.69	37.23	39.48	38.94	40.88
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	30.22	32.15	34.61	35.39	36.18	36.34	38.78
Heating appliances	25.34	26.11	26.70	27.79	26.36	29.10	29.99
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	30.90	32.25	34.52	34.98	35.08	36.83	37.93
Foundry and machine shop products	26.94	27.77	31.29	33.00	31.18	34.50	35.19
Other iron and steel products 1/	27.32	29.25	31.63	32.50	31.74	33.70	34.58
Non-ferrous metal products	27.97	29.55	31.74	31.15	31.25	32.47	33.45
Non-metallic mineral products	33.58	34.15	35.19	35.33	35.33	35.97	36.71
Miscellaneous	22.41	23.85	24.59	27.25	25.09	26.68	29.42
LOGGING	18.83	19.27	17.92	18.97	20.65	23.03	21.07
MINING	30.97	32.96	33.89	34.84	34.47	35.64	35.83
Coal	24.90	28.49	32.62	32.41	29.84	32.27	33.89
Metallic ores	35.34	36.89	36.36	37.68	38.68	39.39	38.82
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	25.72	26.58	26.73	29.00	28.03	29.28	29.37
COMMUNICATIONS	27.09	26.43	27.51	27.68	28.01	28.19	29.35
Telegraphs	25.20	25.74	27.54	27.27	27.96	28.42	28.85
Telephones	27.74	26.69	27.50	27.82	28.02	28.11	29.54
TRANSPORTATION	31.63	32.78	34.94	34.71	34.64	34.83	35.37
Street railways and cartage	28.76	28.96	29.25	30.10	30.90	31.49	31.55
Steam railways	34.91	36.39	39.45	37.98	37.89	38.18	38.81
Shipping and stevedoring	25.59	27.95	29.29	29.88	29.67	29.69	29.86
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	22.57	23.27	24.14	25.28	25.33	28.44	28.25
Building	27.24	27.30	29.06	28.83	28.40	34.82	33.01
Highway	19.60	20.87	19.98	24.57	22.61	24.02	23.32
Railway	20.85	21.38	22.78	20.59	24.38	24.73	25.29
SERVICES	15.98	15.96	16.75	16.99	17.17	17.46	18.24
Hotels and restaurants	14.51	14.82	15.72	16.21	16.28	16.39	17.33
Personal (chiefly laundries)	18.26	17.88	18.34	18.21	18.55	19.21	19.66
TRADE	22.68	23.25	23.21	23.84	24.05	24.31	24.25
Retail	20.90	21.54	21.34	21.97	22.09	22.27	22.20
Wholesale	28.36	28.45	29.62	29.63	30.30	30.68	31.55
ALL INDUSTRIES (except Finance)	25.35	26.03	27.32	27.92	28.20	29.29	30.06
FINANCE	28.60	28.66	29.46	29.88	30.19	29.81	30.88
Banks and Trust Companies	25.90	26.36	26.49	27.08	27.06	26.68	26.78
Brokerage and Stock Market operation	30.53	31.78	34.13	33.10	33.84	33.17	34.43
Insurance	31.83	31.66	33.33	33.69	34.46	34.26	36.75
TOTAL	25.49	26.13	27.40	27.99	28.27	29.31	30.08

1/ Revised.



Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ANNUAL REVIEW
OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
IN
CANADA
1943



OTTAWA
1944

Price \$1 a year

CONTENTS

PART 1.

General Summary of the Situation in the Dominion During 1943.....	1
Employment and Payrolls by Industries.....	7
1. Manufacturing.....	7
2. Logging.....	17
3. Mining.....	17
4. Transportation.....	19
5. Communications.....	21
6. Construction and Maintenance.....	21
7. Services.....	23
8. Trade.....	23
9. Finance.....	25
Employment and Payrolls by Economic Areas.....	25
Employment and Payrolls in the Eight Leading Cities.....	25
Comparison of the Course of Employment in Manufacturing in the Five Economic Areas and in Canada.....	30
Comparison of the Current Statistics of Earnings with the Data of the Annual Census of Manufacturing, 1939 - 1943.....	37
The Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1943.....	38

PART 2.

General Summary of the Current Statistics of Payrolls.....	41
Explanation of Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.....	42
The Trends of Employment and Payrolls in the Period, June 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1943.....	43
Distribution of Average Weekly Payrolls and of Persons in Recorded Employment in 1943.....	44
Employment and Payrolls by Economic Areas, Cities and Industries, at Specified Dates Dec. 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1943.....	45
Summary Statistics of Employment and Payrolls by Economic Areas, Cities and Industries, at Specified Dates Dec. 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1943.....	47
Per Capita Weekly Earnings, at Specified Dates Dec. 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1943.....	47
Comparison of the Current Statistics of Earnings with the Data of the Annual Census of Manufacturing, 1939 - 1943.....	49
Recent Trends of Employment and Payrolls in Manufacturing in Canada and the United States.....	53

CHARTS.

1 Employment in Canada in Industries Other than Agriculture, 1927 - 1943.....	Facing page
2 Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers, 1939 - 1943.....	6
3 Employment as Reported in the Eight Leading Industrial Groups, 1939 - 1943.....	8
4 Employment as Reported by Manufacturers, 1927 - 1943.....	10
5 Employment and Payrolls in all Manufacturing and in the Manufacture of Durable and Non-Durable Goods.....	12
6 Employment and Payrolls as Reported by Employers in the Mining Industries, 1925 - 1943.....	12
7 Employment as Reported by Employers in the Transportation Industries, 1925 - 1943.....	18
8 Employment as Reported by Employers in the Construction Industries, 1925 - 1943.....	20
9 Employment as Reported by Employers in Trading Establishments, 1925 - 1943.....	22
10 Employment by Economic Areas, 1929 - 1943.....	24
11 Employment by Leading Cities, 1929 - 1943.....	26
12 The Course of Employment in Manufacturing in the Economic Areas and in Canada, 1926 - 1943.....	32
13 Course of Employment, Payrolls, and Average Weekly Earnings in Nine Leading Industries, June 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1943.....	36
14 Course of Per Capita Weekly Earnings in Eight Leading Industries, June 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1943.....	40
15 Trends of Employment in Manufacturing in Canada and the United States, 1939 - 1943.....	46
16 Trends of Employment and Payrolls in Canada and the United States, May, 1941 - December, 1943.....	52
17 Trends of Employment in Durable and Non-Durable Manufactured Goods in Canada and the United States, 1939 - 1943.....	54
	56

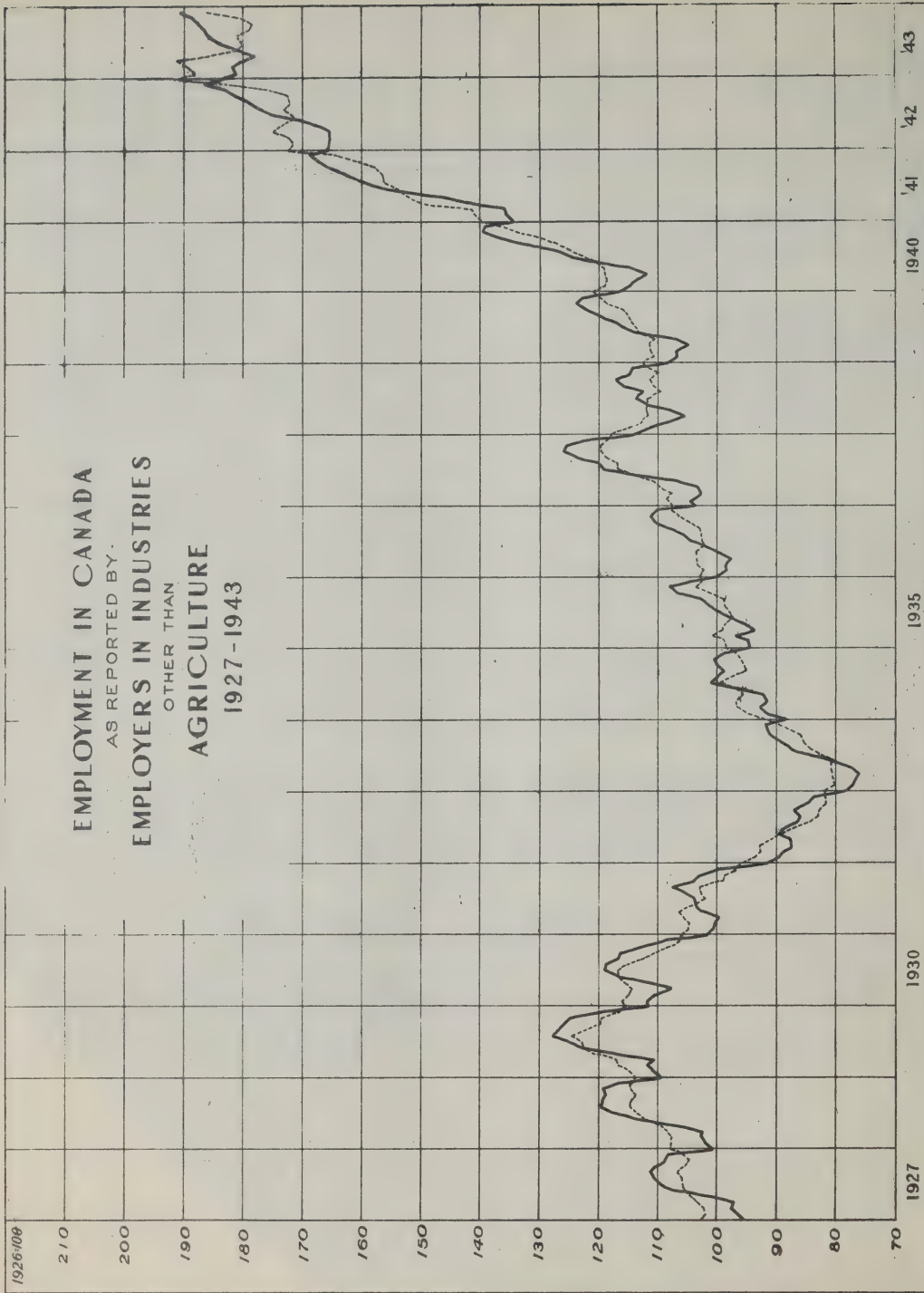
TABLES I - VIII.

I Summary Statistics of Employment and Payrolls Reported by the Co-operating Establishments in 1943.....	2
II Comparison of Employment as Reported by the Co-operating Establishments in 1942 and 1943.....	4
III Annual Indexes of Employment in the Dominion as a Whole, in the Eight Leading Cities, and Elsewhere in the Dominion, 1929 - 1943.....	30
IV Average Indexes of Employment in Certain Industrial Groups in Canada and in the Leading Cities as a Unit, 1941 - 1943.....	31
V Monthly Indexes of Employment and Payrolls in All Industries, and in Manufacturing, June 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1943.....	42
VI Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing as Currently Reported, 1941 - 1943, with Comparison from the Census of Industry, 1939 - 1942.....	50
VII Distribution of Employees in Manufacturing in 1942, According to the Census of Industry, and the Monthly Surveys.....	53
VIII Weekly Average Earnings in Manufacturing in Canada and the United States, January, 1942 - December, 1943.....	57

TABLES 1 - 11.

1 Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas, (1926=100), Annually, 1927 - 1943, and Monthly, 1941 - 1943.....	59
2 Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities, (1926=100), Annually, 1927 - 1943, and Monthly, 1941 - 1943.....	60
3 Index Numbers of Employment by Industries, (1926=100), Annually, 1927 - 1943, and Monthly, 1941 - 1943.....	61
4 Indexes of Employment by Industries, Monthly, 1943, (1926=100).....	62
5 Indexes of Employment and Payrolls by Industries in Canada, at Specified Dates, 1941 - 1943, (June 1, 1941=100) 2 parts.....	64
6 Indexes of Employment and Payrolls by Economic Areas and Principal Industries, at Specified Dates, 1941-1943, (June 1, 1941=100) 2 parts.....	66
7 Indexes of Employment and Payrolls by Cities and Principal Industries, at Specified Dates, 1941 - 1943, (June 1, 1941=100) 2 parts.....	68
8 Employees and Payrolls as Reported by Establishments in the Five Economic Areas, at Specified Dates, Dec. 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1943.....	70
9 Employees and Payrolls as Reported by Establishments in the Eight Leading Cities, at Specified Dates, Dec. 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1943.....	71
10 Employees and Payrolls as Reported by Establishments in the Leading Industrial Groups, at Specified Dates, Dec. 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1943.....	72
11 Weekly Average Earnings of Persons in Recorded Employment in Various Industries at Specified Dates, 1941 - 1943.....	75

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA
AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES
OTHER THAN
AGRICULTURE
1927-1943



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch
OTTAWA - CANADA

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
IN CANADA, 1943.

Dominion Statistician:
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch:

S.A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Part 1.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The expansion in industrial employment indicated during 1943 was generally on a limited scale in comparison with that reported in earlier stages of the war, a development which was to be expected in view of the tremendous growth since the outbreak of hostilities, not only in the field of production, but also in the strength of the Armed Forces 1/. In spite of the severe drains upon the reserves of manpower in the fourth year of war, industrial activity, on the whole, reached a new all-time maximum in the Dominion during 1943, when there was an increase of six p.c. as compared with the preceding year in the index of employment; this was accompanied by that of 12.9 p.c. in the index of payrolls. In 1942, the advance in employment over 1941 had averaged 14.1 p.c., while that in 1941 over 1940 had amounted to 22.6 p.c. To put it another way, the number in recorded employment rose, between 1939 and 1943, by well over 700,000 workers, or 61.6 p.c., but of the number added to the working forces, some 600,000 were absorbed into industry in the years 1940, 1941 and 1942.

The continued slackening in the rate of gain largely resulted from increasingly acute shortages of labour and materials, affecting particularly the production of commodities for civilian consumption; in the field of war production, the situation was also influenced to some degree by such shortages, but to a greater extent responded to changes in production requirements in a programme closely associated with those of the United Kingdom and the United States, and partly dependent upon developments in the actual theatres of war.

Another indication of the increasingly difficult labour situation resulting from war-time demand upon the available manpower, lay in the fact that in 1943, the increase shown in the 12 months' comparison took place very largely among women workers, the depletion of the reservoir of male wage-earners being manifested in a virtual stabilization of the number of men in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1943, as compared with the same date in 1942. Although the monthly surveys of employment, used in this Annual Review, are limited in the main to establishments having 15 employees and over, they cover extremely large proportions of the wage-earners engaged in most industries, the more important exceptions being agriculture and domestic and professional services; the latter include governmental and educational workers.^{2/} It is also true, however, that in general the shortage of men workers was equally felt among the industries of whose employment there is no current record, as among those furnishing monthly data. It may thus be assumed that the first four years of the war served practically to exhaust the Dominion's supply of employable adult males, who were absorbed in varying proportions by the Armed Forces and industrial employment. The labour stringency becoming increasingly acute in 1943 had accordingly to be met by the diversion of workers from non-essential to essential industries, by the entry of large numbers of women and older persons and of adolescents, into gainful employment, and finally, by the employment of considerable proportions of part-time workers in

1/ "Canada at War", published by the War Information Board in April, 1944, gives the present strength of the Army, Navy and Air Force as more than 765,000 persons.

2/ The proportion of total employment covered by the Monthly Surveys is discussed in the report "An Estimate of Total Employment Among Wage-Earners at Oct. 1, 1943", shortly to be issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE I. - Summary of the Statistics of Employment and Payrolls Reported Monthly by the Co-operating Establishments During 1942 and 1943.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	1942				1943			
	Annual Averages of		Indexes of		Annual Averages of		Indexes of	
	Employees	Weekly Payrolls	Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings	Employment June 1, 1941=100	Employees	Weekly Payrolls	Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings	Employment June 1, 1941=100
(a) Provinces	No.	\$	\$		No.	\$	\$	
Maritime Provinces	130,366	3,239,323	25.74	114.2	137,530	3,680,631	28.12	119.5
Prince Edward Island	2,111	46,180	21.91	101.5	2,235	55,767	24.01	107.1
Nova Scotia	73,173	2,053,879	26.11	116.8	85,302	2,444,113	29.31	121.0
New Brunswick	49,066	1,189,284	24.25	111.8	51,993	1,662,751	28.60	118.3
Quebec	585,962	14,551,017	26.70	118.4	587,302	17,073,442	29.06	127.1
Ontario	729,479	21,765,521	29.98	110.8	755,301	24,050,165	31.92	125.3
Prairie Provinces	185,415	5,284,820	28.80	117.1	191,580	5,812,019	30.32	128.1
Manitoba	86,669	2,430,008	28.71	108.0	90,133	2,697,129	29.90	124.6
Saskatchewan	54,960	1,864,715	27.68	109.1	56,585	1,961,876	29.07	120.5
Alberta	61,766	1,829,902	29.62	109.2	64,832	2,053,014	31.65	124.4
British Columbia	152,588	4,736,131	31.28	122.2	176,821	6,107,721	34.32	137.5
CANADA	1,738,848	49,717,612	28.56	113.6	1,848,554	56,903,978	30.78	120.4
(b) Cities								
Montreal	254,135	7,123,995	27.97	118.6	286,860	8,756,429	30.50	133.0
Quebec City	31,601	743,944	23.41	136.2	38,987	1,038,435	26.56	161.5
Toronto	231,629	6,851,003	29.54	117.5	251,322	7,948,006	31.62	130.9
Ottawa	21,348	539,864	25.29	107.5	22,188	551,457	26.65	111.6
Hamilton	60,922	1,909,242	31.32	115.3	61,008	1,979,404	32.45	128.3
Windsor	38,388	1,508,325	33.22	122.9	41,579	1,726,959	41.61	136.1
Winnipeg	55,212	1,494,916	27.06	108.3	58,320	1,835,235	28.00	126.3
Vancouver	72,520	2,220,112	30.59	144.5	87,886	2,938,994	33.43	173.2
Total - EIGHT LEADING CITIES	785,755	22,591,391	29.27	119.7	848,120	26,612,899	31.38	132.0
(c) Industries								
Manufacturing	1,075,471	31,435,551	29.17	122.9	1,180,560	37,210,309	31.50	134.6
Durable Goods 1/	531,461	18,159,733	32.25	132.0	655,114	23,005,551	34.56	136.9
Non-Durable Goods	495,661	12,644,968	25.50	115.0	497,459	13,580,976	27.28	115.3
Electric Light and Power	18,549	630,612	54.57	125.7	17,977	645,762	55.92	135.4
Lumber	58,296	1,185,961	20.70	124.1	53,994	1,311,963	24.78	105.0
Mining	80,056	2,765,482	54.61	136.1	74,070	2,672,458	56.09	145.6
Communications	27,705	779,451	29.18	106.7	27,910	819,583	29.36	102.7
Transportation	132,994	4,614,105	34.70	106.4	144,468	5,178,418	35.66	116.5
Construction and Maintenance	164,189	4,567,699	28.45	98.4	163,609	4,863,762	29.64	120.1
Services	39,841	692,525	17.87	104.6	42,457	769,156	18.56	128.7
Trade	180,296	5,857,108	24.07	99.6	161,281	4,056,267	25.23	108.7
Total - EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,738,848	49,717,612	28.56	113.6	1,848,554	56,903,978	30.78	120.4
Finance	65,472	1,916,985	30.20	105.9	63,892	1,994,764	31.19	106.5
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,804,320	51,634,595	29.81	113.2	1,912,446	58,898,742	30.79	119.9

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

establishments where such staffs could be utilized.

The course of employment in Canada is depicted during a lengthy period in Chart 1, and that in more recent years in Chart 2. These illustrate clearly the great upswing in industrial activity which took place in the Dominion following the fall of France in 1940, succeeded by a perceptible slackening in the rate of expansion during 1942, and a more marked slowing in 1943. The general increase indicated in industrial activity from early in 1940 has nevertheless resulted in the establishment of successive new peaks of employment.

During 1943, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated a total of 165,072 1/ returns on employment in the eight leading industries, viz., manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade. The average was 13,756 2/ per month, while the staffs of the co-operating establishments averaged 1,848,534, ranging from 1,789,183 at May 1, to 1,916,588 at the beginning of December. In 1942, the 13,081 employers whose statistics were received reported a monthly average of 1,738,848, varying from 1,651,067 at Mar. 1, to 1,867,597 at Dec. 1. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest annual index was 184.1, exceeding by six p.c. the previous maximum index of 173.7 in 1942. Although this gain was by no means insignificant, it was, as already said, on a decidedly smaller scale than that indicated in 1942 over 1941, being also less than the increase in 1941 over 1940.

Payrolls:- Several important factors combined during 1943 to produce a relatively greater advance in the payrolls than in the personnel. The weekly salaries and wages distributed in the eight leading industries in one week in each month averaged \$56,903,978, indicating the distribution of some \$2,959,006,850 by the larger employers in the eight leading industries. The amounts reported represented an average earned income of \$30.78 per week for the typical individual in recorded employment, as compared with \$28.56 in 1942, and \$26.17 in the seven months of 1941 for which data are available.

In addition to the statistics just given for the eight industries (enumerated in an earlier paragraph), information was furnished by 754 financial institutions and branches, with staffs averaging 63,892 per month. The payrolls of these persons averaged \$1,994,764, a mean of \$31.19 per employee during 1943, as compared with \$30.20 in 1942. When these figures are included with those for the eight leading industries (for which monthly data are available from 1920), the total labour force of whose employment there is current record aggregated 1,912,426, as compared with the 1942 average of 1,802,320. The weekly payrolls in the nine industrial divisions in the year under review averaged \$58,898,742, indicating an annual aggregate of approximately \$3,062,734,600 disbursed in salaries and wages by the co-operating establishments. The average per employee in the nine industries in 1943 was \$30.79, and in 1942, \$28.61 per week. The latest annual index of aggregate payrolls was 12.7 p.c. higher than that in 1942, while the per capita earnings of the typical individual rose on the average, by \$2.18 per week, or 7.6 p.c., in the 12 months. In view of the important degree of labour dilution necessitated by war time conditions, these gains are impressive. The factors contributing to the substantially greater rise in the index of aggregate payrolls than in that of employees may again be enumerated:- (1) The growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average, and, in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were enlarged on more than one occasion before their absorption in the basic wage rates as from Feb. 15, 1944. (3) the progressive up-

-
- 1/ Including data from financial institutions, the reports tabulated in 1943 aggregated 174,123, while the persons in recorded employment averaged 1,912,426.
 - 2/ A continued growth is to be noted in the number of establishments included in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly surveys of employment. The gain is due (1) to the establishment of new industries and to other accessions to the mailing list, (2) to increasingly regular co-operation from employers in general and (3) to the fact that a steadily growing number of firms furnish statistics in detail for locality and industry. The different branches of a business appear in the tabulations as separate firms in the centres and in the industries for which separate reports are furnished. The "number of firms", as used here, might more precisely be termed "the number of reports tabulated", but the former expression is in accordance with the usage in other series and other countries.

TABLE II - Average Number of Reporting Firms, and of their Employees, and Average Indexes, for the Twelve Months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1943, together with the changes shown in these figures as compared with those for 1942.

Geographical or Industrial Unit	1 9 4 2			1 9 4 3			Change from 1942 in the			
	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index (1926=100)	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index (1926=100)	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index Points	P.C.
(a) Provinces										
Maritime Provinces	938	130,386	174.2	971	137,530	182.1	33	7,144	7.9	4.5
Prince Edward Island	54	2,111	108.7	55	2,235	114.7	1	124	6.0	5.5
Nova Scotia	465	79,179	196.1	486	83,302	203.1	21	4,123	7.0	3.6
New Brunswick	419	49,096	150.8	430	51,993	159.6	11	2,897	8.8	5.8
Quebec	3,305	543,982	186.2	3,552	587,302	200.0	247	43,320	13.8	7.4
Ontario	5,643	728,479	179.4	5,893	755,301	185.8	250	26,822	6.4	3.6
Prairie Provinces	1,815	183,415	135.6	1,853	191,580	141.4	38	8,165	5.8	4.4
Manitoba	764	86,689	132.2	783	90,193	137.5	19	3,504	5.3	4.0
Saskatchewan	410	34,960	126.3	416	36,585	132.0	6	1,625	5.7	4.5
Alberta	641	61,766	146.9	654	64,802	153.9	13	3,036	7.0	4.8
British Columbia	1,380	152,586	164.8	1,487	176,821	190.0	107	24,235	25.2	15.3
CANADA -(Eight Leading Industries) 13,081	1,738,848	173.7	13,756	1,848,534	184.1	675	109,686	10.4	6.0	
(b) Cities										
Montreal	1,916	254,135	167.4	2,075	286,830	187.6	159	32,695	20.2	12.1
Quebec City	227	31,601	223.2	242	38,987	271.9	15	7,386	48.7	21.8
Toronto	1,967	231,629	180.2	2,081	251,322	195.2	114	19,693	15.0	8.3
Ottawa	249	21,348	161.9	255	22,188	168.0	6	840	6.1	3.8
Hamilton	348	60,922	186.6	361	61,008	186.7	13	86	0.1	0.1
Windsor	204	38,388	282.5	217	44,579	305.6	13	3,191	23.1	8.2
Winnipeg	560	55,212	132.4	578	58,320	139.2	18	3,108	6.8	5.1
Vancouver	603	72,520	205.0	639	87,886	245.8	36	15,366	40.8	19.9
TOTAL-(EIGHT LEADING CITIES)...	6,074	765,755	177.7	6,448	848,120	196.0	374	82,365	18.3	10.3
(c) Industries										
MANUFACTURING	7,279	1,075,471	206.5	7,692	1,180,550	226.2	413	105,079	19.7	9.5
Durable Goods	2,834	561,461	241.4	3,076	665,114	285.1	242	103,653	43.7	18.1
Non-durable Goods	4,343	495,661	179.8	4,513	497,459	180.3	170	1,798	0.5	0.3
Electric Light and Power	102	18,349	144.1	103	17,977	141.2	1	372	- 2.9	2.0
Animal Products - edible	360	34,302	173.5	366	37,239	188.0	6	2,937	14.5	8.4
Fur and its products	84	2,926	121.2	89	3,036	125.5	5	110	4.3	3.5
Leather and its products	350	28,717	139.5	374	28,797	139.5	24	80	-	-
Lumber and its products	1,028	62,495	116.4	1,086	62,644	116.6	58	149	0.2	0.2
Plant products - edible	573	48,409	150.9	588	48,522	150.9	15	113	-	-
Pulp and paper products	723	82,568	132.3	733	81,494	130.6	10	1,074	- 1.7	- 1.3
Rubber products	58	16,591	128.8	60	16,533	129.4	2	58	0.6	0.5
Textile products	1,357	145,436	166.6	1,412	139,465	160.4	55	5,971	- 6.2	- 3.7
Tobacco	46	12,348	149.6	46	11,779	142.8	-	569	- 6.8	- 4.5
Beverages	150	13,049	236.4	148	12,373	226.4	- 2	676	- 10.0	- 4.2
Chemical and allied products	384	82,324	657.6	401	83,517	664.4	17	1,193	6.8	1.0
Clay, glass and stone products	223	14,907	132.1	229	15,178	133.9	6	271	1.8	1.4
Electrical apparatus	151	36,379	254.5	158	43,515	304.3	7	7,136	49.8	19.6
Iron and steel products	1,166	386,491	284.6	1,302	468,349	343.3	136	81,858	58.7	20.6
Land vehicles and aircraft	193	151,145	239.3	208	182,043	288.1	15	30,898	48.8	20.4
Non-ferrous metal products	230	60,219	399.2	267	74,287	489.4	37	14,068	90.2	22.6
Non-metallic mineral products	102	14,912	195.6	108	15,956	208.6	6	1,044	13.0	6.6
Miscellaneous	192	15,049	220.5	222	19,889	271.6	30	4,840	51.1	23.2
LOGGING	455	58,296	196.5	503	53,994	180.4	48	4,302	- 16.1	- 8.2
MINING	428	80,056	171.3	415	74,070	158.5	29	5,985	- 12.8	- 7.5
Coal	105	26,020	94.7	115	25,614	93.2	10	406	- 1.5	- 1.6
Metallic ores	207	43,215	346.1	221	37,867	303.3	14	5,348	- 42.8	- 12.4
Non-metallic minerals	116	10,821	159.4	121	10,589	156.3	5	232	- 3.1	- 1.9
COMMUNICATIONS	61	27,705	103.7	60	27,910	104.5	- 1	205	0.8	0.8
TRANSPORTATION	560	132,994	105.5	589	144,463	114.4	29	11,469	8.9	8.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	316	36,846	153.3	345	41,228	168.7	29	4,382	15.4	10.0
Steam railway operation	101	75,290	94.4	98	81,544	102.4	- 3	6,254	8.0	8.5
Shipping and stevedoring	143	20,358	95.9	146	21,691	97.7	3	833	3.8	4.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	1,482	164,189	130.3	1,542	163,809	129.8	60	380	- 0.5	- 0.4
Building	1,027	68,575	157.9	1,078	69,856	160.3	51	1,191	- 2.4	1.5
Highway	426	57,280	145.0	435	54,126	136.8	9	3,154	- 8.2	- 5.7
Railway	29	38,234	89.0	29	39,817	92.6	-	583	3.6	4.0
SERVICES	615	39,641	178.8	631	42,457	189.8	16	2,616	11.0	6.1
Hotels and restaurants	368	24,394	172.5	385	26,440	186.1	17	2,046	13.6	7.9
Laundering and dry cleaning	247	15,447	189.8	246	16,017	196.2	- 1	570	6.4	3.4
TRADE	2,201	160,296	156.1	2,282	161,281	155.1	81	985	- 1.0	- 0.6
Retail	1,474	122,675	164.3	1,503	122,608	163.4	29	67	- 0.9	- 0.5
Wholesale	727	37,621	134.3	779	38,673	133.6	52	1,052	- 0.7	- 0.5
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	13,081	1,738,848	173.7	13,756	1,848,534	184.1	675	109,686	10.4	6.0
FINANCE	758	63,472	122.9	754	63,892	123.7	- 4	420	0.8	0.7
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	13,839	1,802,320	171.2	14,510	1,912,426	181.1	671	110,106	9.9	5.8

grading of employees as they gain experience and (4) the payment of higher wage-rates in a number of cases.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE INCREASES IN EMPLOYMENT IN 1943.

Geographically, the advances in the year under review were, proportionately, fairly evenly distributed among the various provinces, with the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, where the gains amounted to 7.4 p.c. and 15.3 p.c., respectively. In the remaining provinces, the range was from 3.6 p.c. in Nova Scotia and Ontario, to 5.8 p.c. in New Brunswick.

Employment in the eight leading cities taken as a unit rose by 10.3 p.c. in 1943 as compared with 1942, a rate which considerably exceeded the general gain of six p.c. in Canada as a whole. Pronounced activity in Montreal, Quebec City and Vancouver largely accounted for this situation, although the percentage increases in Toronto and Windsor in the 12 months' comparison were also above the general advance in the Dominion. Manufacturing in the larger centres in 1943 showed expansion which was above-average.

Industrially, the situation in the year under review was rather varied; there were further advances in manufacturing, in which, however, the trend was not so uniformly upward as in immediately preceding years. Among the durable goods industries, the index of employment showed a gain of 18.1 p.c., while that in the manufacture of non-durable goods increased only fractionally. In logging, mining, construction and trade, there was a falling-off in employment, largely as a result of labour shortages. Communications, transportation and services, on the other hand, showed further expansion, which in the case of transportation, was greater than that indicated in 1942 over 1941. Without exception, employment in the various industrial groups was in larger volume in 1943 than in the years prior to the outbreak of war.

Table I on page 2 summarizes the statistics of employment and payrolls in 1942 and 1943, while Table II on page 4 gives a comparison of the employment data for those years, showing the changes in the number of returns tabulated, in the averages of employees reported, and in the indexes. In Table V in the second part of this Review appears a record of employment and payrolls in the period in which statistics for the latter are available.

1/

The returns tabulated monthly in the eight leading industries during 1943 exceeded the number compiled in 1942 by 675, or 5.2 p.c. The number employed by the co-operating establishments rose by some 109,686, or 6.3 p.c., while the index gained by six p.c. Of the last two comparisons, that between the index numbers should be used as a guide to the changes in employment, since the indexes are adjusted for the inclusion of firms newly added to the mailing list, as well as for declines in employment resulting from the closing of businesses or branches.

In considering the comparisons in the industrial part of Table II, and those in Table 4, it should again be noted that in many cases, adjustment cannot immediately be made for the changes in the products of individual establishments as a result of wartime demands on industry, although many changes in industrial classification have been made. Large numbers of manufacturing plants are now turning out parts and commodities which are entirely different from their peace-time lines, but frequently these changes are not brought to the attention of the Bureau. There are also changes in the industrial distribution of workers as between the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing classes, for which adjustment likewise cannot immediately be made in these statistics.

THE 1943 ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT.

The present Annual has been somewhat abbreviated as compared with those of former years, in order to conserve labour and supplies. Part 1 deals mainly with employment, containing a fairly detailed review of the situation in the various industries and areas, together with related statistics of payrolls. Part 2 of the Annual is particularly concerned with the

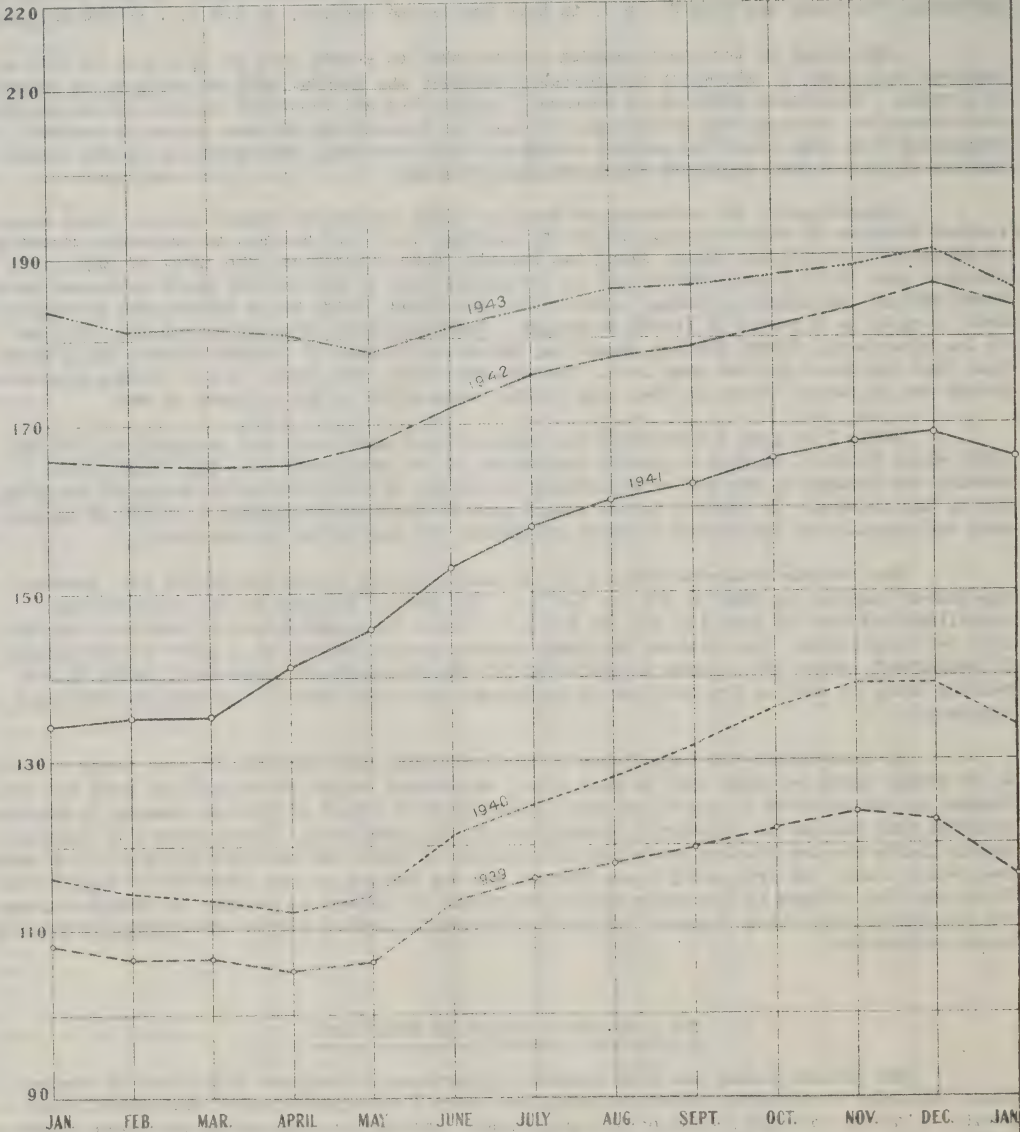
1/ See footnote 2/ on page 3.

Chart 2

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1926=100

1939-1943



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

payroll data in their more general aspects, including a comparison of average earnings since 1939, according to the Census of Manufactures and the monthly record of payrolls, and a comparison of recent trends of employment and payrolls in manufacturing in the United States and Canada.

TABLES AND CHARTS.

Annual average index numbers of employment for the various areas, the eight leading industrial cities and the eight leading industries from 1927 to 1943, together with monthly figures since 1940, appear in Tables 1, 2 and 3 at the end of this report, while Table 4 gives, for a considerable number of industries, monthly index numbers for the Dominion in 1943. These indexes are calculated on the 1926 average as 100.

In Tables 5 -- 10 appear statistics of employment and payrolls for the economic areas, the leading cities and industries; in these tables, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the statistics of payrolls. In Table 11, are given, for a lengthy list of industries, per capita average weekly earnings at specified dates in the last three years. Summary tables (notably Tables I and II) appear in the text, and numerous charts throughout the Annual depict the course of employment in various areas and industries. In some cases, the graphs were prepared in the Economics and Statistics Branch of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, whose courtesy in permitting their reproduction in this Annual is acknowledged with thanks.

1. - EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. MANUFACTURING.

Employment in manufacturing generally during 1943 reached new high levels of activity, particularly in the many important divisions of the industry engaged primarily in production for the war. Curtailment continued in some branches manufacturing civilian consumers' goods, and there was also, in specific cases, a slackening in plant turning out certain types of commodities for the war; nevertheless, the volume of employment generally afforded in manufacturing was much greater than in any earlier year. The establishments co-operating averaged 7,692, with an average working force of 1,180,550 persons. This was almost 64 p.c. of the average employees in the eight leading industries. In 1942, data had been received from 7,279 factories, employing 1,075,471 men and women. The index number was then 206.5, rising to 226.2 in 1943, or by 9.5 p.c. This increase was substantial, especially in view of the size of the figures involved; the gain was nevertheless decidedly smaller than that of 22.6 p.c. reported in 1942 over 1941, being also less than that of 28.3 p.c. in 1941 as compared with 1940.

From the outbreak of war, the trend of employment has been almost continuously favourable; indeed, until the year under review, the only interruptions in the generally upward movement indicated from the early summer of 1939 were those of a wholly seasonal character at Jan. 1 in each of the intervening years. In 1943, however, the tendency was also retrogressive at May 1 and Nov. 1. It is worthy of note that the improvement indicated, on the whole, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1943, was less than the normal gain from the beginning to the end of the year in the period, 1921 to 1939. This situation largely resulted from shortages of labour, and, in some cases, from short supplies of raw materials.

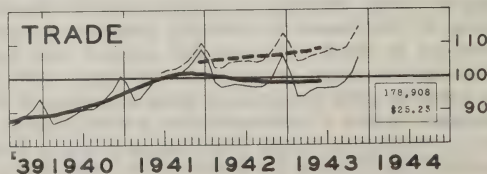
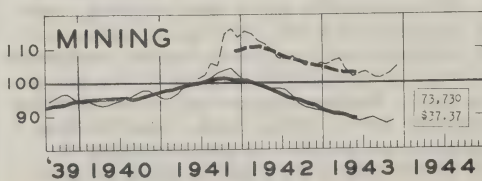
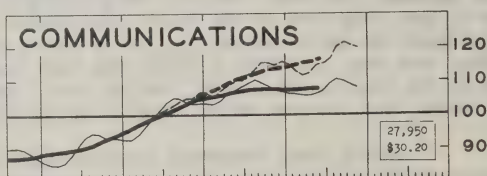
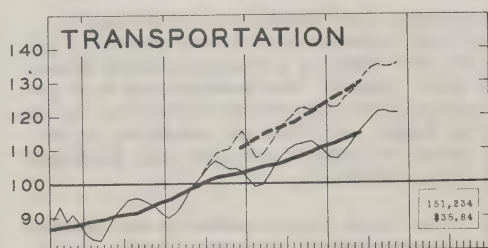
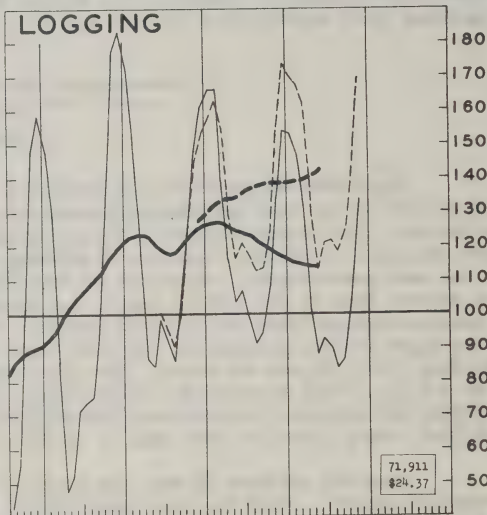
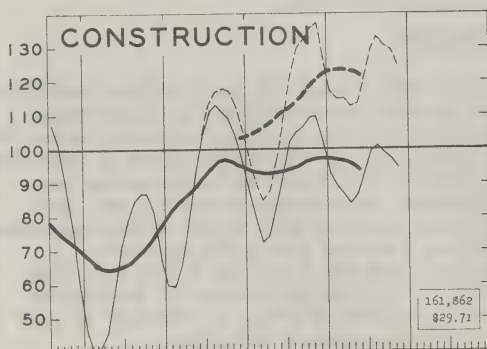
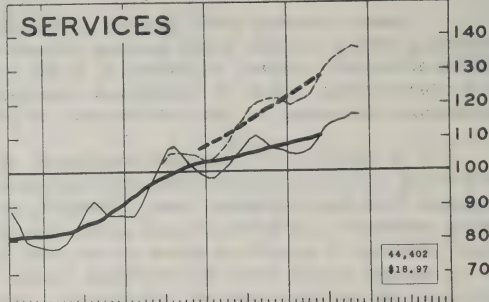
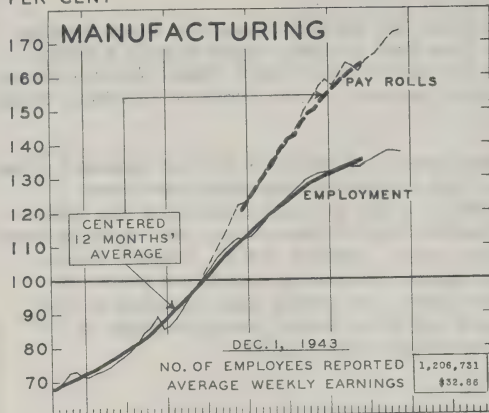
During 1943, extremely large proportions of the total persons added to the working forces of the co-operating employers were reported by manufacturers of durable goods, being engaged almost entirely on production for the war. In non-durable goods manufacturing, some easing of the demand for certain chemical products, together with the shortage of labour and materials to which reference has already been made, counteracted other more buoyant tendencies affecting the group, with the result that there was only an insignificant rise (0.3 p.c.) in the index in this category in 1943 as compared with 1942. Employment also failed to show the customary degree of increase from the opening of the year to its close; thus, from 179.5 at Jan. 1, the index in the eight manufacturing industries rose to 182.9 at the beginning of December, or by only 3.4 points. In 1942, the gain in the same period had amounted to 13.1

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES

JUNE 1941=100

PER CENT

PER CENT



'39 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944

'39 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944

points, and that in 1941, to 33.3 points. The chart on page 12 illustrates the movements of employment in all manufacturing, and in the durable and non-durable classes of the industry during the years of the war.

Also resulting from the stringent labour situation, was the employment of larger-than-usual numbers of part-time workers, a marked growth in the number of females in recorded employment, and the increasing use of workers in the younger and the older age groups. With regard to the matter of sex distribution it is interesting to note that the expansion in the number of females employed at Oct. 1, 1943, as compared with a year earlier, was actually greater in the case of the durable goods industries than in the light manufacturing division; the proportion in the former class rose from 153 per thousand in 1942, to 191 per thousand in 1943, while the ratio in the production of non-durable goods advanced from 386 per thousand to 404 per thousand in the 12 months.

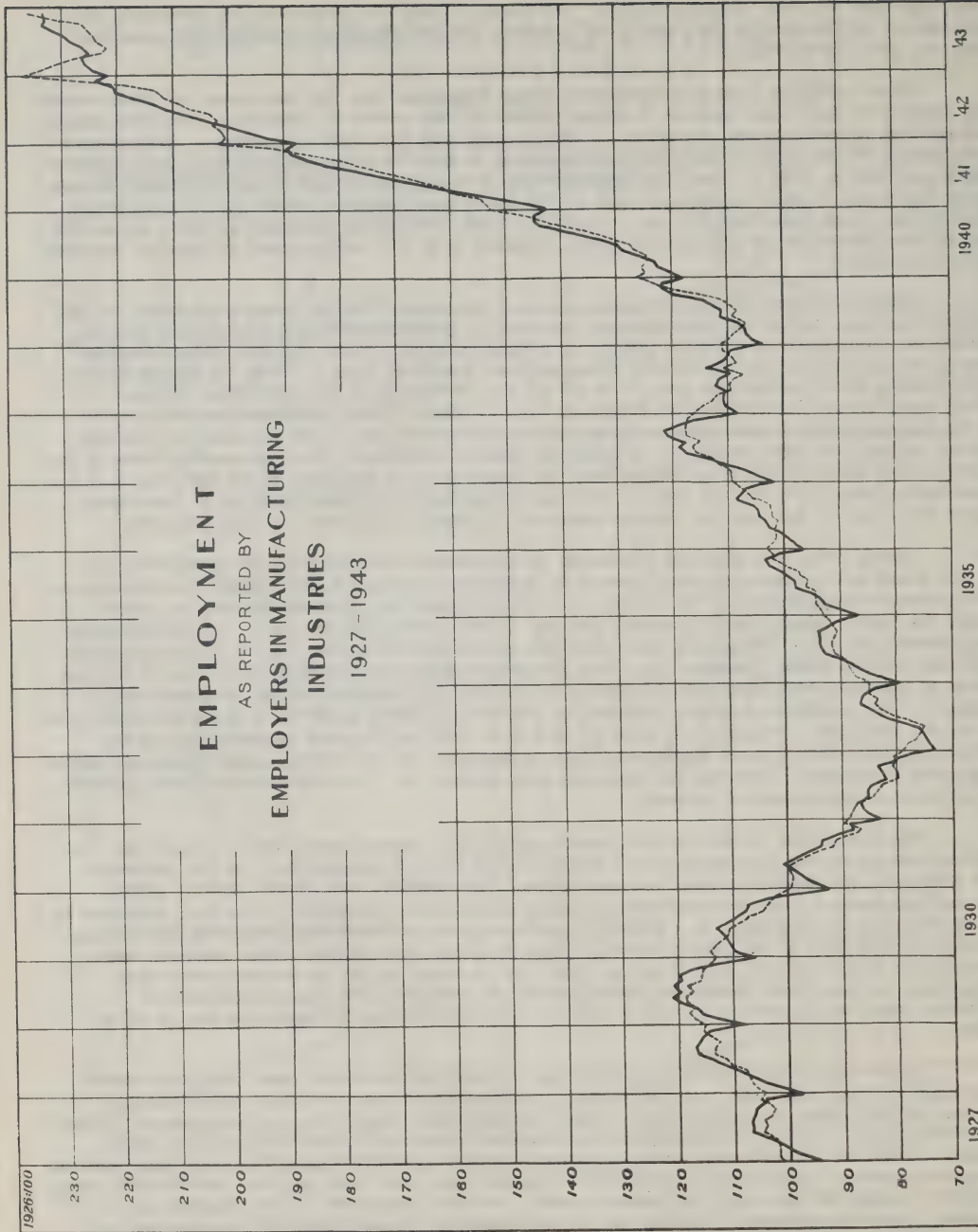
Another feature of the situation to which considerable significance attaches, is the important increase in the average earnings reported in the manufacturing industries, notwithstanding the employment of growing numbers of female workers. Thus, the per capita average earnings in the durable goods industry advanced from \$33.53 at Oct. 1, 1942, to \$35.68 at Oct. 1, 1943, or by \$2.15, while the gain of \$1.74 in the 12 months in the production of non-durable goods raised the average to \$27.72 at Oct. 1, 1943. These increases are due in the main to the upgrading of employees as they acquire additional skill and experience, together with the revision of wage rates in a substantial number of cases. The only general rise in the cost-of-living bonus in the year was at Nov. 15, 1943, when it amounted to 35 cents, or 1.4 p.c. of the weekly wage rates in the case of male employees under 21 years employed at less than \$25 per week, and in the case of females employed at weekly wage rates of less than \$25.

During 1943, the greatest expansion of employment took place in the production of iron and steel and non-ferrous metal products, electrical equipment and supplies and in miscellaneous manufactured products; the growth in the last-named was reported chiefly in plants turning out highly-specialized equipment for use in the conduct of the war. The co-operating establishments in these industries indicated the employment of 81,858, 14,068, 7,136 and 4,840 additional men and women, respectively, the percentage gains ranging from 23.2 p.c. in the production of miscellaneous manufactured goods, to 19.6 p.c. in the production of electrical equipment. The increased activity reported in the durable goods group as a whole provided work for 103,653 additional employees, a gain of 18.1 p.c., and was largely concentrated in the three metal-using groups named earlier in this paragraph. In the lumber, clay, glass and stone and musical instrument divisions the advances were slight; the lumber industries particularly were affected by shortages of workers.

The production of non-durable manufactured goods showed considerable variation. Heightened activity was indicated in the edible animal product industries. In the vegetable foods division, the general change was negligible. The chemical and allied product group, which had previously shown extraordinarily marked expansion as a result of the war, reported in 1943 an increase of only one p.c. Indeed, considerable curtailment was indicated in chemical factories during most of the year; from the first of April, the monthly index numbers, were generally lower than at the same dates in 1942, the increase in the 12 months' comparison taking place in the first few months. This situation resulted from the accumulation of sufficient supplies of certain wartime products, and from changes in contracts due to other factors.

In the pulp and paper-using industries, plants manufacturing paper products showed improvement in 1943 over 1942, but there was a falling-off in pulp and paper mills and in printing and publishing establishments. These declines were largely due to shortages of labour, while curtailment of power in some areas also reacted unfavourably upon the pulp and paper industry. Textiles, tobacco and beverages showed reduced activity during the year under review, although employment in all three industries continued above the level of 1941 and earlier years. No general change was shown in the leather group. Activity increased in the manufacture of petroleum, asbestos and other products in the non-metallic mineral division. In central electric power stations, employment showed a small decline, which probably resulted from completion or curtailment of certain construction works.

Chart 4



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

Geographically, the expansion during 1943 in manufacturing as a whole was widespread, the movement being favourable in all provinces. In most cases, the leading industrial cities also shared in the expansion, although in the case of Hamilton, this was of limited dimensions.

The following table shows the index numbers of employment in manufacturing as a whole in the period since 1926, based on the average in the calendar year 1926 as 100.

1927	103.4	1931	95.3	1935	97.1	1939	112.3
1928	110.1	1932	84.4	1936	103.4	1940	131.3
1929	117.1	1933	80.9	1937	114.4	1941	168.4
1930	109.0	1934	90.2	1938	111.0	1942	206.5
						1943	226.2

Payrolls.- The considerable growth in employment in manufacturing during 1943 was accompanied by relatively larger gains in the weekly payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments; where the index of employment rose by 9 1/2 p.c. in the 12 months, that of payrolls increased by 17.1 p.c. The 7,692 co-operating establishments reported the disbursement of a weekly average of \$37,210,309, or approximately \$1,930,000,000 in the year. The weekly average per employee was \$31.50, a sum which exceeded by eight p.c. the weekly average of \$29.17 indicated by the firms reporting in 1942. In the seven months of 1941 during which statistics of payrolls were collected, the per capita weekly figure had been \$26.60. The greater rise in the 1942 average as compared with that for the latter months of 1941, that was shown in 1943 over 1942, largely resulted from greater stability in the cost-of-living bonus in the year under review; the employment of more part-time workers in certain industries probably also tended to offset other more buoyant factors affecting the general average. The upgrading of employees, which had been of considerable importance in the earlier phases of the industrial war effort, may possibly have reached its high point during the year under review. For several reasons, it is probable the figures of per capita weekly earnings will show less variation in future than in past months. In any case, there is no doubt that the war has brought with it a substantial betterment in the financial position of large proportions of the wage-earning population of the Dominion, as of many other countries, even though higher living costs and higher taxation have operated largely to offset the benefits of higher pay envelopes in the case of many individuals.

The index number of payrolls in manufacturing has shown almost uninterrupted gains from its institution in the early summer of 1941. To date, the only interruptions which have taken place were at the opening of the years, 1942 and 1943, and at May 1 of the latter, when the observance of the Easter holidays in the last week of April lowered the disbursements. That the index of payrolls has generally shown greater gains than the index of employment, despite continued dilution of labour, is, as has previously been stated, largely due to:-

- (1) growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries where rates of pay are above the average and in addition there is a substantial amount of overtime work, (2) the expansion of the system of paying cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers. From the institution of this means of counteracting the increased cost of living for wage-earners, the rates of the bonus were increased on several occasions prior to its incorporation in the authorized basic wage rates as from Feb. 15, 1944; the maximum figure authorized was \$4.60 per week. (3) the progressive upgrading of employees as they gain experience in their work, and (4) the payment of higher wage rates in a number of cases.

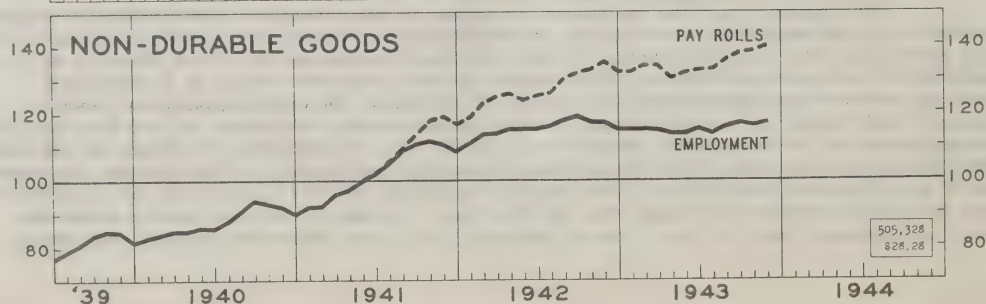
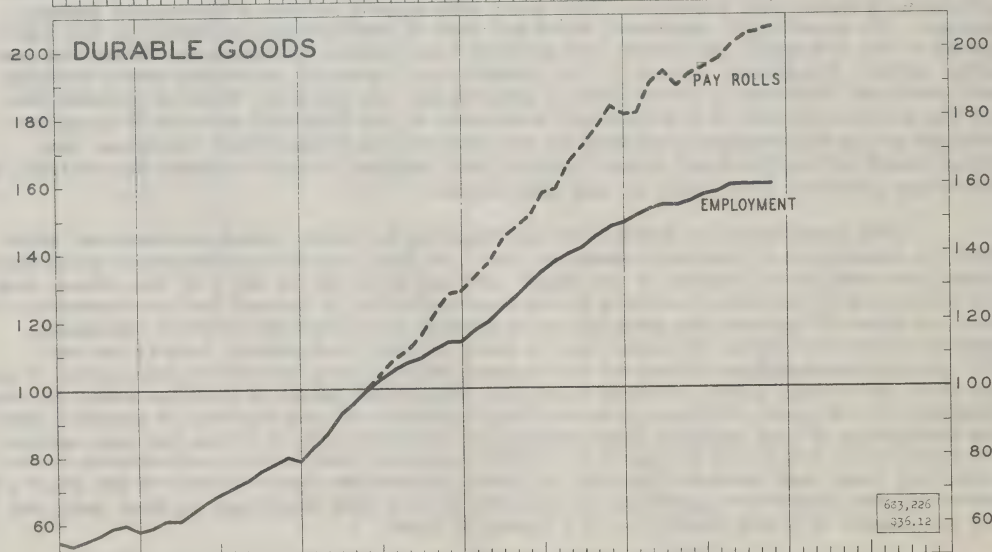
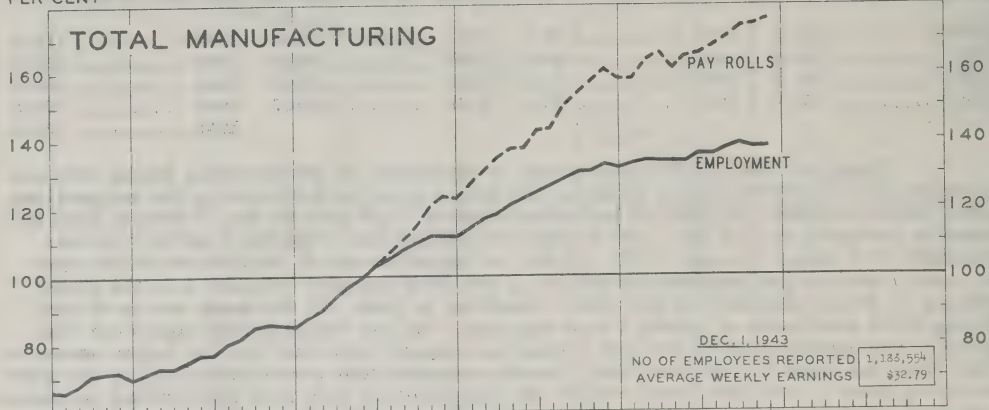
The importance of the influence of changes in the industrial distribution of wage-earners upon the wage-bill, particularly in manufacturing, should be stressed, on account of its effect upon the situation during the war, and also because of the effect which it will exercise in the post-war economy. This subject is dealt with more fully in a subsequent section, devoted more particularly to a study of payrolls. It seems appropriate, however, again to draw attention in this summary for the manufacturing industries, to the fact that a large proportion of the present prosperity is due to the concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries. Thus the persons in recorded employment in this division increased by 60 p.c. from the institution of the payroll statistics at June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1943, and the weekly salaries and wages rose by 106.4 p.c., whereas in the non-durable goods the gain in employment was 16.9 p.c., and in payroll, 40.1 p.c. Where the typical employee in

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

JUNE 1941 = 100

PER CENT

PER CENT



recorded employment in the heavy manufactured goods received, on the average, \$6.77 more per week in 1943 than at June 1, 1941, the earnings of persons employed in the non-durable goods industries increased by only \$3.96 per week in the same period.

The following paragraphs briefly review the situation in various branches of manufacturing, after which is a short analysis of employment in the main non-manufacturing classes.

Animal Products - Edible.- Continued advances were indicated in the animal food industries in 1943, resulting in the establishment of new all-time maximum index numbers in the various branches. The 366 firms whose returns were received reported a working force of 37,239, as compared with 34,302 in the year before, when the co-operating employers had numbered 360. The latest annual index, at 188.0, was 8.4 p.c. higher than in 1942. Meat and fish-processing plants and dairies shared in the expansion indicated in the year under review.

The weekly salaries and wages reported in 1943 averaged \$1,093,630, an average of \$29.34 per employee, as compared with \$27.57 per week in 1942, and \$25.18 in the period from June 1 to Dec. 1 in 1941. The index of payrolls, at 128.3, was 14.7 p.c. higher than that in 1942.

Leather and Products.- No general change in employment was reported in leather factories during 1943 as compared with 1942, the index averaging 139.5 in each year; this figure is the highest in the record. The employees of the 374 co-operating plants averaged 28,797. Footwear factories showed rather reduced activity during 1943, but there was moderate improvement in tanneries and plants producing other leather goods.

The establishments furnishing data disbursed an average weekly payroll of \$642,031, being \$22.30 per employee; the latter exceeded the per capita figure of \$20.50 indicated in 1942, while that in the period of observation in 1941 had been \$18.85. The index of payrolls in the year under review averaged 120.1, as compared with 113.0 in the 12 months preceding.

Fur and Fur Products.- Fur factories, on the whole, reported rather larger staffs in 1943, in spite of the considerable difficulty experienced by many firms in obtaining labour. Information was furnished by 89 establishments employing 3,036 persons, and disbursing the sum of \$86,548 in weekly salaries and wages. The per capita average was \$28.50, as compared with \$26.37 in 1942. The latest index of employment was 3.5 p.c. higher, and that of payrolls 7.6 p.c. higher, than in the preceding year.

Lumber Products.- The volume of employment in the lumber industries, on the whole, was practically the same as in 1942, although activity towards the latter part of the year was greater than in the same period in the preceding twelve months. The 1943 index ranged from 107.5 at Feb. 1, to 126.7 at Sept. 1, averaging 116.6 in the year; in 1942, the mean was 116.4. The personnel of the 1,086 plants furnishing information varied from 57,768 at the beginning of February, to 68,055 at Sept. 1, averaging 62,644 in the twelve months, as compared with the 1942 mean of 62,495 employed in 1,028 establishments. There was a further falling-off in rough and dressed lumber and in furniture manufacturing during 1943, but activity in other divisions, notably in the manufacture of wooden aircraft parts and wooden vessels, was greater than in 1942.

The payrolls distributed by the lumber firms co-operating in the monthly surveys averaged \$1,631,477 in the year under review, a per capita average of \$26.00; that in 1942 had been \$23.94. The latest annual index of payrolls was 120.9, as compared with 113.6 in the preceding year.

Plant Products - Edible.- Little general change was noted in vegetable foods during 1943, when the index coincided with that of 1942, the maximum in the record. Many factories, however, reported shortages of labour, a situation which in some cases was met by the employment of part-time workers. The staffs of the 588 manufacturers furnishing data in the year under review averaged 48,522. In 1942, statistics were received from 573 establishments, with a working force of 48,409 men and women; based on the 1926 average as 100, the mean index in each year was 150.9. The fluctuations in employment were rather smaller in the year under review than in 1942; however, the reported employees varied in number from 43,578 at May 1, to 59,787 at the beginning of October.

The persons in recorded employment in 1943 were paid weekly salaries and wages averaging \$1,222,606. This represented an average pay envelope of \$25.23, being rather higher than that of \$23.48 in 1942. The latest annual index of payrolls, at 125.4, was 6.5 p.c. higher than in the preceding year.

Pulp and Paper.- Employment in the pulp and paper and paper-using industries was in rather smaller volume than in 1942, partly because of prevailing labour stringencies and partly because of the power situation in certain areas; the former resulted in some cases in short supplies of pulp wood. The personnel of the 733 employers making returns averaged 81,494, and the index, 130.6, as compared with the annual index of 132.3 in the preceding year, when 723 plants had reported 82,568 workers. Of the personnel in the 12 months under review, 36,154 employees were classified in the manufacture of pulp and paper, 15,641 in paper products, and 29,699 in printing and publishing establishments. There was a decline in employment in pulp and paper mills, and in printing and publishing, together with rather greater activity in other paper-using plants as compared with 1942.

An average of \$2,601,718 per week was distributed in salaries and wages by the firms furnishing returns. This average of \$31.92 per employee was only slightly higher than that of \$31.08 indicated in 1942; this was partly because of the falling-off in employment in pulp and paper mills, in which the averages normally are higher than in the other branches of the industry, and partly because of short time in such mills, resulting from the power and the pulp-wood shortages in some areas. Industrial disputes also lowered the earnings in some areas. The index of payrolls in 1943 averaged 111.0, showing little change from the 1942 mean of 109.7.

Rubber Products.- The general level of employment in rubber factories in 1943 was practically the same as in 1942, when the situation was not so favourable as in 1941, due to short supplies of raw materials. The annual index was 129.4, fractionally above that of 128.8 in the preceding year. The 60 establishments whose statistics were compiled reported an average of 16,533 workers, whose numbers rose from a minimum of 15,820 at Aug. 1, to a high of 17,595 at Dec. 1.

An average of \$494,839 was paid in weekly salaries and wages by the firms reporting in the year under review. The typical employee in recorded employment received a weekly pay envelope of \$29.91 in 1943, as compared with \$27.57 in 1942. The latest index of payrolls, at 118.4, was 9.6 p.c. higher than that of 108.0 in the preceding 12 months.

Textile Products.- Employment in textiles in 1943 was in rather less volume than in 1942, but was more active than in any earlier year. The index averaged 160.4, as compared with 166.6 in 1942. The working forces of the 1,412 co-operating factories averaged 139,465. In the preceding year, the employees had averaged 145,436, and the reporting firms, 1,357. Although labour turnover and absenteeism continued important factors in the situation, the reported fluctuations were relatively slight, the employees ranging between a high of 144,362 at Mar. 1 and a low of 135,861 at Aug. 1. In general, activity in cotton, woollen, silk, garment and personal furnishings and other branches of this group was rather less than in 1942, while that in hosiery and knitting mills showed practically no change on the whole; in many cases, inability to secure labour was an important factor in the situation.

The co-operating textile manufactures reported the disbursement of an average weekly payroll of \$3,056,916 during 1943, when the per capita average was \$21.92. In 1942, the average was \$20.51, while the figure in the latter part of 1941 for which data are available was \$19.12. The payroll index in the year under review was 116.7, as compared with 114.6 in 1942.

Tobacco.- Some curtailment of employment in tobacco factories was indicated, the 46 employers furnishing information reporting an average staff of 11,779, as compared with 12,348 in 1942. The annual index was then 149.6, a few points higher than that of 142.8 in the year under review.

The persons in recorded employment were paid an average of \$244,664 in weekly salaries and wages, an average of \$20.90 per employee; in 1942, the per capita figure was \$18.17. The index number of payrolls averaged 153.9 in the year under review, as compared with 141.4 in the

preceding 12 months. In comparing these per capita averages with those shown in certain other industries, it should be noted that tobacco factories employ an unusually large proportion of female workers, and that the work is highly seasonal, both factors tending to reduce the average earnings.

Beverages.- Some curtailment was indicated in the beverage industries during the year under review, mainly due to shortages of labour. Information was furnished by 148 establishments with an average staff of 12,373, as compared with 13,049 in 1942, when the index was 236.4, as compared with 226.4 in 1943. At 125.4 p.c. of the June 1, 1941, disbursements, the index of payrolls in the latter was slightly higher than that of 123.3 in 1942. The reported weekly payrolls averaged \$415,407, or \$33.56 per employee, a sum which was over two dollars above the 1942 mean of \$31.53.

Chemicals and Allied Products.- Although the trend in the manufacture of chemicals and allied products was unfavourable during most months of 1943, employment, on the whole, was in rather greater volume than in the preceding year, previously the maximum. The employees of the 401 co-operating manufacturers averaged 83,517, as compared with 82,324 1/ in 384 establishments in 1942. Apart from the small gains indicated at Apr. 1, Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, activity steadily declined during the year under review, while from Apr. 1, the index of employment each month was lower than at the same date in 1942. The majority of the personnel of chemical plants continue to be engaged on war production. The reported weekly payrolls averaged \$2,551,112 in 1943, giving the typical individual in recorded employment an average pay envelope of \$30.58, as compared with \$28.42 in the year before. Standing at 218.4, the latest index of payrolls was higher by 7.8 p.c. than that in 1942, while the index of employment showed an advance of one p.c. in this comparison.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.- The clay, glass and stone products industry showed slight improvement in 1943 over 1942, when employment was above its level in any earlier year. The annual index was 133.9, as compared with 132.1 in 1942, while the staffs of the 229 factories furnishing data averaged 15,178 in the year under review, a rise of 1.4 p.c. in the 12 months. At \$445,831 per week, the reported salaries and wages were higher by 7.7 p.c.; the mean index of payrolls in 1943 was 122.4. The per capita average was \$29.36, as compared with \$27.43 in 1942, and \$25.01 in the period for which data were available in 1941.

Electric Light and Power.- Statistics received from 103 central electric stations showed an average of 17,977 employees, as compared with 18,349 in 1942. The falling-off was probably due in part to the completion of certain construction work, in some cases included in the operation of the power plants. The latest annual index, at 141.2, was slightly lower than that of 144.1 in the preceding year. The weekly average payroll of \$645,782 indicated in the year under review represented an average of \$35.92 per worker; in 1942, the per capita figure had been \$34.37, while that in the period of observation in 1941 was \$32.06. The index of payrolls gained slightly in the year, from 102.7 in 1942, to 105.0 in 1943.

Electrical Apparatus.- These industries continued to expand, the movement being uninterruptedly favourable from Jan. 1 to the end of the year. A combined working force of 43,515 persons was employed, on the average, by the 158 co-operating establishments, as compared with the mean of 36,379 in 1942, when the annual index was 254.5, as compared with the latest figure of 304.3.

The men and women in recorded employment in electrical apparatus plants in 1943 were paid a weekly average of \$1,387,617; the per capita figure was \$31.86, being a good deal higher than that of \$30.59 in 1942. Where the index of employment rose by 19.6 p.c. in the year under review as compared with 1942, the index of payrolls advanced by 23.7 p.c.

Iron and Steel.- Employment generally in iron and steel rose almost without interruption during 1943, when the gains, though highly important, were on a smaller scale than those indicated in immediately preceding years. The working forces of the 1,302 co-operating establishments averaged 468,349, as compared with 386,491 in 1942; the latter figure

1/ Changes in the industrial classification of certain firms has resulted in a revision of the figure published in the 1942 Annual.

has been revised from that published in the 1942 Annual, as a result of changes in the industrial classification of certain plants. The latest annual index, at 343.3, was higher by 20.6 p.c. than in the preceding year. During 1943, the index advanced from 328.8 at Jan. 1, to 351.4 at the beginning of December, or by 6.9 p.c.; this was decidedly less than the gain of 35.9 p.c. in the same comparison in 1942. The seasonal influences, which in pre-war days ordinarily caused considerable fluctuation in the iron and steel industries during the year, have been largely eliminated under the pressure of war work. The only decline indicated during 1943 was reported at May 1, when it constituted the first reduction since Jan. 1, 1940.

As in 1942, there was pronounced expansion generally in employment in shipyards and aircraft plants; in the former, however, the tendency was downward in the final quarter of the year. Nevertheless, the annual index advanced by some 57 p.c. as compared with 1942. On the whole, there were also gains in the crude, rolled and forged, agricultural implement, land vehicle, heating appliance, iron and steel fabrication and many other divisions of the iron and steel group. In most cases, the firms were mainly engaged, directly or indirectly, on war production.

A feature of the situation recently developing in iron and steel plants is the employment of increasingly large proportions of females. Thus in 1940, the proportion of women in these industries reported to the Annual Census of Industry was 61 per thousand; at Oct. 1, 1942, the ratio was 134 per thousand and at Oct. 1, 1943, 167 per thousand. At the latter date, the number of females on the staffs of the plants furnishing data was 80,253.

The considerable gains in employment during 1943 were accompanied by relatively greater advances in the reported payrolls, which averaged \$17,030,612 per week; the typical individual in recorded employment received an average weekly wage of \$35.50, as compared with the 1942 per capita of \$34.03, and that of \$31.10 reported in the period of observation in 1941. The annual index of payrolls in 1943 was 209.6, exceeding by 28 p.c. the 1942 mean of 163.7. The existence of industrial disputes at various times in the year in certain divisions tended to lower the 1943 figures of payrolls and average earnings.

The growing concentration of employment in the heavy manufacturing industries deserves further note; the situation in this respect resulting from wartime requirements will be of marked importance in the post-war period in relation to employment and payrolls. In 1943, the iron and steel industries employed over one-fourth of the total number in the eight leading industrial groups and disbursed practically 30 p.c. of the reported payrolls in the same industries. In the preceding year, the proportions had been 22 p.c. of the total employment, and 26.4 p.c. of the indicated salaries and wages. In 1939, 11.6 p.c. of the total number in recorded employment had belonged in the iron and steel group. Comparable figures of payrolls are not available.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.- A high level of activity was maintained during 1943 in non-ferrous metal plants, which showed a greater percentage gain over 1942 than was noted in almost any other major industrial group. Standing at 489.4 in 1943, the index was 22.6 above the 1942 mean, previously the maximum. Statistics were compiled from 267 factories with an average personnel of 74,287, as compared with 60,219 employed in 230 plants in the preceding 12 months. The aluminum, nickel and other base metal industries reported important expansion in the year under review.

The payrolls disbursed weekly by the co-operating employers averaged \$2,481,886 in 1943, a per capita average of \$33.39. In 1942, the typical individual in recorded employment received an average pay envelope of \$31.81. The latest annual index of payrolls was 200.4, being substantially higher than the 1942 mean of 158.3.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.- Employment in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products reached a new maximum in 1943; the staffs averaged 15,956 in 108 plants, as compared with 14,912 in the preceding year. The latest index, at 208.6, was higher by 6.6 p.c. than in 1942. Oil refineries and other branches of the non-metallic mineral division showed heightened activity.

The weekly payrolls reported in the year under review averaged \$592,969, a per

capita figure of \$37.15, as compared with \$35.70 in 1942, and \$34.19 in the period of observation in 1941. The annual index of payrolls was 130.4; this exceeded the 1942 index by 11.2 p.c.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.-- Wartime demands for various important commodities whose component parts are of mixed origin resulted in a 23.2 p.c. increase in employment in the miscellaneous group of industries. The latest index was 271.6, as compared with the previous peak figure of 220.5 in 1942. The 222 firms furnishing data employed an average of 19,889 men women; in 1942, the average was 15,049. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed in 1943 averaged \$584,664, or \$29.32 per employee, as compared with \$26.68 in 1942. The payroll index, at 233.9, was 21.3 p.c. higher than in the preceding year.

2. LOGGING.

Although strenuous efforts were made during 1943 to increase the number of men engaged in logging operations, recorded employment therein was generally in smaller volume than in 1942 or 1941; it was, however, rather more active than in earlier years for which statistics are available. On the whole, employment in 1943, as in 1942, fluctuated somewhat less than is usual; from its low to its high position, the index varied by 122 points, as compared with a range of 125 points in 1942, 168 points in 1941, and 213 points in 1939. In 1943, the annual index was 180.4, as compared with 196.5 in the preceding year. The number of employees reported by the 503 co-operating establishments averaged 53,994, ranging from 74,701 at Jan. 1, to 38,756 at Sept. 1. In 1942, 455 employers had indicated an average working force of 58,296 persons.

The reporting employers disbursed an average weekly payroll of \$1,311,963; this represented a per capita average of \$24.78, as compared with that of \$20.70 in 1942. For various reasons, the general average in the logging group is lower than in many other industries which employ large proportions of male workers; among these reasons may be mentioned the fact that the figures reported do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of those engaged in bush work. Another important factor in the situation is the practice of withholding part of the sums earned until the employee leaves the camp at the end of the season. The high labour turnover in logging also tends to lower the reported earnings. A feature of the 1943 situation in several provinces, notably British Columbia, was the payment of a special bonus to workers on the completion of stated periods of service with the same employers. As a result of this fairly general practice, and other factors, the earnings of men engaged in logging in British Columbia were greatly above the Dominion average for the industry, also exceeding the all-industries average in British Columbia.

The difficulty of collecting statistics of employment and payrolls for the logging industry, pointed out in previous Annual Reviews, must again be stressed. This results partly from the fact that many of the larger operators let their wood contracts to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement, from whom in many cases it is impossible to obtain data, at any rate in time for inclusion in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls. The difficulties in this respect have been increased since the institution of the payroll statistics, for the reason that several of the larger companies which formerly reported the number of their contractors' employees, are unable to state the wages paid to such workers. In many cases, it is impossible to obtain monthly statistics from contractors; to some extent this is due to the inaccessibility of the camps, but there are also other factors entering the situation.

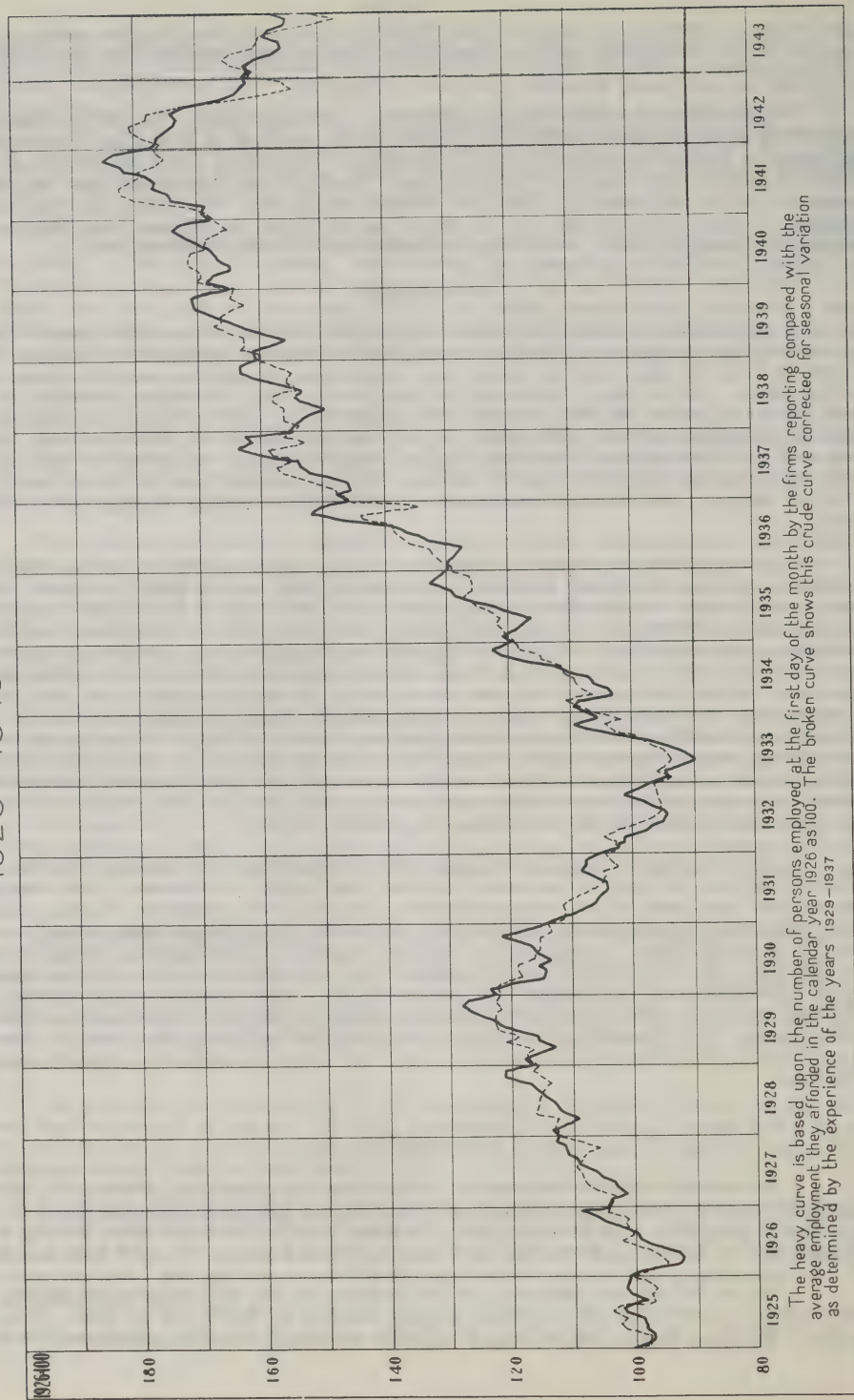
3. MINING.

The mining industry continued to suffer from the prevailing shortage of labour; employment in each month of the year under review was in smaller volume than in 1942, when activity was generally less than in 1941. The index declined from 162.4 at Jan. 1, to 158.1 at the beginning of December, averaging 158.5 in the twelve months. The 1942 mean had been 171.3.

The 74,070 persons employed, on the average, by the 457 co-operating mining operators were reported to have been paid a weekly average payroll of \$2,672,498 in 1943. This was a per capita of \$36.09. In the year before, the 80,056 persons in recorded employment received an

Chart 6

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MINING ESTABLISHMENTS 1925 - 1943



average of \$2,785,432 per week in salaries and wages, while the average per employee was \$34.81. The annual index of payrolls was 102.7 in the year under review, as compared with 108.1 in 1942; the decline in employment in the same comparison was 7.5 p.c.

Coal-Mining.- There was a slight falling-off in coal-mining, on the whole, during 1943, when the index averaged 93.2, as compared with 94.7 in the preceding year; it should also be noted, however, that the index at its 1943 maximum of 100.4 at Dec. 1, was 8 1/2 p.c. higher than at the same date in 1942, whereas the Jan. 1 figure had been 7.4 p.c. lower than it was 12 months earlier. The more favourable situation towards the end of the year resulted from important measures taken by the Government to increase production. A working force of 25,614 persons was employed, on the average, by the 115 co-operating firms, as compared with 26,020 employees in 105 mines in 1942. The reported payrolls in the year under review amounted to \$850,359 per week, a per capita average of \$33.18. In 1942, the indicated disbursements averaged \$808,893, representing an average of \$31.09 per person. At their 1943 maximum at Dec. 1, payrolls in the coal-mining division had risen by 53 p.c. from June 1, 1941, while employment in the same period had advanced by 9.7 p.c. The substantially greater gain in the disbursements was partly due to important wage adjustments authorized by the War Labour Board.

Metallic Ores.- The prevailing labour situation had an especially marked effect upon metallic ore mining, particularly upon gold mining; throughout 1943, activity was less than in 1942, or, indeed, than in any earlier year since 1937. The index averaged 303.3, as compared with 346.1 in 1942, and 366.2 in 1941, when the figure was the highest in the record. Data were tabulated from 221 employers whose working forces aggregated 37,867, varying from 39,854 at Jan. 1, to 35,794 at the beginning of December. The reported weekly payrolls of the persons employed by the co-operating metallic ore mines averaged \$1,502,469, a per capita of \$39.70; in 1942, the weekly salaries and wages were given as \$1,668,080, and the average, \$38.60.

Non-metallic minerals, other than coal.- A slight decline from 1942 was generally indicated in employment in the production of non-metallic minerals, other than coal. Information was furnished by 121 firms in 1943, with an average staff of 10,589, whose salaries and wages averaged \$319,670 per week; in the preceding year, the 10,821 persons in recorded employment had received an average of \$308,459. The average per employee rose from \$28.51 in 1942, to \$30.84 in 1943. The latest annual index of employment, at 156.3, was slightly below that of 159.4 in 1942, while the index of payrolls, averaging 116.2, was 2.6 p.c. higher. Asbestos mining and certain other divisions of the group continued active, but quarrying and some other branches were quieter.

4. TRANSPORTATION.

The transportation industries afforded more employment during 1943 than in any earlier year, according to 589 transportation and storage companies, whose working forces averaged 144,463; in 1942, the reported personnel had averaged 132,994. The number of firms then furnishing data was 560. The payrolls disbursed to those in recorded employment in the year under review averaged \$5,178,418, as compared with \$4,614,105 in 1942, when the per capita average, at \$34.70, was \$1.16 lower than the 1943 figure of \$35.86.

The annual index number of employment in transportation was 114.4, as compared with 105.5 in 1942. The 1943 index of payrolls was 11.7 p.c. higher than that in the year before.

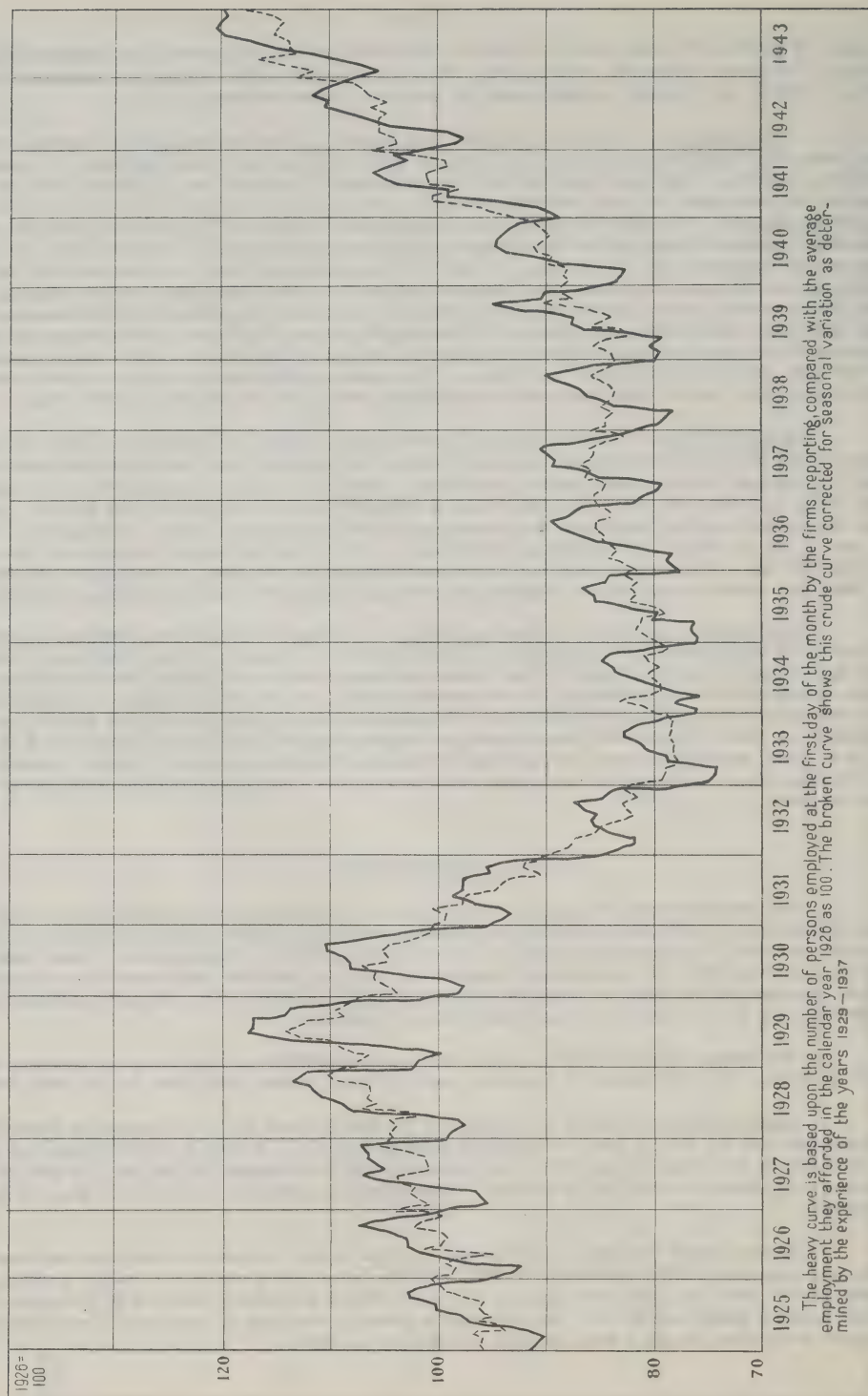
Steam railways reported an average of 81,544 persons in their operation departments, as compared with 75,290 in 1942. The index rose by 8.5 p.c., to 102.4 in 1943, when it was at its maximum in the years since 1929. The weekly payrolls averaged \$3,162,137, or \$38.79 per employee, as compared with \$37.99 in 1942. The index of payrolls rose by 10.7 p.c. in the 12 months.

In the street railways, cartage and storage group, a new all-time high was reached in 1943, the reported staffs averaging 41,228, and the index 168.7, while the weekly payrolls averaged \$1,344,203. In 1942, the figures had been 36,846 employees, earning \$1,143,142; the annual payroll index was 153.3. The per capita average earnings in the local transportation division rose from \$31.02 a week in 1942, to \$32.59 in 1943.

Chart 7

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN TRANSPORTATION ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1943



The shipping and stevedoring industry was rather brisker; the 146 co-operating companies had 21,691 employees, on the average, and distributed an average of \$672,078 in weekly salaries and wages. In 1942, the reported staff of 20,858 received weekly payrolls averaging \$610,874. The mean index of employment was 97.7, as compared with 93.9 in 1942. These two were the highest since 1930. The per capita average earnings in this division were \$29.29 in 1942, and \$31.04 in 1943. These figures undoubtedly include payment for considerable overtime work.

5. COMMUNICATIONS.

There was a slight increase in employment in communications in 1943, when the personnel of the co-operating employers averaged 27,910; of these, 7,557 were reported by telegraph companies, and 20,353 were engaged in the telephone division. The latest annual index was 104.5, as compared with 103.7 in 1942. The indicated weekly payrolls in the year under review averaged \$819,563, a per capita figure of \$29.36. In the preceding 12 months, the payrolls averaged \$779,431, while the average weekly pay envelope of the typical worker in recorded employment contained \$28.13. During the period of observation, (i.e. from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1943), the payrolls have risen by 20.1 p.c., while employment has advanced by 7.6 p.c.

The moderate gain in the communications division as a whole in the year under review took place in the telegraph division, there being a falling-off in employment on telephones. Nevertheless, the index was at its highest level since 1931, although it was decidedly lower than in 1928-30, employment in the group as a whole in the intervening years having been adversely affected by the widespread substitution of mechanical for manual equipment in the telephone division.

6. CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

Employment as reported by the co-operating firms in the construction division was rather less active than in 1942, but was brisker than in any other year since 1931. 1/ Most of the work resulted from wartime requirements. Improvement was shown in building, and by the construction and maintenance departments of the railways, while highway work, in general, was quieter. The index of employment in construction as a whole averaged 129.8 in 1943, compared with 130.3 in the preceding year. An average staff of 163,809 persons was reported by the 1,542 contractors furnishing data, whose weekly payrolls averaged \$4,853,782. The per capita figure was \$29.64. The index of payrolls rose by 20 p.c. in the period from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1943, while that of employment fell by eight p.c.

The trend in building was generally unfavourable throughout 1943, the only increase from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 having been recorded at July 1. The employees reported averaged 69,866, whose weekly payrolls were given as \$2,423,756. The per capita figure was \$34.85. In 1942, the personnel of the co-operating contractors had averaged 68,675, and the reported payrolls, \$2,142,487, while the weekly earnings had averaged \$31.20 per worker.

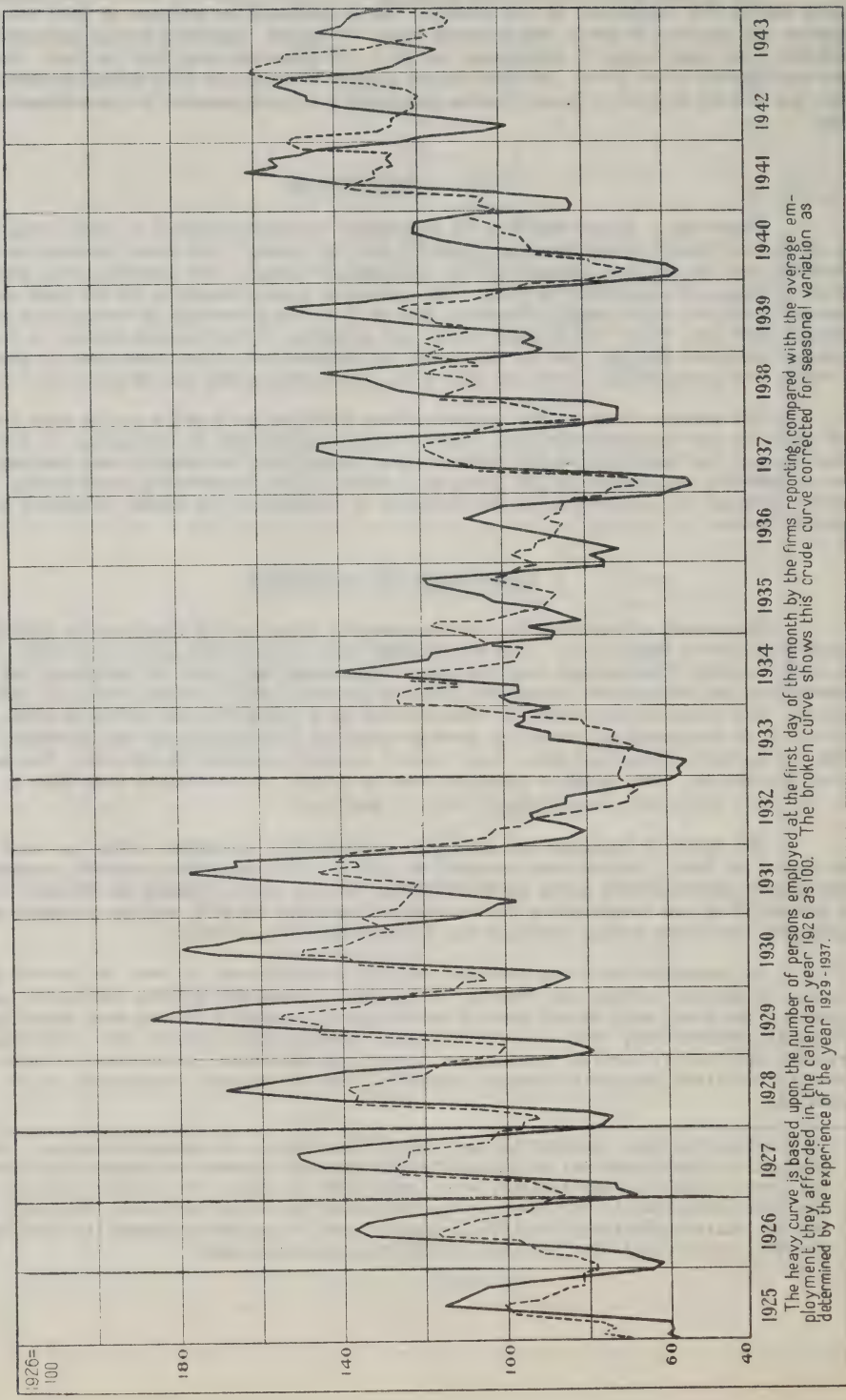
In connection with the data for building construction, it must be pointed out that because the monthly surveys are limited, in the main, to establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, they do not cover a considerable proportion of the work normally carried on by small contractors, such as house building, repairs, alterations, etc. Such work has been seriously affected by wartime shortages of labour and materials, priorities in these respects favouring the firms engaged on defence contracts, who are largely represented in the monthly statistics.

1/ In relating the data reported by employers to statistics of contracts awarded, it should be recalled that there may be a considerable interval between the awarding of contracts and their execution, particularly when labour and materials are in short supply; much of the work authorized in one year may therefore not be carried out until the next. (The MacLean Building Review gives the aggregate value of contracts awarded in 1943 as \$206,-103,900, as compared with \$281,594,100 in the preceding year.)

Chart 8

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN CONSTRUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1943



Road construction was slacker, on the whole, than in 1942, when the reported staffs had averaged 57,280, as compared with 54,126 in the year under review. The mean index was 136.8, showing a decline of 5.7 p.c. from the 1942 average of 145.0. To an important extent, the statistics in the year under review continued to reflect work on defence projects. The weekly per capita average earnings were given as \$25.73 in 1943, when the average weekly payroll disbursed by the co-operating employers amounted to \$1,394,474. In 1942, the weekly average per employee had been \$22.91.

Activity in railway construction and maintenance was generally greater in 1943, the indicated working forces averaging 39,817, and the index, 92.6, as compared with 38,234 employees and a mean index of 89.0 in 1942. The persons in recorded employment in the year under review were paid an average of \$1,035,552 per week. The contents of the typical weekly pay envelope were stated as \$26.01, being \$2.14 higher than the 1942 average of \$23.87.

7. SERVICES.

The co-operating hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments generally afforded more employment in 1943 than in 1942. The reported staffs averaged 42,457 in the year under review, and the weekly payrolls, \$789,158; as compared with an average of 39,841 employees and a weekly payroll of \$692,525 in 1942. The latest annual index of employment, at 189.8, was 6.1 p.c. higher than the previous maximum of 178.8 in 1942. It is probable that increasing use was made of part-time workers in these industries as the available supplies of labour diminished, while there was also a growing proportion of female employees, likewise a result of the existing labour situation. Thus, at Oct. 1, 1942, women constituted 516 per thousand workers in recorded employment, a ratio which had risen to 580 by the same date in the year under review.

The per capita weekly average earnings, based on the data given above, were \$18.58 in 1943, and \$17.37 in 1942. These relatively low averages partly result from the high proportion of female labour, to which reference has already been made; other factors were part-time employment, and the fact that persons engaged in hotels and restaurants frequently receive part of their remuneration in the form of board and lodging, for which no allowance is made in these statistics of payrolls.

8. TRADE.

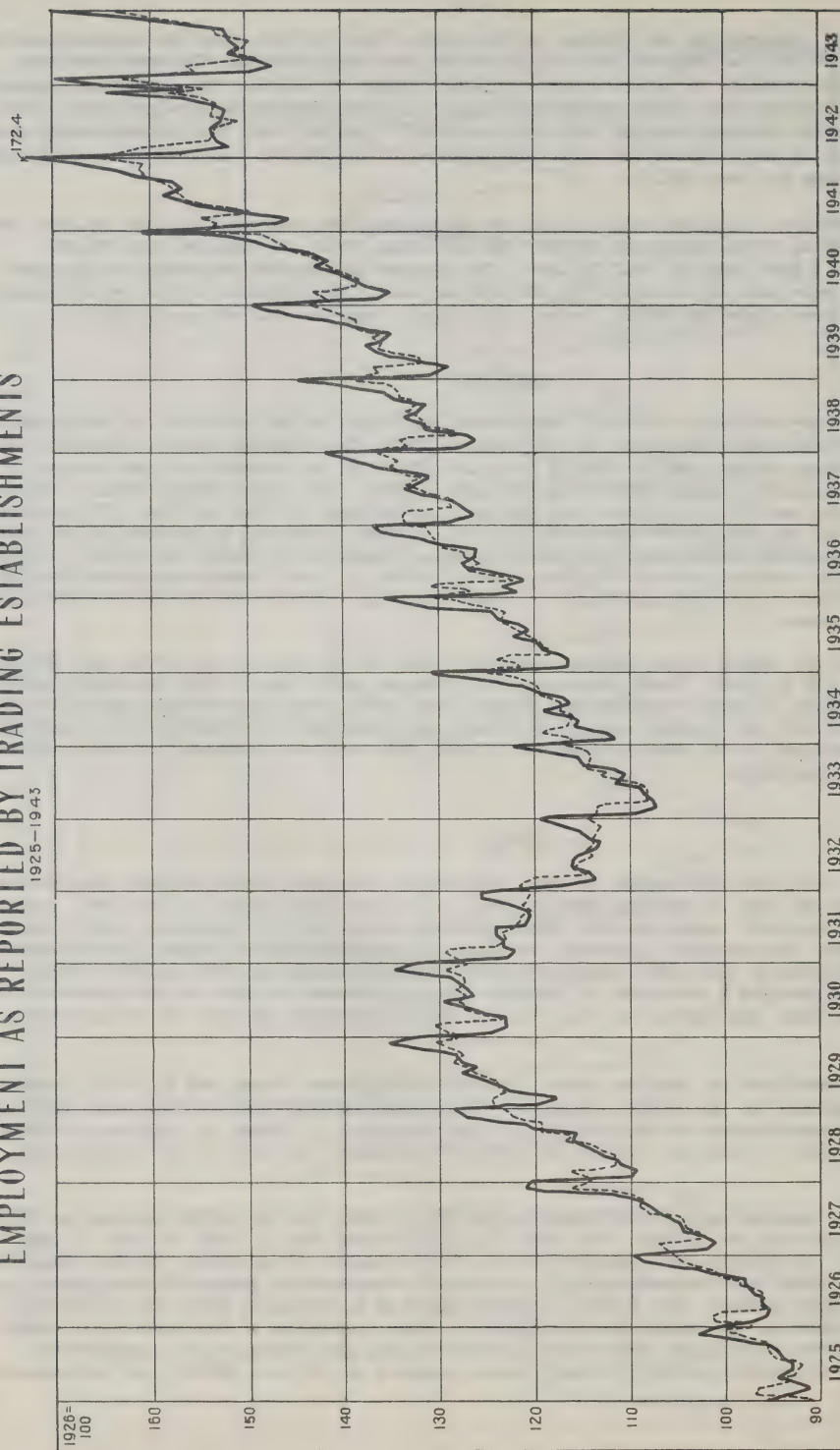
In the first nine months of 1943, employment in trading establishments generally was in smaller volume than in the same part of 1942, but in the last quarter of the year, improvement in the 12 months' comparison was shown, probably due in part to increasing use of part-time employees. On the whole, however, there was an insignificant falling-off in the annual index. The staffs of the 2,282 reporting establishments averaged 161,281; in 1942, 2,201 employers had reported a personnel of 160,296. When adjustment is made for the increase in the co-operating firms, the index, at 155.1, was one point below that of 156.1 in the preceding year.

As mentioned in previous Annual Reviews of Employment, there has in recent years been a growing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, a change in organization which has no doubt been a factor in raising the index of employment in trade to its present high level.

The reported payrolls averaged \$4,068,287 in 1943; the per capita average was \$25.23, as compared with \$24.07 in 1942. The index of payrolls from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1943, rose by 17.2 p.c., accompanied by a gain of 8.4 p.c. in the number of employees; in this comparison, it should be noted that seasonal activity is normally considerably greater at the latter date than in the early summer. The average earnings reported in wholesale trade are relatively higher than those in the retail division, where a large proportion of the workers are women, and the question of part-time employment also enters into the situation to a considerable extent. The per capita average in retail establishments in 1943 was \$23.08, and in wholesale

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADING ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1943



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

houses, \$32.07. In 1942, the average in the former was \$22.08, and in the latter, \$30.53.

It will be noted that the gain in the index of payrolls in trade throughout the period of observation has been lower than in many other industries; a partial explanation is that in the months since June 1, 1941, increasingly serious shortages of consumers' durable goods have resulted in curtailment of employment for salesmen of such commodities, whose earnings ordinarily are above the general average for trading establishments. Another factor is the employment of increasingly large numbers and proportions of women, and of part-time workers.

9. FINANCE.

Statistics were furnished by 754 financial institutions in 1943; their personnel averaged 63,892, as compared with 63,472 in 1942. The moderate gain is mainly due to the employment of additional workers to replace experienced staff leaving their positions to join the Armed Forces, or for other reasons, and also to cope with the increased volume of work resulting from the war. The index of employment in financial institutions averaged 123.7 in the year under review, as compared with 122.9 in 1942.

The sum of \$1,994,764 was reported as having been disbursed, on the average, in weekly salaries and wages in 1943. The weekly per capita average was \$31.19. This was somewhat higher than the general figure of \$30.78 in the eight leading industries, in which employment has risen much more rapidly; in the last quarter of the year, however, the averages in finance were below the all-industries' averages in the same period. In 1942, the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating firms had reported the disbursement of weekly payrolls averaging \$1,916,983, representing \$30.20 per employee.

A feature of the situation in 1943 was the employment of increasingly large proportions of female workers in financial institutions; the ratio rose from 449 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1942, to 508 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1943. At the date of the 1941 Census, the women constituted only 345 per thousand employees.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions in the last 3 years, together with annual averages since 1926, while the trends of employment in some 60 industries monthly, during 1943 are shown in Table 4 1/. The column headed "relative weight" shows the proportion that the number of employees in the specified industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1; the numbers employed, on the average, in 1943 are shown in Table II.

2. EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in all provinces generally reported a higher level of employment in 1943 than in any preceding year. On the whole, the increases over 1942 were on a smaller scale than those shown in that year over 1941, or in 1941 over 1940, but they were nevertheless important, ranging from 3.6 p.c. in Ontario and Nova Scotia, to 7.4 p.c. in Quebec and 15.3 p.c. in British Columbia. The industrial distribution within the area was obviously a factor of considerable importance in determining the extent of the expansion therein. The payrolls disbursed by the co-operating firms showed relatively larger gains than were indicated in the number of employees, resulting in generally higher per capita earnings in all provinces. The continued dilution of labour during 1943 makes this growth of greater significance than if the sex and age distributions of those in recorded employment had remained unchanged.

1/ Detailed indexes for earlier years may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

1926 = 100



In general, manufacturing operations in each of the provinces reached new all-time levels during 1943. Widespread increases were again reported in iron and steel and other heavy industries; employment in the light manufacturing groups in some areas showed a falling-off as the year progressed, partly due to shortages of labour, or of materials, and in some cases, to an easing of the demand for certain commodities required in the conduct of the war. The non-manufacturing industries showed varying trends. On the whole, activity in logging, mining, construction and trade was reduced, mainly as a result of labour stringencies. Transportation and services, on the other hand, afforded more employment; in the latter, there was a considerable growth in the number of part-time workers and of women, in an effort to alleviate the situation. Similar steps were also taken by trading establishments, a fact which probably helped to account for a generally higher level of employment in almost all provinces towards the close of 1943 than in the same period of 1942; on the average, however, the number of workers in trade was smaller in the year under review.

1. Maritime Provinces.

Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed only four general declines during 1943, as compared with five in the preceding year, when the index had risen by 6.3 p.c., as compared with the gain of 10.9 p.c. from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1943.

Statistics were received from 971 employers, whose working forces averaged 137,530; in 1942, the co-operating establishments had averaged 938, and their employees, 130,386. During the year under review, firms in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick reported averages of 2,235, 83,302 and 51,993 employees, respectively.

As in 1942, the activity indicated in Nova Scotia was relatively greater than in the other provinces in this area, the industrial distribution in Nova Scotia being more favourably affected by war-time demands than that in either New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was at a higher level in each month of 1943 than in any earlier year, the index number averaging 206.8 in the 12 months, as compared with the previous high figure of 178.0 in 1942. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, construction and trade were quieter, while communications, transportation and services afforded more employment.

The weekly payrolls distributed by the co-operating firms averaged \$3,880,631, a per capita of \$28.19, as compared with the 1942 mean of \$25.34. The index of payrolls rose by 14.3 p.c. in the year, averaging 155.5 in 1943. The increase in employment in the same comparison was 4.6 p.c.

In the Maritime Area, particularly Nova Scotia, the weekly earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment generally showed a greater increase in 1943 as compared with 1942, than was reported in any other province except British Columbia. Nevertheless, the average continued below the Dominion figure, partly because of losses in working time as a result of industrial disputes; the fact that in many cases the reporting industries are situated in comparatively small centres of population is probably also a factor. Within the area, relatively high earnings were reported in iron and steel, pulp and paper, transportation and mining.

2. Quebec.

Considerable expansion in employment was indicated in Quebec during 1943; the average index of employment, at 200.0, was 7.4 p.c. above that of 186.2 in the year before. The recorded staffs averaged 587,302, ranging from 562,572 at May 1 to 613,910 at the beginning of December. The co-operating firms numbered 3,552 in 1943, as compared with 3,305 establishments, and an average of 543,982 employees in 1942. The weekly payrolls reported during 1943 averaged \$17,073,442, a per capita average of \$29.06. The contents of the pay envelope of the typical employee in recorded employment in 1942 averaged \$26.70. Over the 12 months, the index of payrolls advanced by 15.3 p.c., while the increase in the number of workers was 7.4 p.c.

As in 1942, the proportion of employees in Quebec to the Dominion total for the reporting firms was rather greater than their proportion of the payrolls; in 1943, 31.8 p.c. of the persons in the eight leading industries in the Dominion were reported in Quebec, whereas the earnings constituted 30 p.c. of the Dominion aggregate for the same industries. The disparity in each year partly resulted from the fact that employment in the province expanded to a greater-than-average extent, so that the dilution of labour was a factor of considerable importance. The industrial distribution within the province was another contributory cause, there being unusually large numbers of workers in logging and in textile, leather and lumber mills, and in certain other divisions, in which earnings are frequently below average.

The manufacturing industries in Quebec were very active during 1943 in relation to the 1926 level, employment therein being higher than in most other provinces. The index averaged 244.0 in 1943, 12.1 p.c. above that of 217.7 in 1942. The general increase in Canada as a whole was 9.5 p.c., the latest annual index being 226.2. The most noteworthy gains in Quebec in the year under review took place in iron and steel plants. Employment in pulp and paper and textiles, on the other hand, was quieter, while no general change was indicated in lumber. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, communications and construction and maintenance showed reduced activity, but transportation, mining, services and trade afforded greater employment.

3. Ontario.

Relatively little change in employment was recorded, on the whole, in Ontario during 1943; reductions in the personnel indicated in the first five months, together with a slight decline at Aug. 1, were rather more than offset by the moderate gains reported in the remaining six months. At Dec. 1, the index, at 188.6, was 1.2 points higher than at the opening of the year. The annual figure was 185.8, as compared with the 1942 mean of 179.4.

Statistics were received from 5,893 establishments in 1943, employing 755,301 men and women, whose weekly payrolls aggregated \$24,050,165. In the preceding year, 3,643 firms reported a staff of 728,479, with an average weekly payroll of \$21,786,521. In the 12 months, the index of employment rose by 3.6 p.c. and that of payrolls, by 9.5 p.c. The weekly average earnings advanced from \$29.88 in 1942, to \$31.82 in the year under review, or by \$1.94. Despite the employment of unusually large numbers and proportions of females, the typical person in recorded employment in Ontario received a larger pay envelope than his fellow worker in any other province except British Columbia. The greater-than-average concentration of employment in iron and steel and other heavy manufacturing industries, in non-metallic mineral mining and in other classes where earnings are unusually high, contributed materially to the relatively favourable position of the Ontario wage-earner. In this province were employed 40.9 p.c. of the total personnel reported in the eight leading industries, while the payrolls comprised 42.2 p.c. of the Dominion aggregate.

Employment in manufacturing in Ontario was 5.6 p.c. higher than in 1942, the index averaging 215.3; this was considerably below that of 226.2 in manufacturing generally throughout the country. On the whole, comparatively little change in the situation was shown from month to month during 1943, employment at its maximum at Dec. 1 being only 2 1/2 p.c. higher than at its low point at May 1. The index for each month of the year under review was nevertheless rather higher than at the same date of 1942.

Pulp and paper, (including printing and publishing and the paper-using industries), chemicals and textiles were quieter during 1943, but lumber, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and certain other classes afforded more employment. Activity in logging, mining, communications and trade was less, on the whole, than in 1942, while improvement in that comparison was shown in transportation, construction and maintenance and services; the gains were slight.

4. Prairie Provinces.

Industrial activity in the Prairie area was generally at a high level in 1943, according to information furnished by 1,833 firms, with an average working force of 191,580; in

1942, the 1,815 establishments co-operating in the monthly surveys had reported an average of 183,415 workers. The latest index, at 141.4, was 4.3 p.c. above that of 135.6 in the preceding year. There were nine monthly increases in 1943, when the index rose by 6.8 p.c. from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1; this proportion was rather lower than that of practically eight p.c. from the beginning to the end of 1942.

The sum of \$5,812,019 was disbursed, on the average, in weekly payrolls by the employers reporting during 1943; this was an average of \$30.32 per employee, an amount which was closer to the Dominion figure of \$30.78 than that indicated in the other areas. In 1942, the per capita was \$28.80. The latest index of payrolls was 9.4 p.c. higher than in the preceding year, since when that of employment has risen by 4.3 p.c.

In the Prairie area, the indicated employees and payrolls in 1943 formed very similar percentages of the Dominion totals, 10.4 p.c. of the number of employees and 10.2 p.c. of the aggregate payrolls being reported in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, taken as a unit. If information were available for agricultural workers, it is probable that these proportions to the Canadian aggregates would differ.

Considerably greater activity was noted in manufacturing in the Prairies, where the annual index advanced from 170.7 in 1942, to 186.7 in the year under review. Lumber, pulp and paper and textiles were quieter, but employment in animal food, iron and steel and certain other manufacturing establishments showed improvement. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining and construction reported curtailment. There was little general change in trade, while services, transportation and communications afforded more employment than in 1942.

Of the average employees reported in the Prairie Area in 1943, 90,193 belonged in Manitoba, 36,585 in Saskatchewan and 64,802 in Alberta; the increases over 1942 amounted to 4.0 p.c., 4.5 p.c., and 4.8 p.c., respectively.

5. British Columbia.

In the period Mar. 1 to Sept. 1, there were uninterrupted advances in British Columbia, where the expansion was, however, on a smaller scale and of a shorter duration than that indicated in 1942. An average working force of 176,821 persons was recorded by the 1,487 firms furnishing data in 1943; their payrolls averaged \$6,107,721 per week, an average of \$34.52 per employee. This figure was higher than in any other province. As compared with the preceding year, there was an increase of 15.3 p.c. in the index of employment, bringing this to 190.0, while that of payrolls rose by 23.9 p.c. The establishments reporting in 1942 had employed an average personnel of 152,586 men and women, whose weekly earnings had averaged \$31.28. The gain of \$3.24 in the per capita figure in the year under review exceeded that elsewhere indicated; this was mainly due to unusually high payrolls in shipbuilding and other heavy manufacturing industries, and in logging and construction. The figures in the last-named reflected to some extent the high rates entailed by the special circumstances attendant upon the construction of the Alaska Highway.

Especially large advances were made in manufacturing in British Columbia, where the annual index, at 273.9, was higher by 18.9 p.c. than in 1942. Shipyards were particularly active, raising the index in the iron and steel group from 725.4 in the preceding year to 1057.9 in 1943, when the Dominion average for iron and steel was 343.3; despite a falling-off in the latter months of the year, the index in the province at Dec. 1 was above the annual average. Textiles and certain other branches of manufacturing showed moderate gains in the 12 months, while there was, on the whole, a decline in pulp and paper and lumber mills.

Of the non-manufacturing industries, logging, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and services showed improvement in 1943, while mining and trade were not quite so active. A feature of the year in logging in parts of British Columbia was the payment of a special bonus to men completing specified periods of service with the same employers. This and other factors resulted in much higher rates of earnings in the industry in that province than in any other.

3. - EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Monthly data have been segregated for many years for the centres 1/ whose populations exceed 100,000, viz., Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. In 1943, as in both 1941 and 1942, activity in these cities taken as a unit showed a greater advance than was indicated in the Dominion as a whole. The composite index for the cities rose from 177.7 in 1942, to 196.0 in 1943, or by 10.3 p.c.; in the smaller centres and rural areas in the Dominion, there was an increase of 2.7 p.c., while the general gain in Canada as a whole was six p.c. In 1942, there had been an advance of 14.1 p.c. in the Dominion, resulting from a rise of 19.3 p.c. in the larger cities and of 10.1 p.c. in the smaller centres and the rural areas. Agriculture is of course excluded in all cases from the monthly surveys. This is only the second occasion in a lengthy period in which industrial activity in the cities taken as a unit reached a higher level in relation to the 1926 average, than was recorded in other parts of the Dominion. The cities' index in 1943, already given as 196.0, was 11.9 points higher than the Canada figure of 184.1.

The index numbers of employment in the eight leading cities, and elsewhere, in comparison with those for the Dominion as a whole, are given in Table III. The figures show that, in general, the fluctuations in the larger centres are more violent than those elsewhere indicated. Thus the depression of the 1930's apparently had a greater effect upon the situation in the cities than was the case in the smaller centres and the rural areas; in 1934, for example, the index for the eight leading cities, at 88.2, was 13.9 points below that for other parts of the Dominion. This situation partly resulted from the fact that the production of heavy manufactured goods, to a considerable extent concentrated in the larger centres of population, was more drastically curtailed than that of consumers' goods, whose manufacture is more widely distributed; the location of works undertaken for the relief of unemployment in the depression years was largely outside the cities. Still another factor was the fact that, in general, employment in the industries normally located outside the cities, such as mining and logging, during the depression continued at a higher level in relation to the 1926 basic average, than was the case in many other industries.

TABLE III - Annual Average Index Numbers of Employment in Canada as a whole, in the Eight Leading Cities taken as a Unit, and Elsewhere in the Dominion, 1929 - 1943.
(1926=100)

Year	Canada	Eight Leading Cities	Elsewhere
1929	119.0	119.3	118.9
1930	113.4	114.2	112.9
1931	102.5	104.3	101.1
1932	87.5	90.2	85.3
1933	83.4	83.0	83.7
1934	96.0	88.2	103.1
1935	99.4	93.1	104.5
1936	103.7	97.7	108.4
1937	114.1	105.8	120.8
1938	111.8	105.7	116.7
1939	113.9	107.8	118.8
1940	124.2	118.9	128.1
1941	152.3	149.0	155.0
1942	173.7	177.7	170.7
1943	184.1	196.0	175.2

The effect of the war was at first to reduce the disparity in the index of employment for the larger cities and that for the remaining centres. In 1941, the difference was six points in favour of the latter; in 1942, the situation was reversed, the cities' index

1/ Commencing in 1944, information will be compiled for the 12 centres with populations ranging from 35,000 to 100,000.

being seven points higher, while by 1943, the cities' index, at 196.0 was 20.8 points above that for other parts of the Dominion. Where the latter had increased by 2.6 p.c. from 1942, the cities' index showed a gain of 10.3 p.c. The unprecedentedly high level of activity in manufacturing in the larger industrial centres, despite efforts to disperse war industries, largely accounts for the present situation.

The concentration of female wage-earners in the eight cities with populations exceeding 100,000 is particularly marked, 60 p.c. of the total number of women in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1943, being reported therein. Approximately 41 p.c. of the total males were situated in the larger cities at the same date, when workers of both sexes made up 46.2 p.c. of the aggregate in recorded employment in Canada.

Table III also shows that, as compared with 1939, there was a gain of 61.6 p.c. in the index of employment throughout the Dominion in 1943, when the rise in the cities, taken as a unit, amounted to 81.8 p.c. This concentration will be of great importance in the post-war "unwinding" process.

In manufacturing, the index number of employment in the eight leading cities taken as a unit, averaged 242.0 in 1943, or 13.6 p.c. higher than in 1942, as compared with 226.2, and an increase of 9.5 p.c. in Canada as a whole. Employment in certain other industrial divisions also showed more rapid expansion in the larger centres during the year under review than was elsewhere recorded. During 1943, approximately 54 p.c. of the persons in recorded employment in manufacturing in the Dominion belonged in the eight leading cities, a proportion which exceeded that of 52 p.c. in 1942. Another interesting fact in this connection is that the number of females in factories in the eight leading cities at Oct. 1, 1943, constituted 60.8 p.c. of the Dominion total of females in the manufacturing group as reported by the firms making returns.

The following table shows index numbers of employment in certain industries in 1941, 1942 and 1943 in the eight leading cities and the Dominion as a whole, (1926=100).

TABLE IV - Average Index Numbers of Employment in Certain Industrial Groups in the Dominion and in the Leading Industrial Cities as a whole, in 1941, 1942 and 1943.

Industry	1941		1942		1943	
	Eight Leading Cities	Dominion	Eight Leading Cities	Dominion	Eight Leading Cities	Dominion
Manufacturing	167.5	168.4	213.0	206.5	242.0	226.2
Communications	79.9	96.5	83.5	103.7	82.2	104.5
Construction	88.9	126.6	94.0	130.3	89.9	129.8
Building	105.5	139.5	116.8	158.0	110.1	160.3
Services	156.4	167.5	167.1	178.8	179.3	189.9
Trade	147.7	156.5	147.1	156.1	147.6	155.1
Eight Leading Industries	149.0	152.3	177.7	173.7	196.0	184.1

The weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment in the centres of 100,000 population and over averaged \$31.38 in 1943, exceeding the 1942 average by \$2.11. The per capita figure for Canada as a whole was \$30.78, which was \$2.22 higher than the average in the preceding year. Firms in the eight leading cities reported 45.9 p.c. of the Dominion total of employees, and disbursed 46.8 p.c. of the aggregate weekly payroll. In view of the fact that rents and other living costs are frequently higher in the larger centres, the disparity in these two proportions is surprisingly small. It is probable that unduly high proportions of the part-time workers now in industrial employment are situated in these cities, affecting to some extent the average earnings reported therein.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation in the eight leading cities during the year under review.

1926=100



1. MONTREAL.

The trend of employment in Montreal during 1943 was continuously upward from Feb. 1 to Dec. 1, inclusive; the number of persons added to the reported staffs was smaller than in 1942 or 1941, but was nevertheless rather above average according to pre-war standards. Commencing with Feb. 1, successive new all-time highs were indicated until Dec. 1, when the index, at 195.1, was 8.1 p.c. higher than at the opening of the year, and 7.4 p.c. above the Dec. 1, 1942, figure of 181.7, the maximum in the years prior to 1943.

The working forces of the 2,075 co-operating employers averaged 286,830. The persons in recorded employment varied in number from 274,234 at Jan. 1 to 299,946 at the beginning of December. In 1942, the high figure, also reached at Dec. 1, had been 275,848. The average in that year was 254,135, employed in 1,916 establishments. The mean index had then been 167.4; the latest annual figure, at 187.6, was 12.1 p.c. higher.

Activity in manufacturing rose steadily from month to month during 1943; the index averaged 233.2 p.c. of the 1926 average, exceeding by 16.8 p.c. the previous peak index of 199.7 in 1942. This gain was proportionately much larger than that indicated in manufacturing as a whole in the Dominion. Employment in this division in Montreal was at a higher level in relation to the 1926 average than in Canada as a whole, although the index continued rather below that for the province of Quebec.

Certain branches of manufacturing during 1943 were quieter than in 1942, notably vegetable foods, textiles, tobacco and beverages. The paper-using, iron and steel, chemical, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and many other classes, however, reported greater employment. Most of the non-manufacturing industries showed a falling-off; communications, transportation and construction were not quite so active. On the other hand, further improvement was indicated in trade and services.

The salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating firms in Montreal averaged \$8,756,429 in 1943, when the typical worker in recorded employment received an average of \$30.50 per week; in 1942, the weekly figure had been \$27.97, while in the last seven months of 1941, the weekly average was \$25.51. The recorded payrolls in Montreal showed relatively greater expansion in 1943 than was indicated in the Dominion as a whole. Thus, in 1943 the Montreal index averaged 161.5, as compared with the Canada figure of 144.9; the provincial figure for Quebec was 155.6. The increase over 1942 amounted in Montreal to 20 p.c.; in the Dominion, to 11.3 p.c. and in Quebec, to 15.3 p.c. In the same comparison, the index of employment in Montreal gained by 12.1 p.c., that in Canada as a whole, by six p.c., while the advance in Quebec was 7.4 p.c.

During 1943, the workers reported in Montreal made up 15.5 p.c. of the total in recorded employment in the eight leading industries, and their earnings constituted 15.4 p.c. of the total. In the year before, the proportion of employees was 14.6 p.c., and that of payrolls, 14.3 p.c.

2. QUEBEC CITY.

Employment in Quebec reached unprecedentedly high levels in 1943, when the staffs of the 242 co-operating employers rose almost steadily from 35,762 at Jan. 1, to 40,966 at the beginning of December, averaging 38,987 in the year. The annual index was 271.9. In 1942, the 227 firms furnishing data had indicated an average of 31,601 employees; the mean index had then been 223.2, a figure which exceeded that in any earlier year of the record. The manufacturing industries afforded decidedly more employment, the index averaging 368.0, or 27.7 p.c. higher than the 1942 figure of 288.1. This increase, which exceeded that shown by manufacturing in the Dominion as a whole, largely resulted from wartime production. The various non-manufacturing industries reported slightly greater activity in the year under review.

The payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments averaged \$1,038,435; the per capita average was \$26.58, as compared with \$23.41 in 1942, and \$21.45 in the period of observation in 1941. These figures are somewhat below the Dominion averages, partly because

of the employment of rather larger-than-normal proportions of female labour. It is also noteworthy that the contents of the average pay envelope of the typical individual in recorded employment showed a greater gain, in the year under review over 1942, than was indicated in any other of the eight leading cities. The increase in this comparison in Quebec was \$3.17 comparing favourably with that of \$2.22 in the Dominion as a whole. The index of payrolls in Quebec was 215.0 in 1943, 37.6 p.c. above the 1942 figure of 156.2; in the same comparison, there was a rise of 21.8 p.c. in the number in recorded employment.

3. TORONTO.

Activity in Toronto continued at a high level during 1943; in conformity with the general industrial situation, the gains over 1942 were on a smaller scale than in earlier stages of the war effort, but were none the less considerable. Data were compiled from 2,081 employers, with an average working force of 251,322. The annual index was 195.2. In 1942, 1,967 establishments had reported a mean of 231,629 workers, while the index had averaged 180.2.

The payrolls of those in recorded employment in the year under review averaged \$7,-948,006, a per capita figure of \$31.62. This was higher than the Dominion average of \$30.78. In 1942, the average per employee in Toronto had been \$29.54, while that in the period of 1941 for which data are available was \$27.32. The index of aggregate payrolls averaged 150.9 in 1943, 14.8 p.c. higher than in 1942. Those in recorded employment in Toronto constituted 13.6 p.c. of the Dominion total in 1943, and received 14 p.c. of the aggregate weekly payroll disbursed by the establishments in the eight leading industries; in the year before, the proportions had been 13.3 p.c. of the personnel, and 13.8 p.c. of the reported total of salaries and wages.

Manufacturing in Toronto in the 12 months under review was uniformly at a higher level than in 1942, although the distance between the two curves narrowed as the year advanced. The annual index, at 228.6, was 10.4 p.c. higher than in 1942, previously the maximum. The latest average slightly exceeded the Dominion mean of 226.2. Iron and steel, electrical apparatus, chemical and other plants in the high-priority classes showed greater activity in 1943 than in any earlier year, but the paper-using, textile and many other divisions afforded less employment, frequently because of inability to secure labour. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction and transportation were rather brisker, on the whole, while curtailment was indicated in communications and trade.

4. OTTAWA.

There was moderate expansion in industrial employment in Ottawa during 1943, when the annual index was 168.0, as compared with 161.9 in 1942. The men and women on the staffs of the 255 reporting firms averaged 22,188, varying from 21,463 at Feb. 1, to 23,024 at the beginning of December; in the year preceding, 249 establishments had indicated a mean of 21,348 employees.

Lumber mills continued relatively quiet; pulp and paper, iron and steel and some other classes, however, showed heightened activity. Trade and services also reported a higher level of employment than in 1942, while there was a falling-off in construction.

The payrolls of the firms co-operating in Ottawa averaged \$59,437; the average per employee was \$26.65, as compared with \$25.29 in 1942 and \$24.14 in the last seven months of 1941. The index of aggregate payrolls rose by 8 1/2 p.c. from 1942 to 1943, averaging 129.3 in the latter. The gain in employment in the same comparison was 3.8 p.c.

In addition to the persons employed by industrial firms, the Dominion Government had on its payroll in Ottawa approximately 32,191 men and women in September, 1943, compared with 29,210 in the same month in 1942, 22,293 in 1941, 17,514 in 1940 and 11,934 in 1939. The persons employed in September, 1943, were paid \$4,176,773 in monthly salaries and wages, a weekly average of \$29.94, as compared with \$3,708,939 in September, 1942, when the per capita average

was \$29.30. The latest figures are subject to revision.

5. HAMILTON.

Little change on the whole was shown in Hamilton in 1943 as compared with 1942, but the trend from month to month throughout the year was generally downward. Statistics were received from 361 firms with an average working force of 61,008, varying from 63,140 at Feb. 1, to 59,442 at Oct. 1. In 1942, a mean of 60,922 employees was reported. The latest annual index was 186.7, as compared with 186.6 in the preceding year, when the increases in employment had been more frequent and larger. The persons in recorded employment in 1943 received weekly payrolls averaging \$1,979,404, an average of \$32.45 per employee, as compared with \$31.52 in 1942, and \$28.71 in the period for which information was furnished in 1941. These figures are higher than those generally indicated in the Dominion, mainly because of the unusually large proportion of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries in Hamilton. A result of this distribution is seen in the fact that in 1943, 3.3 p.c. of all workers in the eight leading industries were reported by firms in Hamilton, but their payrolls made up 3.5 p.c. of the total of salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers.

6. WINDSOR.

Industrial activity in Windsor continued at a high level, although the advance was not so great as in 1942. Data were compiled from 217 establishments with an average staff of 41,579 men and women, while the index stood at 305.6, as compared with 282.5 in 1942, when the reported forces had averaged 38,388. In the year under review, the weekly pay envelope of those in recorded employment in Windsor contained \$41.61, a figure which exceeded that of \$39.22 in 1942, as well as that of \$36.82 in the period June 1 - Dec. 1, 1941. These per capita averages were greatly above the general figures. The salaries and wages reported in 1943 averaged \$1,726,959 per week. The explanation of the relatively high payrolls in Windsor, as in Hamilton, lies largely in the concentration of workers in the heavy industries, with unusually great proportions of male employees 1/; thus, 76.6 p.c. of those on the payrolls of the Windsor firms co-operating in the survey for Dec. 1, 1943, belonged in the manufacture of iron and steel products, as compared with ratios of 29.7 p.c. in Ontario, and 25 p.c. in the Dominion at the same date. The annual index of payrolls was 145.3, being 11.4 p.c. above the 1942 mean; the gain in the index of employment in the same comparison was 8.2 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing in Windsor was active during 1943; as in the other centres, however, the increases were on a smaller scale than those indicated in 1942 over 1941. The index of employment averaged 349.7, as compared with 322.8 in the preceding 12 months. There was important expansion in iron and steel plants, while other branches of manufacturing also showed considerable advances in the year under review. On the other hand, construction was quieter.

7. WINNIPEG.

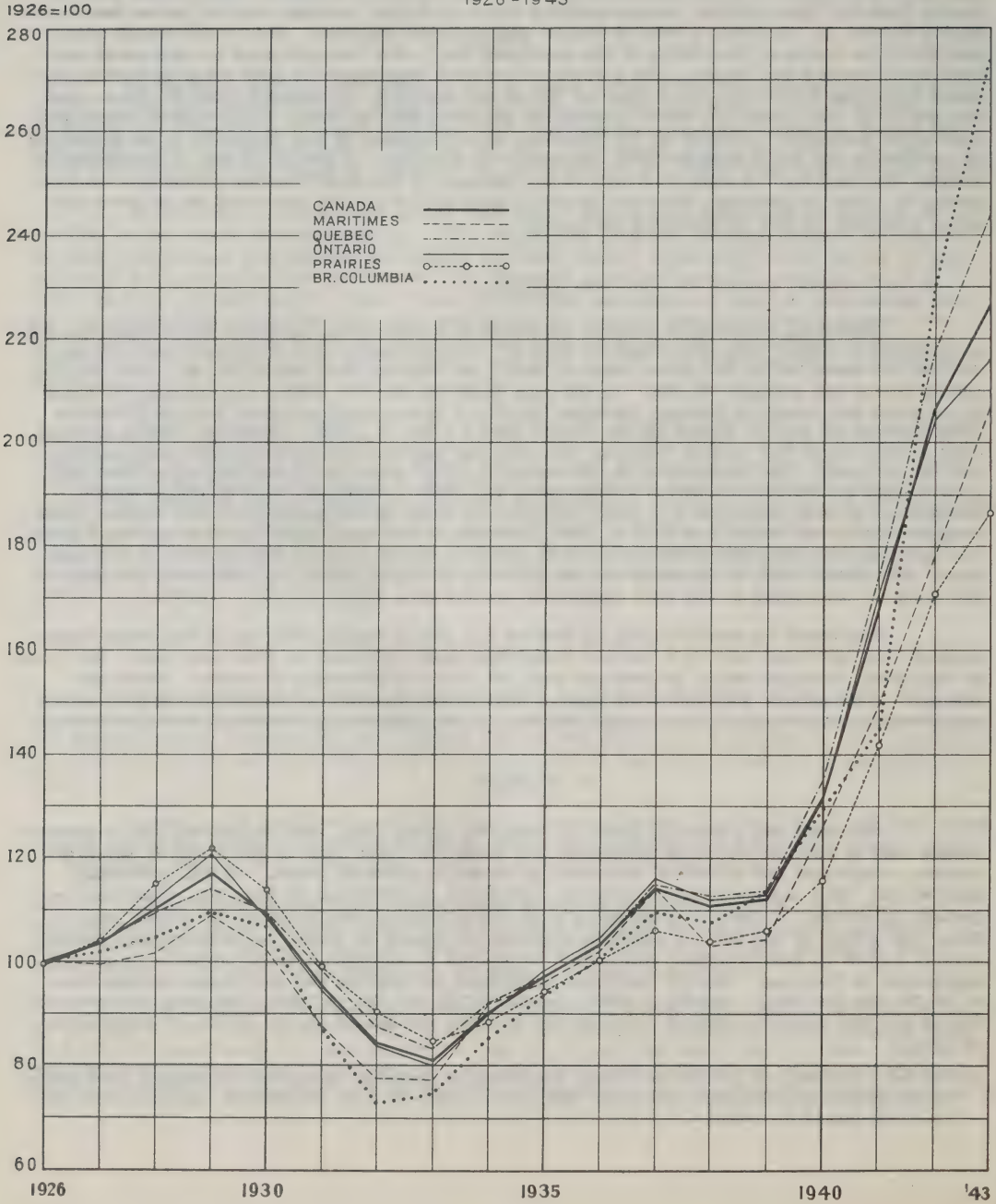
The trend was generally upward in Winnipeg during 1943, when employment was in greater volume than in earlier years; nevertheless, the index was lower than in any other of the eight centres, continuing the situation indicated in recently preceding years. As was previously pointed out, this largely resulted from the industrial distribution in Winnipeg, where the proportion of workers in trade is abnormally high, while that in manufacturing is rather low. Thus, the effect of the war, in reacting adversely in regard to trade, and particularly favourably in regard to manufacturing, has tended to produce a less-than-average increase in general employment in Winnipeg. The 578 employers furnishing information had an average working force of 58,320 men and women, earning a weekly payroll of \$1,633,235 in 1943. This was an average of \$28.00 per employee, as compared with \$27.06 in 1942, and \$25.43 in the period of observation in 1941.

1/ At Oct. 1, 1943, 82 p.c. of the total employees in recorded employment in Windsor were males, a proportion considerably exceeding that of not quite 70 p.c. in Ontario, and less than 74 p.c. in Canada as a whole.

Chart 12

-36-

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT TRENDS
IN THE
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
IN THE
FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE
1926 = 100
1926 - 1943



Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 139.2, being 5.1 p.c. higher than that of 132.4 in 1942, previously the maximum. The payroll index in the same comparison showed an advance of 8.4 p.c.

Improvement was noted in manufacturing in Winnipeg in the year under review, when the index, at 177.8, was 7.4 p.c. higher than in 1942. The animal food, textile, iron and steel and chemical industries were decidedly more active, as was also the case in transportation and trade. There was a falling-off, however, in construction.

8. VANCOUVER.

Industrial activity in Vancouver continued at an unusually high level during 1943, although the upward movement was not without interruption, as had been the case in the year before. Manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, afforded an especially large volume of employment; the index in manufacturing was practically 30 p.c. above that of 1942. Communications, transportation, construction and services showed moderate improvement. On the other hand, lumber mills and trade reported some curtailment, due in the main to shortages of labour.

During 1943, the 639 co-operating establishments indicated an average working force of 87,886; the annual index of employment was 245.8, considerably higher than the 1942 mean of 205.0. The 603 firms whose returns were then tabulated had an average of 72,520 employees. The weekly salaries and wages in the year under review averaged \$2,938,994, giving a per capita figure of \$33.43, as compared with \$30.39 in 1942, and \$26.78 in the seven months of 1941 for which data are on record. The payrolls reported in Vancouver have shown extremely large gains, accompanying the important increases in employment. Where the latter rose by 19.9 p.c. in 1943 over 1942, the index of payrolls advanced by 29.6 p.c.

Index Numbers in Eight Leading Cities.

Statistics for the cities are given in Tables 2, 7 and 9. Chart 11 illustrates the fluctuations of employment in the larger centres during the last few years, the curves being based upon the figures given in Table 2.

4. - COMPARISON OF THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING IN THE FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trends of employment in manufacturing in the five economic areas, in comparison with the movements in the Dominion as a whole, are depicted in Chart 12 in the years from 1925. These show over a lengthy period, a striking similarity in the course of the curves for the different areas; the variations in the industrial distributions of the persons engaged in manufacturing from East to West make this similarity of considerable interest.

The expansive movement which reached its high level in all areas in 1929 was succeeded by equally general curtailment; in the Dominion, and in four of the five economic areas, the low point was reached in 1933, but in British Columbia, as in the United States, the minimum of employment was recorded in 1932.

Manufacturing from East to West then showed steady, though moderate recovery until 1937, when the second high point in industrial activity in the period of observation was indicated. There was a general slowing down in 1938, which extended into the earlier months of the succeeding year. The declaration of war in September, 1939, brought with it a considerable upswing in all areas; this has greatly developed in strength as the war progresses, until new all-time highs were reported in all provinces in the year under review. The peaks established as a result of wartime demands, however, were at levels which showed greater disparity than has previously been indicated. In the case of Ontario, the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, the curves in 1943 were below that for the Dominion as a whole, while in Quebec and British Columbia

they were considerably higher. The movements in Ontario and the Prairie Area during 1943 were not so sharply upward as those in the other areas depicted in the chart.

5. - SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT AT OCT. 1, 1942, AND OCT. 1, 1943.

At Oct. 1, 1943, as at the same date a year earlier, the Bureau undertook an enquiry into the sex distribution of the workers on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments, such information being required in the solution of various important problems arising from war-time demands for labour. In view of the fact that the monthly surveys relate to the great majority of workers in the industries covered, the results of the investigation into the sex distribution may be considered as providing a very complete picture of the situation generally existing at the dates of the enquiries.

Of the total of 1,950,131 persons on the staffs of the firms co-operating in the nine leading industrial groups at Oct. 1, 1943, 1,439,416 were men or boys, and 510,715 were women or girls. The latter number constituted 262 per thousand workers of both sexes, a ratio which considerably exceeded that of 235 indicated at Oct. 1, 1942. An interesting fact revealed in the second enquiry into the sex distribution was that, when allowance is made for the growth in the number of co-operating establishments, the expansion in employment reported over the 12 months, had taken place almost entirely among women workers, whose numbers were increased by some 15 p.c., whereas the number of males very slightly declined. The general gain in recorded employment in the year amounted to just under 3 1/2 p.c.

Sources Contributing to the Supplies of Male and Female Workers. - In discussing the matter of sex distribution, it may be in order briefly to recapitulate the drains made in the year upon the available supplies of man-power, and the reservoirs which have been tapped to bring about the changes, mentioned above, in the numbers and proportions of male and female workers in recorded employment.

Over the 12 months, further large numbers of men were withdrawn from industrial employment to serve in the Armed Forces; the reserve of women was also affected to some extent by enlistments, although the numbers involved were naturally much smaller. The virtual maintenance of the number of males in recorded employment, notwithstanding the demands from the various Services, reflected the operation of several factors:- (1) The transfer from the less-essential to the more-essential industries (the latter being heavily represented in the current surveys); (2) The continued movement from the own-account and small-employer classes to employment in industry; (3) The substitution of increasingly large numbers of boys of pre-enlistment ages and, to a lesser extent, of older and physically-handicapped men, as replacements for those of military age and fitness; (4) The industrial re-absorption of men discharged from the Armed Forces.

The female accessions to the number in recorded employment have also come from various reserves, among which may be mentioned home makers, (either returning to work or as recruits), young girls who under ordinary circumstances would continue at school for a longer or a shorter period, domestic servants, and other women and girls normally engaged in kinds of work which are excluded from the monthly surveys. The employment of part-time workers has considerably increased in the year; the number of such workers is not available, but in some industries is probably fairly substantial.

The Trend of Average Earnings:- Another noteworthy fact which may be pointed out in connection with the statistics of sex distribution is that, in spite of a virtual stabilization of the number of male wage-earners in the year, and widely-distributed gains in the number of females, the average weekly earnings reported in the various industries and areas between Oct. 1 of 1942 and 1943, almost invariably showed increases. There was no general rise in the cost-of-living allowances during this period, so that the general advances in the average weekly earnings result only in specific cases from higher rates of wages or of bonus, but more generally, from the upgrading of workers (male and female) as they acquired experience, and from the movement of workers from low-pay to high-pay industries. As would probably be expected, there appeared a tendency for the smallest gains in the weekly averages to appear in the industries and areas where the proportions of women workers showed greater-than-average increases. The

length of service of the female recruits to industry would obviously be one of many factors contributing to this result.

The Distribution of the Women Workers in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1943:-

Of the total of 510,715 women in recorded employment in the nine leading industrial divisions, 337,251, or 66 p.c., were engaged in manufacturing, including electric light and power; the Oct. 1, 1942, proportion had been 66.4 p.c. The next largest groups of female employees were those of 80,238 in trade, 32,958 in finance and 25,819 in services. Communications, transportation, construction, mining and logging together reported approximately 34,450 women workers, or only 6.7 p.c. of the total. Small though this proportion was, it fractionally exceeded that of just over six p.c. at the time of the Oct. 1, 1942, survey.

The females engaged in plants turning out heavy manufactured goods constituted 25.6 p.c. of the total number of women workers reported at Oct. 1, 1943, as compared with 20.9 p.c. in 1942. On the other hand, the proportion of the aggregate reported by manufacturers of light goods declined from 45 p.c. at the time of the first survey, to little more than 40 p.c. at the date of the second enquiry; employment in this class was then generally quieter than it had been a year earlier. The falling-off took place chiefly among the male workers.

Manufacturing:- Women workers engaged in the textile industries by the firms co-operating at Oct. 1, 1943, totalled 81,612; this was a decline of some 2,000 from the number they had employed a year earlier. The later ratio was nevertheless, higher at 600 per thousand, as against 577 at Oct. 1, 1942. Iron and steel plants reported 80,253 female employees, or 167 per thousand - exceeding in number and proportion the 56,490 women engaged in such establishments at Oct. 1, 1942, when 134 per thousand of the workers had been females. These ratios afford an interesting comparison with that of 79 per thousand in 1941 and 61 per thousand in 1940, according to the Annual Census of Industry. Among the various divisions of the iron and steel group, the largest numbers and the greatest proportions of female workers were indicated in firearm and aircraft factories. A particularly large percentage increase in the employment of females was also recorded in shipbuilding, in which was reported, however, little more than seven p.c. of the total females in the iron and steel plants furnishing data.

The non-ferrous metal industries also indicated the employment of large numbers of women, engaged mainly on war work; 234 per thousand employees were females. This proportion was a good deal higher than that of 197 per thousand a year earlier. In the lumber divisions, the growth in the employment of women in the 12 months was notable, the reported numbers rising from 6,014 at Oct. 1, 1942, to 9,417 at Oct. 1, 1943, and the proportion from 94 to 141 per thousand. An increase in the number engaged on war work largely accounted for this higher ratio.

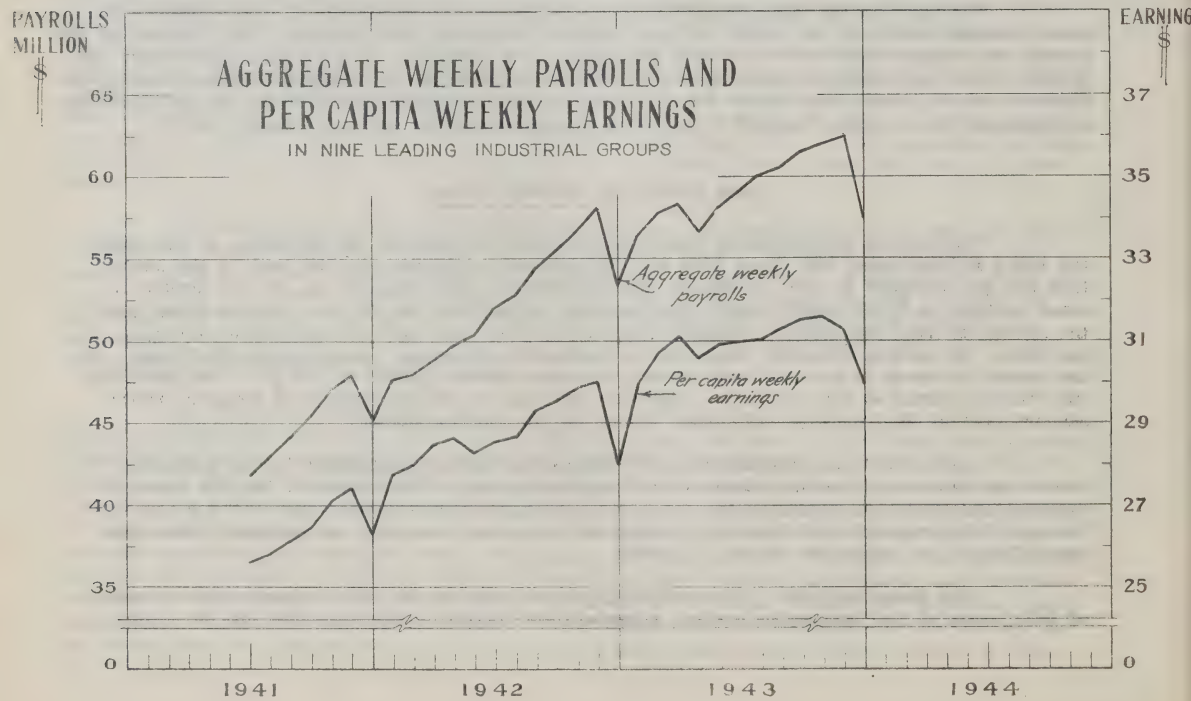
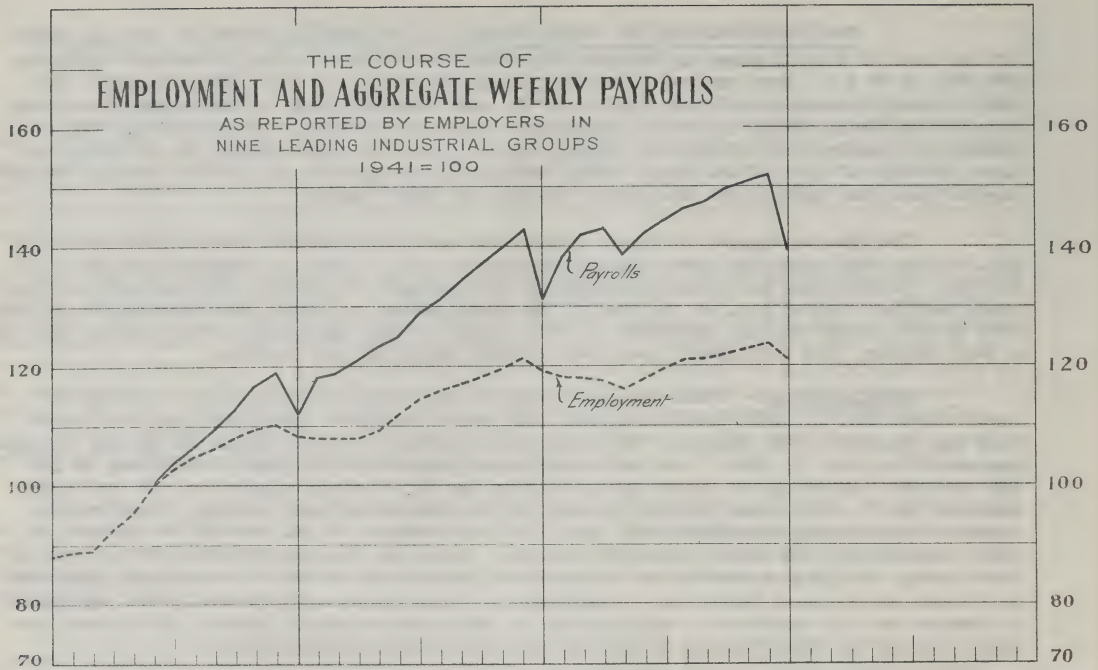
Women Workers by Economic Areas.

The highest proportions of female workers were in Ontario and Manitoba; in the year, the ratio in the former had risen from 267 per thousand employees, to 302, and in the latter, from 212 per thousand to 269. Firms in Ontario showed a gain of 14.5 p.c. in the number of women workers on their staffs, while the increase in Manitoba was 30 p.c. On the other hand, the number of male employees in Ontario fell by 3.3 p.c., and that in Manitoba by 4.9 p.c., in the year. In British Columbia, there was an impressive increase, (amounting to 34.5 p.c.), in the number of women in recorded employment; the male workers gained by 2.6 p.c. The Maritime and Prairie Provinces also indicated important advances in the employment of females, whose numbers grew by 24.4 p.c. in the former and by 28 p.c. in the latter.

As in 1942, the concentration of females in factory employment in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario at the date under review was very great; of the total of 337,251 women in recorded employment in manufacturing, 36.1 p.c. belonged in the former, and 49.7 p.c. in the latter. This proportion of 85.8 p.c. in the two provinces, however, was somewhat lower than that of 88.4 p.c. indicated at Oct. 1, 1942.

The women employed in factories in Quebec made up 291 per thousand of the workers of both sexes at the date under review, a proportion slightly lower than that of 294 a year

Chart 13



earlier. In Ontario, on the other hand, the ratio rose from 272 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1942, to 305 per thousand at the latest date. In each of the other economic areas, the proportions also increased, the gain in British Columbia (from 133 to 188 per thousand) being greatest.

Women Workers in the Eight Leading Cities.

The increase of some 16 p.c. in the number of female workers in the larger cities taken as a unit was fractionally higher than that in the Dominion as a whole in the 12 months ending Oct. 1, 1943. The proportion of women per thousand employees rose from 311 at Oct. 1, 1942, to 341 at the date under review. The ratios varied greatly as between the cities, ranging from 180 per thousand in Windsor and 273 in Vancouver, to 391 per thousand in Ottawa and 404 in Toronto. Only in Quebec City was the proportion lower than it had been at the beginning of October of last year.

Slightly more than three-fifths of all females reported in manufacturing in the Dominion at Oct. 1, 1943, were situated in the eight leading cities, where the male employees constituted over one-half of the total in manufacturing. Firms in Toronto indicated the employment of a larger number, and a higher proportion, of female workers than any other of the eight cities for which statistics are regularly segregated in the monthly surveys; 107,903, or rather more than 21 p.c. of the total women on the staffs of the co-operating employers throughout the Dominion were in the Toronto Metropolitan Area, where such workers constituted 404 per 1,000 of the reported aggregate of both sexes. Montreal took second place in the number of females, there being 101,277 women in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1943; this was slightly less than 20 p.c. of the Dominion aggregate. The proportion of females in that city was 329 per thousand workers of both sexes. The lowest ratios at the date under review were in Windsor, Vancouver and Hamilton, in all of which, however, the proportions were considerably higher than at Oct. 1, 1942.

P A R T 2.

6. - STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS IN THE DOMINION.

Introduction.

The collection of current statistics of payrolls was undertaken in the spring of 1941, to complement the monthly data on employment, for which records are available since 1920. As was pointed out in the 1942 Annual, the difficulties connected with the institution of any new series, dependent upon the systematic co-operation of large numbers of firms, have been intensified in the case of the payroll record by existing wartime conditions. These greatly delay the collection and preparation of material, and complicate the matter of securing accurate and consistent data, not only because of pressure of work and greatly increased demands from various sources for statistics, but also because of frequent changes in the personnel of the co-operating firms, while the increasingly abnormal industrial distribution of wage-earners in wartime, and the great changes in the amounts of the payrolls, make difficult the comparisons with information for earlier years against which the current data must be measured to determine their reliability. Up to the time of writing, the only comparisons possible are with the salaries and wages in manufacturing in 1941 and 1942, 1/ as ascertained by the Annual Census of Industry. Such comparisons indicate a generally high level of accuracy and comparability in the monthly record for this important group, when important differences in the two series are taken into account; nevertheless, until it is possible to make comparisons of the data for the same years, over a period of some years, and to account for the factors contributing to the points of difference which may exist, the current figures of payrolls must be regarded as more or less preliminary.

Although the first monthly statistics of payrolls were collected with the employment returns for Apr. 1, 1941, the record is considered as beginning only with June 1 of that

1/ In section 12 beginning on page 49 appears a comparison of the available data.

TABLE V. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, JUNE 1, 1941 - DEC. 1, 1945, BASED ON JUNE 1, 1941=100, TOGETHER WITH PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS.

Month	Nine Leading Industries			Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Index Numbers of Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
<u>1941</u>									
June 1	100.0	100.0	25.49	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	25.57
July 1	102.8	105.6	25.60	102.9	105.9	25.49	102.6	105.6	25.82
Aug. 1	104.8	107.0	25.79	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.5	26.06
Sept. 1	106.5	109.4	26.13	106.4	109.8	26.04	106.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.2	112.8	26.46	108.4	115.5	26.57	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.4	116.7	27.10	109.6	117.5	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.1	118.8	27.40	110.4	119.4	27.52	112.1	125.1	28.15
<u>1942</u>									
Jan. 1	108.2	112.0	26.27	108.4	112.1	26.13	111.4	114.5	26.52
Feb. 1	107.9	117.9	27.75	108.2	118.5	27.65	115.8	126.0	28.39
Mar. 1	107.8	118.8	27.99	108.0	119.5	27.92	116.5	129.8	28.58
Apr. 1	107.9	120.9	28.47	108.0	121.4	28.41	118.7	133.9	28.94
May 1	109.5	125.2	28.65	109.5	125.8	28.59	120.4	137.0	29.19
June 1	112.0	124.7	28.27	112.5	125.5	28.20	122.6	137.2	28.73
July 1	114.5	129.7	29.55	114.9	129.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	29.16
Aug. 1	115.8	130.8	29.68	116.5	131.6	28.62	128.4	145.2	29.08
Sept. 1	116.8	134.2	29.51	117.5	135.5	29.29	129.5	148.5	29.72
Oct. 1	118.1	136.8	29.55	118.6	137.8	29.51	129.9	152.5	30.15
Nov. 1	119.5	139.5	29.65	119.9	140.6	29.81	130.1	155.5	30.70
Dec. 1	121.5	142.8	30.08	122.0	144.0	30.06	132.0	159.7	31.17
Average (12 months)	113.2	127.5	28.61	115.6	128.5	28.56	122.9	159.9	29.18
<u>1943</u>									
Jan. 1	119.5	130.9	28.01	120.1	131.7	27.92	130.7	142.5	28.11
Feb. 1	117.9	138.5	30.00	118.5	139.5	29.96	132.2	157.0	30.65
Mar. 1	118.1	141.8	30.74	118.6	145.0	30.72	135.0	162.1	31.49
Apr. 1	117.6	142.8	31.13	118.1	144.1	31.14	135.5	164.5	31.81
May 1	116.1	138.5	30.60	116.5	139.6	30.59	132.7	159.5	31.09
June 1	117.9	142.1	30.93	118.5	145.4	30.93	135.5	165.1	31.62
July 1	119.5	144.5	30.99	120.1	145.5	30.97	134.8	164.7	31.62
Aug. 1	121.0	146.5	31.08	121.6	147.5	31.06	135.5	166.2	31.77
Sept. 1	121.2	147.5	31.50	121.8	148.7	31.50	136.8	169.0	32.03
Oct. 1	122.0	149.4	31.52	122.6	150.8	31.55	137.7	171.9	32.57
Nov. 1	122.8	150.6	31.59	123.4	152.0	31.60	137.4	172.7	32.62
Dec. 1	123.9	151.9	31.81	124.6	155.4	31.81	137.4	174.0	32.86
Average (12 months)	119.8	145.7	30.79	120.4	144.9	30.78	134.6	165.9	31.50

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Prior to their absorption in the existing authorized basic wage rates, cost-of-living allowances were also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.

year, mainly because the information obtained in the first and second inquiries was incomplete for several important industries. Shortly after the institution of the payroll statistics, the necessity of expressing the figures in the form of an index number became evident; in order to carry the record back as far as possible, the payrolls reported at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding, were taken as the base of this index of payrolls, and the data originally furnished at that date have been revised and extended for the purpose. To establish and maintain comparisons of the monthly trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment, on their original base, 1926=100, are currently converted to the base June 1, 1941=100. For general purposes, apart from comparisons with the payroll data, the index numbers of employment on the 1926 base should be used.

The use of so short a basic period for the payroll statistics, and following so brief an experience with the data, is obviously unsatisfactory, despite the meticulous care taken to ensure the maximum accuracy possible under the circumstances. When time permits, a more satisfactory common basic period will be established for the index numbers of employment and payrolls.

The statistics tabulated show the amounts disbursed by the co-operating employers on or about the first of the month, for services rendered in the week preceding. Table I on page 2 gives averages of the data reported in 1942 and 1943, by provinces and in the leading cities and industrial groups. In Table V are shown indexes of employment and payrolls monthly from June 1, 1941; below this table, appears a description of the method followed in tabulating the statistics of payrolls. Tables at the back of this report contain index numbers and per capita averages in the Dominion, the economic areas and the larger cities at specified dates in 1941, 1942 and 1943.

In the year under review, the establishments furnishing data in the eight leading industries reported an average working force of 1,848,534 persons, and the payment of an average weekly payroll of \$56,903,978. In the nine leading industries, (including finance), the men and women in recorded employment averaged 1,912,426, and the payrolls, \$58,898,742 per week; the latter implies an annual payroll of \$3,062,734,600 distributed by leading establishments in the following industries:- manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services, trade and finance.

The weekly earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment in the eight main industrial groups averaged \$30.78 in 1943, while in the nine groups, the average was \$30.79; these figures compare favourably with that of \$28.56 in the eight industries, and \$28.61 in the nine leading divisions, in 1942. In the period June 1 - Dec. 1, 1941, for which information is available, the per capita weekly average in the eight industries was \$26.17. The average weekly pay envelope of the typical wage-earner in industrial employment in the year under review thus contained \$2.22 more than in 1942, and \$4.61 more than in the latter part of 1941.

The aggregates and averages given in this Annual reflect the earnings of extremely large proportions of the wage-earning population in the Dominion; it should be noted that the payrolls reported do not include those whose earnings normally are unusually high, (such as certain professional and commission workers), nor those in the lower-paid brackets, as, for example, agricultural and domestic workers, and those employed in small businesses where earnings frequently are low. As a result of wartime conditions, it is probable that the current statistics of employment and payrolls at present cover a larger proportion of the total wage-earners than would be the case in peacetime.

7. - The Trends of Employment and Payrolls in Canada in the Period June 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1943.

Index numbers of employment and payrolls in the eight leading industrial groups, and in manufacturing, in the period from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1943, are contained in Table V, while Table I on page 2 gives the annual averages of the employees and the weekly payrolls reported monthly in 1942 and 1943 by the co-operating firms. A brief description of the methods

used in compiling the current statistics of payrolls is given below Table V.

From June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1943, the general index of employment rose, on the average, by 24.7 p.c., and the payrolls gained by 53.4 p.c. Over the same period, there has been an increase of 37.4 p.c. in recorded employment in manufacturing, and of 74.0 p.c. in payrolls. The general average per capita earnings from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1943, advanced by \$6.36, or 25.2 p.c. per week, and those in manufacturing, by \$7.29, and 28.5 p.c.

In 1943, the average increase in the eight leading industries as compared with June 1, 1941, was 20.4 p.c. in employment and 44.9 p.c. in payrolls. In manufacturing, the gain of 34.6 p.c. in the former was accompanied by that of 63.9 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages, while in the non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, the advance in employment in the year under review from the basic date averaged 1.2 p.c. and that in payrolls, 18.9 p.c. Although most industries have been more or less affected by the war, the greater degree of stimulation in the case of manufacturing is clearly shown in these figures.

A comparison of the per capita average weekly earnings in the all-industries' classification and in manufacturing shows a moderate but continuing disparity in the rates; thus in the seven months of observation in 1941, there was a difference of 43 cents per week in favour of the persons employed in factories; in 1942, this disparity had risen to 61 cents, while in 1943, it was 72 cents. In view of the extensive dilution of labour indicated in the last two years, which particularly affected manufacturing, the differences in the figures are significant; they result largely from overtime work, and from the increasing concentration of employment in the more highly-paid heavy industries.

8. - The Distribution of the Average Weekly Payrolls and of the Persons in Recorded Employment in 1942 and 1943.

An interesting feature of the statistics contained in Table I on page 2 of this report is the relatively even distribution of the employees and the payrolls in 1943, as in 1942; on the whole, the variations that exist in the proportions of employees and payrolls in the different provinces and cities were mainly due to the industrial distribution of workers within the given unit of population. The sex and age distributions also exercise a considerable influence, although this is minimized by wartime conditions. The question of overtime and short time enter into the picture to an important extent. The incidence of labour disputes in industries with relatively large payrolls in a province or city will also contribute to the disparities which may be shown, as in the case of Nova Scotia, where disputes in the coal-mining areas have lowered the provincial payrolls on several occasions in the period of observation.

In the cities whose returns are segregated, the greatest discrepancy in the proportions of employees and payrolls was in Windsor; in 1943, the co-operating establishments there provided work, on the average, for 2.3 p.c. of the total wage-earners in recorded employment, and disbursed slightly over three p.c. of the aggregate earnings. The eight cities taken as a unit paid out 46.8 p.c. of the reported Dominion total of payrolls, while the employees therein constituted 45.9 p.c. of the aggregate staff of the firms furnishing data in the year under review; in the preceding 12 months, 44 p.c. of the employees were situated in the larger centres, and their earnings constituted some 45 p.c. of the total reported payrolls. The weekly per capita earnings in the eight cities in the year under review averaged \$31.38, as compared with the Canada average of \$30.78. In view of the higher rents and other living costs usually found in the larger centres of population, the difference of 60 cents in the averages is perhaps less than would be expected; in 1942, the disparity was 71 cents. That the differences are not greater, is probably largely due to the influence of the wages paid in transportation and mining.

The industrial part of the table shows that manufacturing provided work for 63.9 p.c. of the total personnel reported in 1943, when such industries distributed 65.4 p.c. of the aggregate payrolls of the co-operating establishments; in 1942, 61.9 p.c. of the staffs were employed in factories, which paid 63.2 p.c. of the recorded salaries and wages. The minor gain in the proportions, particularly in that payrolls, is partly due to growing concentration in

the heavy industries, in which there has also been much overtime work. From 32 p.c. of the total personnel in 1942 (receiving 36.2 p.c. of the payrolls), the proportions in the class of durable manufactured goods rose in 1943 to 36 p.c. of the employees, and 40.4 p.c. of the payrolls distributed in the eight leading industries. In 1939, the heavy manufacturing industries had employed just over one fifth of the total working force reported.

The marked concentration of workers engaged in the production of durable goods as a result of the war, is widely recognized as constituting one of the most difficult problems to be solved in the post-war period. The effect of this concentration upon the general purchasing power of the wage-earning population also calls for comment. Thus, if the 1943 labour force were maintained after the war, without any change in the general rates of wages, but the industrial distribution of these workers reverted to that existing in 1939, the reported payrolls in manufacturing would be lower by some \$74,700,000 than in the year under review, due to the difference in the earnings generally indicated in the heavy and the light manufacturing industries.

Mining and transportation reported payrolls in 1943 which were disproportionately large in relation to the number of workers; this was due in part to generally high wage rates, associated also with the employment of predominantly male staffs, together with a good deal of overtime work. On the other hand, in logging, construction, communications, services and trade, the employees were paid disproportionately small shares of the aggregate payrolls. In the first two, the reported staffs are preponderantly male, but there are high rates of labour turnover, and other factors affect the situation, notably the intermittent nature of the work, dependent to a considerable extent upon weather conditions. The fact that workers on highway and railway construction and maintenance are usually paid at rates below the general average in industry, also lowers the proportion of the payrolls. In 1943, these two groups employed over 57 p.c. of the number reported in construction as a whole. The peculiar circumstances affecting the statistics in logging have elsewhere been discussed (see section 2, page 17). In services and trade, there are high proportions of female labour, a fact which ordinarily implies many workers in the younger age classes; considerable numbers of part-time workers in some establishments in these industries also tend to lower the earnings. Another factor in the case of services is the practice of providing board and lodging for many of those employed in hotels and restaurants, which constitute a large proportion of the establishments in the service division. In communications, the ratios of employees and payrolls were quite similar, the industry employing in 1943, 1.5 p.c. of the personnel of all co-operating establishments in the eight leading industries, and reporting 1.4 p.c. of their disbursements in salaries and wages.

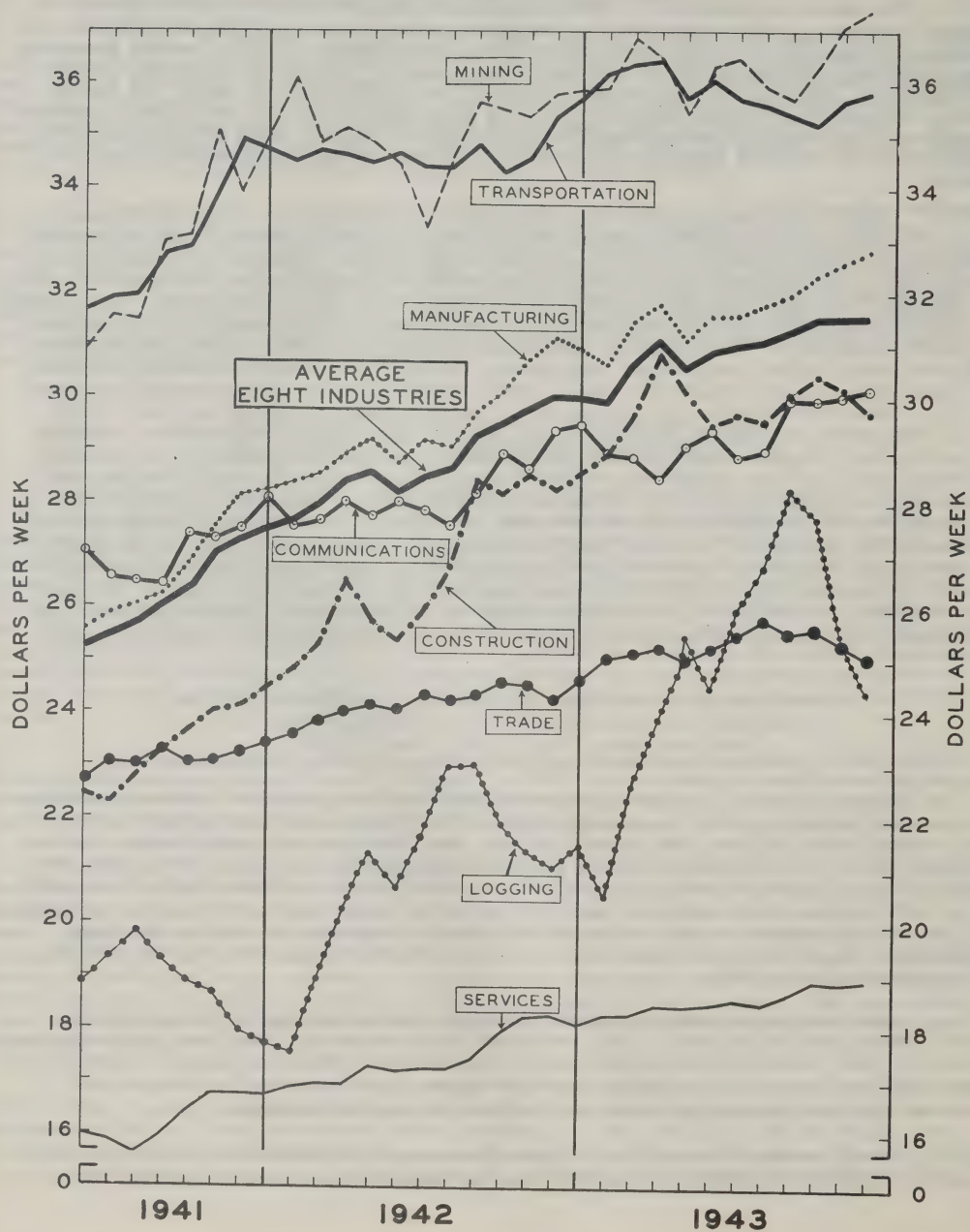
9. - Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, by Industries, in the Dominion, the Economic Areas and the Leading Cities, at Specified Dates, Dec. 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1943.

Tables 5, 6 and 7 give index numbers of employment and payrolls at certain dates from Dec. 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1943, for a considerable list of industries in the Dominion, in the five economic areas, and the eight leading cities. The indexes of employment in these tables have been converted from their 1936 basic average to June 1, 1941, as 100, to facilitate comparison with the payroll indexes. A feature of the tables is the uniformly greater gain shown in the payrolls than in the number of employees during the period of observation; the uniformity in this respect is of course largely due to the governmental regulation of salaries and wages, together with the fact that all areas and many industries have shared, more or less equally, in the industrial war effort.

Particularly striking has been the expansion in British Columbia in more recent months; towards the latter part of 1943, employment there reached a higher level in relation to the June 1, 1941, base than was recorded in any other province, while the index of payrolls also showed very large gains. On the whole, a greater degree of stability in the rates of gain appears to have been reached in Ontario and the Prairie Area than elsewhere.

Among the eight leading cities, some slackening in employment and payrolls was indicated in Hamilton and Windsor during 1943, when an unusually high level of activity was

AVERAGE PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS EIGHT INDUSTRIES



nevertheless indicated in those centres. The expansion in both cases in Vancouver was on a particularly large scale, as was that in Quebec City. Although the relatively small figures involved in the latter tend to exaggerate the percentage changes, the growth has none the less been extremely important. The gains in Toronto and Montreal exceed those indicated in the province of Ontario and Quebec, respectively.

In Table 5 are given index numbers of employment and payrolls for a considerable list of industries. In almost all cases, the payrolls at the end of 1943 reached new high figures. The exceptions were chemicals, a few divisions of iron and steel, metallic ore mining, telegraphs and building construction, in all of which the reported salaries and wages were lower at Dec. 1, 1943, than they had been a year earlier; the numbers of persons in recorded employment in these industries were also smaller. The falling-off in employment and payrolls in construction was considerable. Among the industries which showed particularly striking advances in both cases were the following:- shipbuilding, aircraft, various types of firearms, the manufacture of non-ferrous metal products, lumber products, (particularly plants turning out wooden aircraft and parts) tobacco, services, transportation and logging.

10. - Summary Statistics of Employment and Payrolls for the Economic Areas,
the Leading Cities and Leading Industrial Groups, at Specified
Dates, Dec. 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1943.

The number of employees and the aggregate weekly payrolls reported at certain dates in 1941, 1942 and 1943, by the co-operating employers in the five economic areas, the eight leading cities, and the nine leading industrial groups, respectively, are given in Tables 8, 9 and 10, on pages 70, 71 and 72; the tables also give the index numbers of employment on their original 1926 base, and converted to June 1, 1941, as 100, the latter to afford comparison with the index numbers of payrolls. Table I on page 2 contains the 1942 and 1943 averages of employees, weekly payrolls, and per capita weekly earnings.

These tables show that in the period for which data are given, the movements of employment and payrolls have been generally upward in the various areas and cities. The rates of expansion in the earlier part of the period of observation, however, exceeded those subsequently indicated, and in some cases, notably Hamilton and Windsor, the figures at Dec. 1, 1943, were lower than they had been a year earlier. Without exception, however, employment and payrolls in the nine provinces and the eight cities were higher at the end of the year under review than when the payroll record was instituted at June 1, 1941.

Among the main industrial divisions, the situation showed some diversity, largely reflecting the effect of the war upon supplies of labour and materials, and also upon the earnings prevalent in the various industries. In some cases, the fluctuations in employment and payrolls were partly seasonal in character, as in logging, for example, where the Dec. 1, 1943, index of employment was 51.7 p.c. higher than that of June 1, 1941, while the payrolls showed a gain of 88.7 p.c. These increases were partly due to seasonal activity, although the strenuous efforts made to increase production in the industry also had an important effect. The payment of incentive bonuses as well as cost-of-living allowances, etc., has also tended to raise the wages disbursed in logging.

The notable expansion in manufacturing in the period for which the payroll data are available results almost entirely from the war, the seasonal movement in employment in that group of industries normally being downward between June 1 and Dec. 1, according to peace-time experience. As already stated, relatively the greatest advances in both employment and payrolls took place before 1943, although the gains last year were generally important.

11. - Weekly Per Capita Average Earnings Reported Quarterly in 1943,
with comparisons from 1941 and 1942.

Table 11 shows the per capita earnings of persons in recorded employment in a lengthy

list of industries, quarterly during 1943, with comparative figures for Dec. 1, 1941, and June 1 and Dec. 1, 1942, while Chart 14 on page 46 shows the trends of the per capita figures in the leading industries during the period of observation. Almost without exception, the weekly earnings of typical individuals employed in the industries listed in this table have shown important advances on the whole. It is noteworthy that in most cases the rise between Dec. 1, 1941, and Dec. 1, 1942, considerably exceeded that shown in the succeeding 12 months; this situation largely resulted from extensive dilution of labour with the developing shortages of trained personnel, together with the application of Governmental regulations governing salaries and wages, paralleling the regulation of prices. The cost-of-living allowances, whose payment to large proportions of the total wage-earning population was made mandatory in order-in-council P.C. 8253 of Oct. 25, 1941, were generally increased by 60 cents per week, or 2.4 p.c. of the weekly wage rates in certain cases, as from Aug. 15, 1942, the rise corresponding to that in the cost-of-living index. The only other general increase since authorized in the cost-of-living bonus was that of 35 cents, (or 1.4 p.c.) per week, as from Nov. 15, 1943. The cost-of-living allowance, prior to its incorporation in the basic wage rates early in 1944, reached a maximum of \$4.60 per week, or 18.4 p.c. of the weekly wage rates, but of the former sum, the amount of \$4.25 was authorized before 1943. The timing of the increases in these allowances had an important bearing upon the upward movement of earnings during the 24 months ending Dec. 1, 1943, the period covered in Table 11.

Various other factors, however, had a noteworthy effect upon the average earnings in 1943. Prominent among these may be mentioned (1) the upgrading of employees as they acquired experience, particularly in manufacturing; the greater degree of stabilisation in employment indicated in 1943 made this a factor of very considerable weight, (2) the use of incentive bonuses and overtime payments and (3) the granting of general wage increases by the National and the Regional War Labour Boards. Tending to counteract these more buoyant factors in certain industries was the use of greater proportions of part-time workers, and a very general increase in the employment of female labour. Absenteeism continued to exert an unfavourable influence on the earnings of many individuals, and industrial disputes also caused losses in numerous cases.

The general increase in average salaries and wages in manufacturing 1/ as a whole, at Dec. 1, 1942, over Dec. 1, 1941, amounted to \$3.02 per week, while the gain in the subsequent 12 months was \$1.69, bringing the advance in the two years to \$4.71, or 15.7 p.c. In the eight leading industries, the gain from Dec. 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1942, was \$5.74 and that in the ensuing year, \$1.55, the increase in the 24 months being \$4.29, or 15.7 p.c. These percentages greatly exceed the rise of 3.2 p.c. in the cost-of-living index between Dec. 1, 1941, and Dec. 1, 1943; however, when the increases in commodities and services which cannot be reflected in the cost-of-living index, and the much higher rates of taxation are considered, it appears that any advance in the standard of living possible under wartime conditions, comes at least as much from the employment of additional members of the family, as from increases in the earnings of individual wage-earners.

Of the 1,150,550 employees reported by the co-operating manufacturers during 1943, some 730,484 belonged in industries in which the average weekly earnings exceeded the all-manufacturing figure of \$21.50; these industries were as follows: pulp and paper, rubber, beverages, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products and central electric stations. In the classes where average earnings were relatively low, a high proportion of female workers was one of the factors producing this result; other causes are absenteeism, high labour turnover, absence of overtime work, part-time employment, the relative simplicity of most of the operations for which payment is made, industrial disputes, the employment of adolescents, etc. etc. It is also worthy of note, however, that the percentage of increase in the industries in which the weekly per capita figures were below the general average during the period of observation exceeded those reported in many of the industrial divisions paying weekly earnings which were above the average.

The largest advances at Dec. 1, 1943, over Dec. 1, 1942, in the per capita earnings in the industries listed in Table 11 were in logging and building construction and in the

1/ See Section 12 for a comparison with data of the Annual Census of Industry for the years 1939-1942.

tobacco, rubber and silk divisions of manufacturing; in these, the percentages were as follows: logging, \$3.30 or 15.7 p.c.; building, \$3.55 or 10.8 p.c.; tobacco, \$2.86 or 14.3 p.c.; rubber, \$3.39 or 11.6 p.c., and silk mills, \$2.30, or 10.4 p.c.

The collection of statistics for the logging industry presents unusual difficulty, largely as a result of the method of payment used in many camps; in these cases, the earnings are credited throughout the season to the account of the employee. They are then drawn against for current needs, but final settlement may not be made until the bushman has completed his period of service with the company. This practice is commonly reported, particularly in the case of operators in Quebec and Ontario. Also in many cases, board and lodging are provided the workers at relatively low rates, a service for which allowance cannot be made in the monthly surveys. The high rate of labour turnover is another factor complicating the preparation of statistics for logging; such turnover obviously tends not only to lower the aggregate earnings reported, but in reality also has an important effect upon the earnings of the individual.

There is probably greater variation in the earnings of loggers in the different economic areas than is found in any other industry. This partly results from the nature of the operations in the various parts of the country, involving the use of different methods in taking out the timber. Thus, at Dec. 1, 1943, the per capita averages reported ranged from \$18.94 in Quebec, to \$44.05 in British Columbia; as stated above, the accumulation of earnings for distribution at the end of the season is a particularly common practice in Quebec, so that the currently-tabulated figures probably under-estimate the average wages received. The unusually high earnings in British Columbia are due in part to the payment of special bonuses to workers who have completed fixed terms of service with their employers, a practice also in force in certain camps in Eastern Canada.

The highest per capita figures in 1943 were reported in automobile plants, steel shipyards and metallic ore mining, in all of which the proportions of male workers are substantially above the average, and there has been considerable overtime work. At the other end of the scale come employees in hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, hosiery and knitting mills and boot and shoe factories; in these, the proportions of female labour are high. In the first two, part-time workers are also commonly employed, while in hotels and restaurants, board and lodging are provided in many cases, but no allowance can be made in these figures for the value of such perquisites.

12. - The Average Weekly Earnings of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Manufacturing, with Comparisons from 1939.

The interest attached to the current statistics of payrolls and average earnings (for which the record commenced only in the spring of 1941), would obviously be greatly increased if comparisons could be made with pre-war levels. The data most suitable for this purpose are those of the Annual Census of Industry, which, however, cover all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees, whereas the monthly surveys are limited, in the main, to establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over. There are also other important points of difference. Nevertheless, enough similarity exists to give considerable value to a general comparison of the two series, particularly in the indication thereby provided as to recent war-time changes in earnings in the important group of manufacturing industries. 1/ This section accordingly deals briefly with the subject, with a view to facilitating studies along these lines.

For purposes of comparison with the Annual Census of Industry data (the latest of which refer to 1942), certain rearrangements of the industrial groupings, as given in other tables in this Annual Review, are necessary. Important among these is the removal of the material for central electric stations from the current statistics of manufacturing, as shown in Tables I and II. Certain adjustments have also been made in the chemical, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel groups: the change in the last-named involves the removal of certain

1/ During 1942, the employees in this group constituted 60.8 p.c. of the total number in recorded employment in the eight leading industries, while the 1943 proportion was 62.9 p.c.

Table VI. - Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing, as currently Reported in 1941, 1942 and 1943, with Comparative Data from the Annual Census of Industry, 1939, 1940, 1941 and 1942.

Industrial Groups	Census of Industry Data Annual Averages for one week in				Current Data of Employment and Payrolls, Weekly Averages			
	1939	1940	1941	1942	June 1 (7 mos.)			
					1941	1941	1942	1943
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Vegetable products	20.15	20.77	22.15	24.15	23.26	23.20	24.67	26.65
Animal products	18.92	19.63	21.12	22.89	21.83	22.47	24.44	26.38
Textile products	17.02	18.42	19.54	21.58	18.66	19.13	20.51	21.92
Wood and paper products	21.96	23.17	24.35	26.06	25.38	26.56	28.00	29.37
Iron and steel products	25.19	28.40	30.92	33.88	29.89	31.24	34.15	36.36
Non-ferrous metal products	25.75	26.79	28.52	31.02	27.45	29.02	31.55	33.08
Non-metallic mineral products	25.42	26.40	28.27	30.50	28.58	29.43	31.57	33.37
Chemical products	26.87	26.85	25.92	27.77	26.35	27.08	28.47	30.42
Miscellaneous manufactures	20.42	21.44	22.40	23.28	22.33	23.30	26.70	29.40
All manufactures (based on 52 weeks of work)	21.57	23.23	25.31	28.04	25.53	26.53	29.10	31.43
All manufactures (based on 50 weeks of work)	22.42	24.16	26.32	29.16				

railway maintenance-of-equipment workers from the current figures, since the Annual Census secures returns from the railways covering mainly the employees engaged in the production of new equipment, excluding many of the workers employed on repairs and maintenance work on locomotives and cars.

Since the monthly statistics of payrolls commenced only in 1941, and the latest Census of Industry figures are those for 1942, the period in which direct comparisons of the two series can be made is extremely short. In 1941, the current data are available only in the last seven months, during which there were very substantial gains in employment, the level in the months in which the payroll statistics were collected being considerably above the average for the 12 months. The Order-in-Council making mandatory the payment of cost-of-living allowances to the great majority of the workers of whose employment there is current record became effective from the autumn of 1941. These and other factors make it extremely likely that the payrolls generally distributed in the latter part of the year will have exceeded those disbursed in the earlier months of 1941, quite apart from any seasonal movements which may be revealed in longer experience with the monthly payroll statistics. The value of a comparison of the 1941 monthly figures and those of the Census is therefore limited by these factors, comparisons based on the 1942 data being, so far, the only ones possible without reservation in regard to time.

As was pointed out in the 1942 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls, it is anticipated that, in general, there will be a tendency for the establishments furnishing monthly returns to disburse disproportionately large shares of the aggregate payrolls in manufacturing; to a considerable extent, this is due to the fact that the smaller establishments excluded from the current statistics belong mainly in the industries producing consumers' goods, in which earnings frequently are relatively low. While it is unsatisfactory to base any conclusions upon experience so brief as the present, this supposition is nevertheless borne out by the fact that in 1942, the annual salaries and wages estimated for the year from the monthly figures constitute some 93 p.c. of the total reported to the Annual Census, whereas the employees of whom there is current record comprise about 89 p.c. of the total personnel shown by the Census. It is probable that the 1942 proportions would be slightly lowered under peacetime conditions.

Table VI gives the weekly average earnings in nine broad groups of manufactures for the years 1939-1942, as compiled by the Census of Industry, together with averages of the figures collected monthly in 1941, 1942 and 1943; the June 1, 1941, averages are also given, since it is felt that possibly these might be more typical of the annual average for that year than are the averages for the seven months for which data were available in 1941. The Census of Industry per capita figures are obtained by dividing the annual average of salaries and wages by 52; it is unlikely, however, that even when a state of full employment exists, employees in general will receive their annual earnings in 52 weekly instalments, and it may probably be assumed with confidence that the average worker would lose a week or two during the year, owing to holidays, sickness, other types of absenteeism, etc. Accordingly, the table gives, for the general figures of the Census of Industry, per capita averages calculated on 50 weeks of work as well as on 52 weeks of work. The general averages of the current data are arrived at by adding the items for one week in each month and dividing the result by 12.

On the basis of the 52-week average, the 1942 figure of the Census would be \$28.04, an amount which is lower by \$1.06 than the average of the currently-tabulated figures; on the basis of a 50-week average, the figures practically coincide. There appears justification for the opinion that the 50-week average would be equally, or more typical than the 52-week average, particularly when absenteeism has been so important a factor as in recent months, but it would require greater study than has been possible to determine which is more accurate. As already stated, it is highly probable that, under ordinary conditions, the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys, in general, pay rather higher salaries and wages than are paid by the establishments which are excluded.

In the different groups of industries, the averages (which are computed on the basis of 52-weeks of work) show some variations in comparison with the currently-tabulated per capita figures. Only in the case of the textile division is the 1942 mean of the latter lower than the Census average. Among the other divisions, the averages obtained in the monthly surveys are higher, by sums ranging from 27 cents a week in iron and steel products, 52 cents in vegetable products and 53 cents in non-ferrous metals, to \$1.07 in non-metallic minerals and \$3.42 in miscellaneous manufactures. The large difference in the last-named is wholly due to the figures reported by one important firm; excluding its data from both sets of figures, the average of the Census would be \$23.82, while that of the monthly figures would be \$23.86.

Judging from the experience in 1942, it would appear that, on the whole, the averages in the main industrial divisions are sufficiently comparable to afford a reasonably safe basis for measuring the increases in average earnings of the typical employee in manufacturing since 1939, as shown in Table VI. This would indicate a rise of over 45 p.c. in the general average during the first five years of the war. The important degree of dilution of labour taking place as a result of wartime conditions makes this increase extremely significant.

The distributions of the men and women in recorded employment, as shown by the statistics of the annual Census of Industry and the current surveys of employment and payrolls, are given in Table VII; as already stated, the groupings used in the latter 1/ have been adjusted to conform industrially with those of the former. The persons of whose employment there was current record in 1942 constituted 89.4 p.c. of the total reported by all establishments co-operating in the annual Census of Industry.

1/ Excluding certain railway workers employed on maintenance of equipment, who in Table II are included in the total for iron and steel and all manufacturing industries.

Chart 15

EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES

1939=100

1939 - 1943

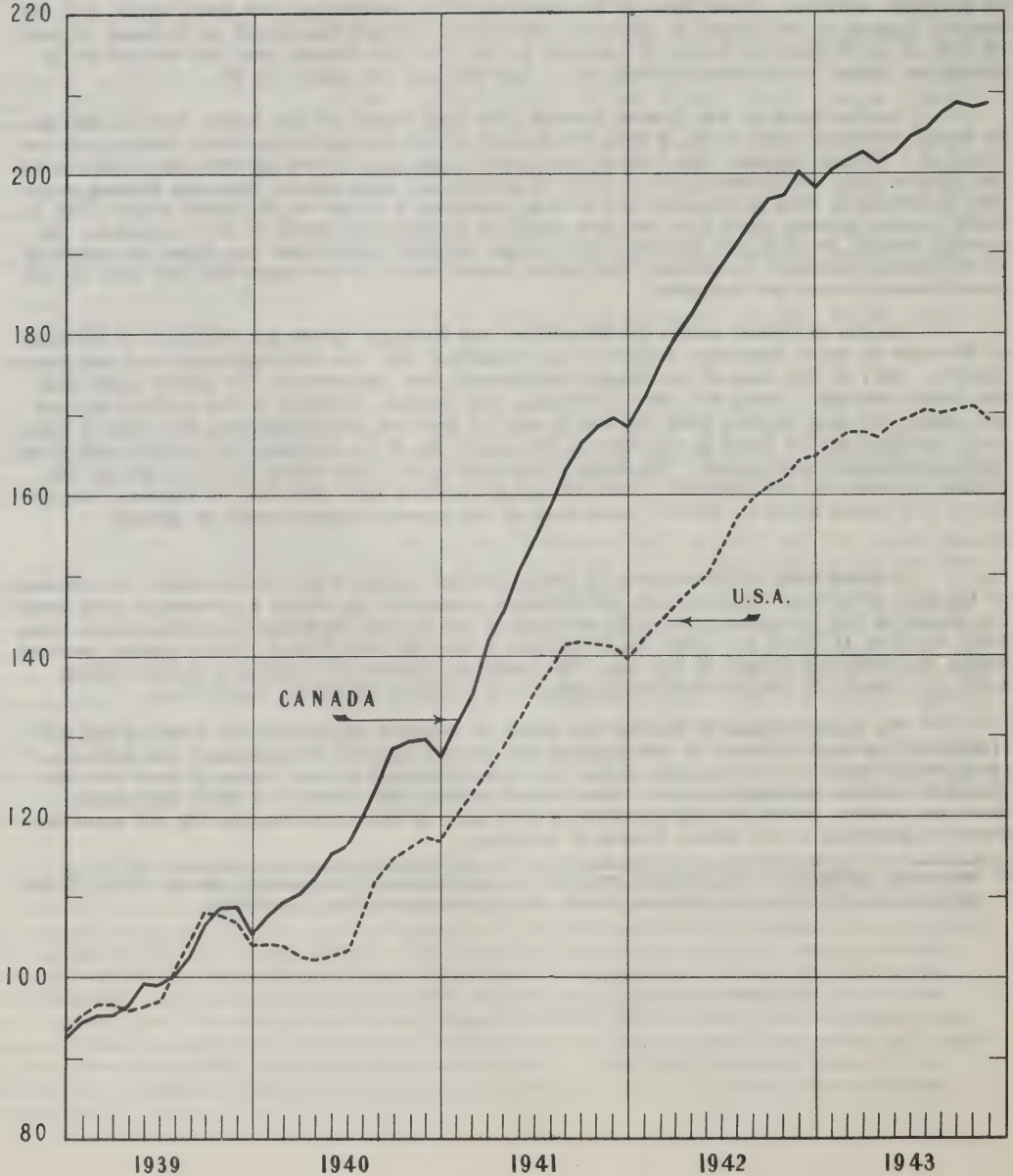


Table VII. - No. of Employees Reported to the Annual Census of Industry, 1942, and in the Monthly surveys of Employment and Payrolls, 1942 and 1943.

Industrial groups	Annual Census, Average No. of Employees 1942	Current Surveys of Employment and Payrolls, 1942 and 1943.	
		Average Number of Employees.	
		1942	1943
Vegetable Products	115,476	90,397	89,207
Animal "	87,038	65,945	69,072
Textile "	165,478	145,436	139,465
Wood & Paper "	186,106	145,063	144,138
Iron & Its "	362,845	362,473 1/	468,349 2/
Non-ferrous Metal "	90,937	91,236	111,474
Non-metallic Mineral "	30,707	29,819	31,134
Chemical & allied "	93,030	87,686	89,845
Miscellaneous Manufactured "	22,474	15,049	19,889
All Manufactures:	1,154,091	1,033,104 1/	1,162,573 2/

The proportions which the employees of the firms furnishing monthly data constitute of the totals enumerated by the annual Census of Industry, show considerable variations, due mainly to the size of the unit of production usual among the various industries making up the group. The concentration of production in the larger establishments under wartime influences has probably resulted in increasingly large coverages of total employment in the monthly surveys, which in general are limited to plants having a minimum of 15 employees. Even in the groups with relatively small coverage, however, the size of the sample is adequate to ensure a correspondence in the general trends indicated in the annual and the monthly data.

13. - Comparison of the Course of Employment and Payrolls in Manufacturing in Canada and the United States.

Monthly statistics of employment in manufacturing have been published over a lengthy period in the United States, as in the Dominion. In this country, however, the collection of the payroll data was commenced only in 1941, whereas the American record of payrolls was established simultaneously with that of employment many years ago. The scope of the surveys, the methods followed in compiling the information, the dates to which the returns relate, and the basic periods used in calculating the indexes in the two countries differ, while there are also important differences between the two industrial classifications and groupings. The American figures for general manufacturing 3/ are computed from reports supplied by representative establishments in 152 manufacturing industries; these reports cover more than 65 p.c. of the total wage-earners in all manufacturing industries of the country, and about 80 p.c. of all wage-earners in the 152 industries covered. The Canadian indexes are based upon returns furnished monthly by establishments having 15 employees and over, and in 1942, included some 89 p.c. of the total number employed in manufacturing, according to the Annual Census of Industry for that year. They include salaried employees as well as wage-earners, so that they probably take in a greater proportion of the total number on the payrolls of the individual co-operating establish-

1/ See footnote on page 51.

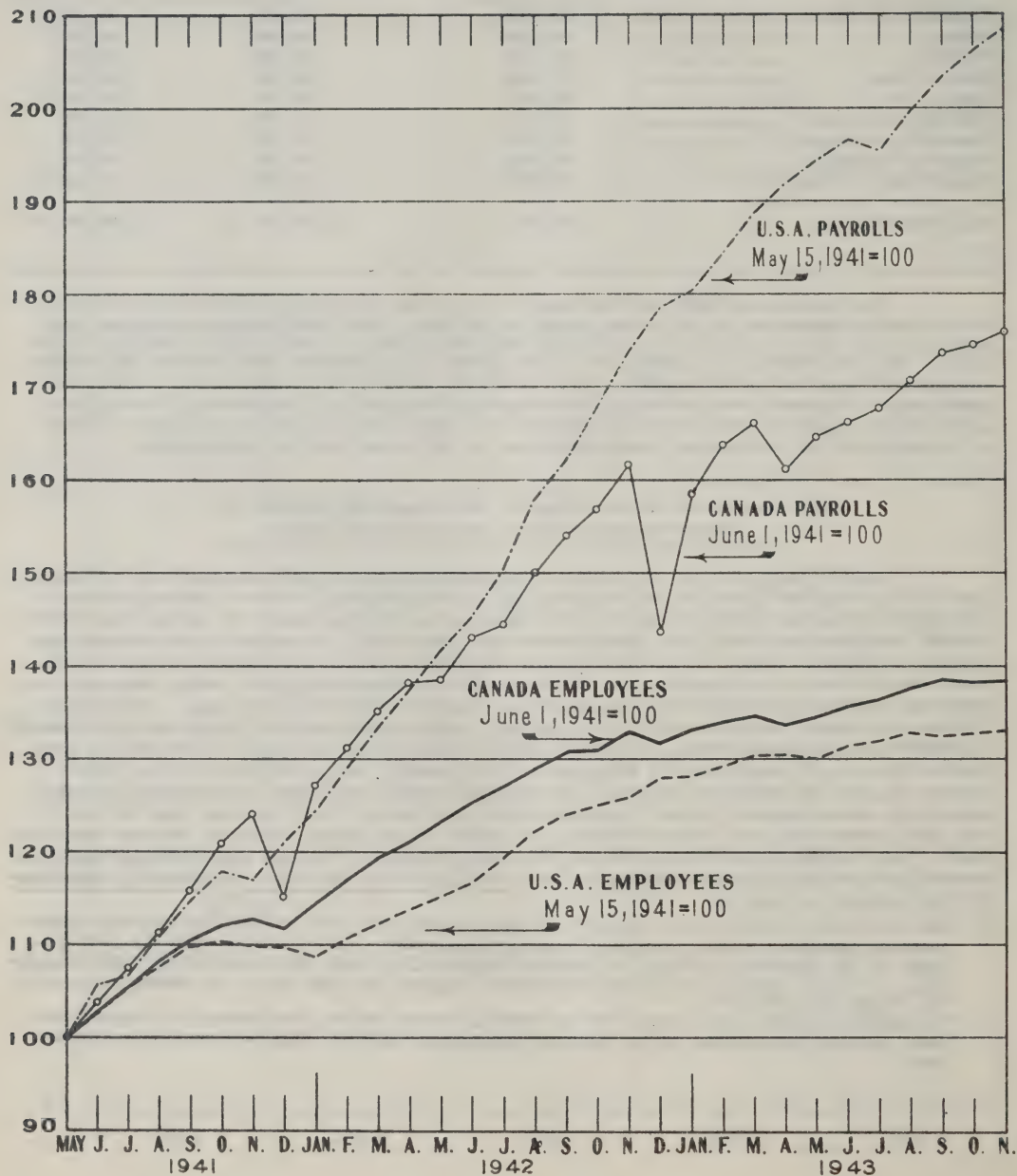
2/ The totals for iron and steel and for all manufactures for 1943 include the railway maintenance-of-equipment workers mentioned above, whose numbers were deducted from the 1942 data, shown in the preceding column, to increase comparability with the Census of Industry statistics; it is not possible to adjust the monthly figures for 1943 until the Annual figures of the Census are available.

3/ The American figures are taken from the Monthly Labour Review, the Survey of Current Business, and the publication of the Manpower Commission entitled "Manpower Statistics", March, 1944.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING IN CANADA AND THE U.S.A.

MAY 1941

NOV. 1943



ments than is the case in the States. However, the indefinite nature of these terms as commonly used makes extremely difficult any distinction between the two classes; the importance of this factor therefore cannot be gauged. While there are too many possible differences in the statistics tabulated in the two countries to permit comparisons in any detail, enough correspondence undoubtedly exists to give interest and significance to comparisons of the general trends.

The base period at present used in calculating the Dominion indexes of employment is the 1926 average, while the American indexes of employment and payrolls in manufacturing are calculated on the average for 1939 as 100. Accordingly, the Canadian figures of employment have been converted to the 1939 base as 100 p.c. for the purposes of this comparison. Since the index in that year was 111.8 p.c. of the 1926 average, the conversion lowers the Dominion indexes as currently published.

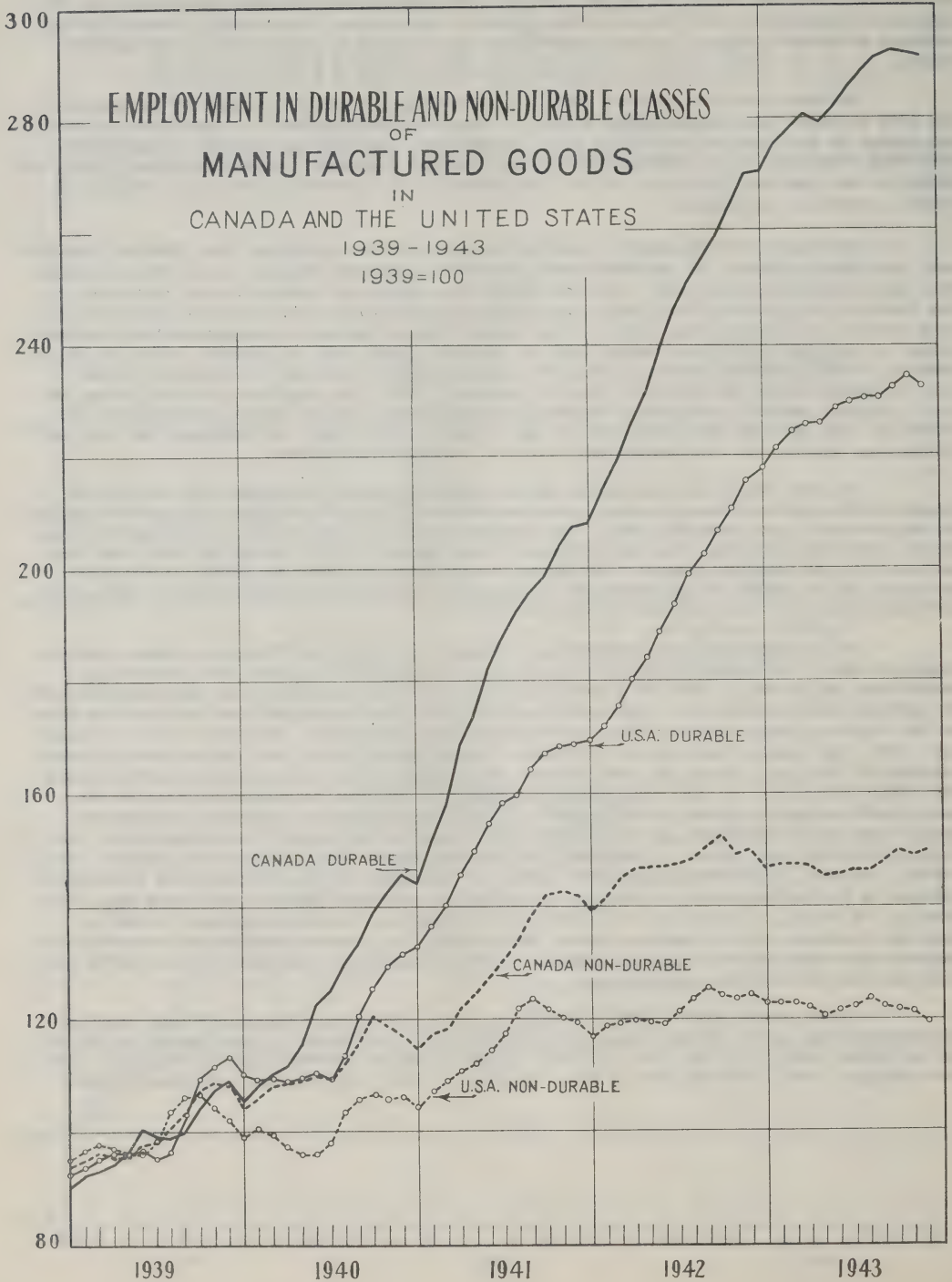
The course of employment in manufacturing in the two countries from 1938 has been almost continuously upward, in movements which have been generally similar in direction although they have differed in magnitude. To some extent, the relatively greater growth indicated in the Dominion during most of the period depicted may be due to the fact that the numbers of workers involved are smaller than those in the United States, tending to exaggerate the fluctuations, as compared with those taking place in the much larger body of workers across the border. However, a more important factor is Canada's participation in the war for a period of just over two years before the American entry in December, 1941. The importance of the latter factor is plainly shown by the greater degree of correspondence in the general movements of the curves in 1942 and 1943 when both were at war. Thus in the latter, the increase over the preceding year was 9.8 p.c. in Canada, and 10.6 p.c. in the United States.

In Chart 16 are illustrated the monthly fluctuations of employment and payrolls in Canada and the United States, in the period for which the statistics of payrolls are available in this country, i.e. from May, 1941. The American indexes, which relate to the middle of the month, have been converted from their original basic period of 1939 to May 15, 1941, for comparison with the Canadian figures; the latter, relating to the last pay period in the month, are based on the number of employees and the payrolls disbursed on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May, as 100.

While employment in manufacturing in Canada and the United States has shown important expansion since the spring of 1941, the growth in this country throughout the intervening months has, on the whole, been at a more rapid rate. On the other hand, the payrolls reported by American manufacturers have increased to a relatively greater extent than has been the case in the Dominion, where the gains have nevertheless been impressive. From May, 1941, to December, 1943, the index of payrolls in the United States rose by 103.7 p.c., while that in Canada advanced by 75.8 p.c. during the same period. The accompanying increase in employment across the border was 31.6 p.c., and that in Canada, 38.4 p.c. Several factors contribute to the much greater disparity shown by the indexes of payrolls than by the figures of employment; among these may be mentioned first the possibility that the inclusion of salaries in the statistics tends to some extent to exercise a stabilizing effect upon the Canadian indexes. Secondly, the fact, (reported in the press) that the suspension of the five-day week in certain industries in the States was accompanied by payment at overtime rates for the sixth day. This item is, of course, in addition to the substantial amounts of overtime generally worked in American factories, as in Canadian plants, and thirdly, the greater governmental regulation of salaries and wages enforced in this country. It is probable that the last of these three factors has been of particular importance.

In the period May 15, 1941, to Nov. 15, 1943, the average weekly earnings reported in manufacturing in the United States rose by 54.5 p.c., from \$29.34 at the former, to \$45.32 at the latter date, while the Dec. 15, 1943, figure of \$44.68 showed a gain of 52.3 p.c. from the spring of 1941. Between June 1, 1941, and Dec. 1, 1943, the per capita average in manu-

Chart 17



facturing in Canada 1/ advanced by 28.5 p.c., or by little more than half as much. The magnitude of this difference lends weight to the belief that the regulation of salaries and wages in the Dominion, in conjunction with the maintenance of the ceilings on prices, is proving highly effective in the fight against inflation.

The increases in the average earnings in the production of durable and the non-durable goods in the two countries from January, 1942, to the end of 1943 may be summarized in the following table, which shows the earliest American figures available in this Bureau for the two classes:-

Table VIII. - Weekly Average Earnings Reported in the Manufacture of Durable and Non-Durable Goods and in all Manufacturing, in the United States and Canada, January, 1942 - December, 1943.

	Durable Goods		Non-Durable Goods		All Manufacturing	
	U.S.A.	Canada	U.S.A.	Canada	U.S.A.	Canada
January, 2/ 1942	\$ 38.98	31.38	26.97	25.04	33.40	28.28
December, 1943	\$ 50.50	36.13	35.61	28.33	44.68	32.81
Increase	\$ 11.52	4.75	8.64	3.29	11.28	4.53
Increase p.c.	29.6	15.1	32.0	13.1	33.8	16.0

In the period of approximately two years, the rates of increase in the average weekly earnings reported in Canada and the United States show striking differences, in the heavy and also in the light manufacturing industries. The much greater similarity in the rates in the two classes in this country, than is shown by the comparable American figures, is no doubt due in large measure to the general regulations imposed on salaries and wages in Canada.

Chart 17 depicts the course of employment in the production of durable and non-durable manufactured goods in the United States and the Dominion from 1938. The movement in the former division in both countries has been very sharply upward, but the wartime rate of expansion in Canada has generally been greater. Thus, on the 1939 average, the index of employment in the manufacture of durable goods in this country had risen at Dec. 1, 1943, to 231.1, while that in the United States at Dec. 15 was 232.5. In 1943, however, the increase over 1942 was approximately the same in the two countries.

There has also been considerable similarity in the curves of employment for the non-durable manufactured goods since 1938; this is particularly the case in the more recent period. Although the level in this country has been higher throughout the war, the general movements have more or less paralleled those of the American curve; in both cases, a degree of stability seems to have been reached in 1943, when the American index showed, on the whole, an increase of 0.5 p.c. from 1942, while that in the Dominion was higher by 0.3 p.c.

- 1/ Another interesting comparison is that between average earnings in the United Kingdom and the Dominion in recent months. According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette for February, 1944, the average weekly earnings of wage-earners in a selected list of industries, mostly manufacturing, rose from 75 s. 10 d. in July, 1941, to 93 s. 7 d. in July, 1943, or by 23.4 p.c. In the same period, weekly earnings in manufacturing in Canada advanced by 22.8 p.c., while the average in the eight leading industries showed a gain of 21.5 p.c. The American weekly average earnings in manufacturing in the two years ending in July, 1943, increased by 44.4 p.c.
- 2/ The American figures in this table are those of Jan. 15, while the Canadian averages relate to Feb. 1 rather than to Jan. 1, since the latter are not typical, due to loss of time during the year-end holidays. If the United States figures for Feb. 15 had been used, the percentages would have differed slightly, being 27.2 p.c. in durable manufactured goods plants, 29.5 p.c. in non-durable goods and 31.2 p.c. in all manufacturing.

TABLE 1. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated province or area, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at Dec. 1, 1943.

		Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alber- ta	British Columbia	CANADA
1927 - Average		103.7	-	-	-	104.0	105.6	105.3	-	-	-	101.1	104.6
1928 - Average		106.7	-	-	-	108.3	113.5	117.9	-	-	-	106.4	111.6
1929 - Average		114.8	-	-	-	113.4	123.1	126.3	-	-	-	111.5	119.0
1930 - Average		118.3	-	-	-	110.3	114.6	117.1	-	-	-	107.9	113.4
1931 - Average		108.1	-	-	-	100.9	101.2	111.6	-	-	-	95.5	102.6
1932 - Average		92.2	-	-	-	85.6	88.7	90.0	-	-	-	80.5	87.5
1933 - Average		85.3	-	-	-	82.0	84.2	86.2	-	-	-	78.0	83.4
1934 - Average		101.0	-	-	-	91.7	101.3	90.0	-	-	-	90.4	96.0
1935 - Average		103.7	-	-	-	95.4	103.3	95.2	-	-	-	97.7	99.4
1936 - Average		109.4	-	-	-	100.7	106.7	99.3	-	-	-	101.1	103.7
1937 - Average		121.0	-	-	-	115.4	118.3	99.3	-	-	-	106.8	114.1
1938 - Average		111.5	89.2	120.1	102.4	117.0	113.7	100.0	94.6	108.1	102.8	104.2	111.6
1939 - Average		110.5	95.5	121.7	97.8	120.8	114.3	103.2	96.5	109.9	108.8	107.5	113.9
1940 - Average		122.2	103.1	132.1	111.3	127.9	129.2	109.0	103.0	111.6	116.8	113.3	124.2
1941 - Jan. 1		130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0	134.2
Feb. 1		135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0	135.2
Mar. 1		135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8	135.3
Apr. 1		135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.8	128.5	129.4	141.3
May 1		136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7	145.6
June 1		152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9	152.9
July 1		163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2	157.4
Aug. 1		164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6	160.6
Sept. 1		164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8	162.7
Oct. 1		176.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4	165.8
Nov. 1		179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4	167.6
Dec. 1		187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5	168.8
Average - 1941		155.0	117.4	170.9	137.7	157.8	160.0	126.6	122.2	123.4	135.6	135.6	152.3
1942 - Jan. 1		183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6	165.8
Feb. 1		178.8	115.1	202.4	155.4	176.7	175.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5	165.4
Mar. 1		159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1	165.1
Apr. 1		155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6	166.2
May 1		156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.6	141.9	156.8	167.4
June 1		166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9	171.7
July 1		177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9	176.7
Aug. 1		170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3	177.8
Sept. 1		172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4	179.3
Oct. 1		185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6	181.3
Nov. 1		189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2	183.3
Dec. 1		195.4	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4	186.5
Average - 1942		174.2	108.7	196.1	150.8	186.2	179.4	135.6	132.2	126.3	146.9	164.8	173.7
1943 - Jan. 1		180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2	183.7
Feb. 1		167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4	181.2
Mar. 1		168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4	181.4
Apr. 1		171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0	180.6
May 1		170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.2	178.2
June 1		175.3	105.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	135.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6	181.2
July 1		184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	196.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9	183.7
Aug. 1		194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	196.8	185.9
Sept. 1		187.8	121.6	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8	186.2
Oct. 1		190.9	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4	187.5
Nov. 1		184.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8	188.7
Dec. 1		199.7	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7	190.5
Average - 1943		182.1	114.7	203.1	159.6	200.0	185.8	141.4	137.5	132.0	153.9	190.0	184.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1943.													
		7.9	.1	4.8	3.0	32.0	40.1	10.6	4.9	2.0	3.7	9.4	100.0

TABLE 2. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES. (1926=100)

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at Dec. 1, 1943.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1927 - Average	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
1928 - Average	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.6	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
1929 - Average	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
1930 - Average	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.8
1931 - Average	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	88.3	97.1	104.6
1932 - Average	88.1	101.8	95.2	99.3	83.7	78.4	86.6	88.5
1933 - Average	81.0	95.1	87.5	90.2	74.6	75.9	80.2	83.0
1934 - Average	84.5	95.1	93.5	99.5	84.1	93.1	82.9	87.4
1935 - Average	87.3	96.9	97.6	102.2	92.6	115.0	87.8	96.6
1936 - Average	92.1	95.2	101.5	106.3	98.3	121.3	92.3	103.7
1937 - Average	101.2	100.3	107.9	107.9	112.1	146.4	95.1	110.7
1938 - Average	103.9	107.5	107.3	105.0	106.8	138.3	93.1	109.1
1939 - Average	106.6	119.6	109.9	108.4	103.7	133.4	93.9	111.4
1940 - Average	114.7	126.4	123.1	119.2	124.4	161.2	101.0	120.2
1941 - Jan. 1	122.8	144.5	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	125.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.8	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	156.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Average - 1941	142.7	167.8	152.9	149.2	159.5	227.3	122.8	146.8
1942 - Jan. 1	155.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	166.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	189.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.5	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Average - 1942	167.4	223.2	180.2	161.9	186.6	282.5	132.4	205.0
1943 - Jan. 1	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.6	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Average - 1943	187.6	271.9	195.2	168.0	186.7	305.6	139.2	245.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1944.

15.6 2.1 13.6 1.2 3.1 2.1 3.2 4.7

TABLE 3. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES. (1926=100)

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at December 1, 1943.

	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade	All Industries
1927 - Average	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Average	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929 - Average	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Average	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
1931 - Average	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5
1932 - Average	84.4	42.6	99.2	95.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5
1933 - Average	80.9	66.5	97.5	83.9	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	83.4
1934 - Average	90.2	124.7	110.8	79.1	80.3	109.3	115.1	117.9	96.0
1935 - Average	97.1	126.9	123.5	79.8	81.2	97.8	118.2	122.1	99.4
1936 - Average	103.4	138.7	136.5	81.0	84.1	88.2	124.5	127.5	103.7
1937 - Average	114.4	189.3	153.2	85.4	85.2	99.5	130.2	132.1	114.1
1938 - Average	111.0	142.8	155.9	85.0	84.4	105.4	135.2	132.6	111.8
1939 - Average	112.3	119.1	163.8	84.4	85.6	115.0	137.4	136.6	113.9
1940 - Average	131.3	166.9	168.4	87.2	89.7	90.7	143.2	142.9	124.2
1941 - Jan. 1	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8	134.2
Feb. 1	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0	135.2
Mar. 1	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7	135.3
Apr. 1	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1	141.3
May 1	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5	145.6
June 1	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8	152.9
July 1	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5	157.4
Aug. 1	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8	160.6
Sept. 1	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5	162.7
Oct. 1	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9	165.8
Nov. 1	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4	167.6
Dec. 1	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1	168.8
Average - 1941	168.4	187.8	176.6	96.7	98.9	126.6	167.5	156.5	152.3
1942 - Jan. 1	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4	165.8
Feb. 1	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8	165.4
Mar. 1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7	165.1
Apr. 1	199.4	206.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0	165.2
May 1	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5	167.4
June 1	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7	171.7
July 1	209.5	159.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8	175.7
Aug. 1	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5	177.8
Sept. 1	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3	179.3
Oct. 1	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5	181.3
Nov. 1	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5	183.3
Dec. 1	221.7	236.2	162.7	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5	186.5
Average - 1942	206.5	196.5	171.3	103.7	105.5	130.3	178.8	156.1	173.7
1943 - Jan. 1	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8	183.7
Feb. 1	223.1	235.3	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3	181.2
Mar. 1	223.4	231.1	162.3	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1	181.4
Apr. 1	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8	180.6
May 1	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7	178.2
June 1	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6	181.2
July 1	228.5	149.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4	183.7
Aug. 1	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8	185.9
Sept. 1	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	153.3	196.3	152.0	186.2
Oct. 1	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	156.9	198.5	156.3	187.5
Nov. 1	230.8	192.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2	188.7
Dec. 1	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	133.3	197.4	169.9	190.5
Average - 1943	228.2	180.4	156.5	104.5	114.4	129.8	189.8	156.1	184.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1943.

85.0 3.8 3.8 1.5 7.9 8.4 2.3 9.3 100.0

TABLE 4 - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1943. (1926=100)

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

Industries	1 9 4 3						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	219.6	222.1	223.4	224.3	222.9	224.2	64.4
Animal products - edible	178.5	172.8	171.8	170.5	177.3	184.9	2.0
Fur and products	121.7	124.4	126.3	128.4	128.0	127.1	.2
Leather and products	137.5	142.5	142.4	143.0	141.4	140.5	1.6
Boots and shoes	123.5	127.5	127.6	128.5	127.2	126.4	1.0
Lumber and products	108.3	107.5	109.2	110.3	109.4	117.3	3.4
Rough and dressed lumber	90.2	88.7	90.1	90.0	88.2	98.4	1.9
Furniture	108.0	107.8	109.4	109.2	107.6	106.6	.5
Other lumber products	176.6	178.0	180.6	188.0	190.6	198.2	1.0
Musical instruments 1/	43.4	45.7	45.5	46.9	49.6	51.2	.1
Plant products - edible	140.4	137.6	136.6	136.5	135.8	138.1	2.4
Pulp and paper products	126.0	125.9	126.0	126.7	125.6	129.2	4.4
Pulp and paper	114.5	113.6	113.7	115.1	115.3	120.2	2.0
Paper products	184.8	185.7	185.0	188.8	188.0	189.2	.8
Printing and publishing	120.5	121.3	121.8	120.6	120.2	120.5	1.6
Rubber products	128.2	127.9	128.9	129.4	127.7	126.7	.9
Textile products	161.6	165.3	165.5	165.4	162.5	181.5	7.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	170.4	170.8	169.8	169.5	164.2	161.5	2.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	125.1	125.0	124.5	123.6	121.4	119.8	1.3
Woolen yarn and cloth	196.9	197.5	197.0	197.4	180.4	171.7	.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	553.7	558.8	551.9	557.8	547.5	552.5	.6
Hosiery and knit goods	134.3	138.8	138.4	138.0	141.2	143.5	1.2
Garments and personal furnishings	164.3	170.7	172.0	171.0	167.8	167.9	2.8
Other textile products	170.3	174.6	176.2	179.6	174.1	169.5	.9
Tobacco	173.2	174.8	174.5	150.6	133.1	131.6	.6
Beverages	235.1	223.8	218.5	214.3	211.8	211.8	.6
Chemicals and allied products 1/	702.9	699.0	695.2	696.1	687.2	676.1	4.7
Clay, glass and stone products	134.7	133.7	129.1	130.1	132.0	131.5	.8
Electric light and power	136.5	135.1	134.0	135.3	137.1	140.3	1.0
Electrical apparatus	282.3	284.0	289.2	292.2	292.3	296.2	2.3
Iron and steel products 1/	328.8	335.7	340.5	342.3	340.4	341.2	25.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	258.8	256.0	259.1	254.8	257.8	262.3	1.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	255.3	256.7	255.5	253.5	248.1	247.6	1.5
Agricultural implements	129.8	132.8	135.6	135.3	133.7	134.2	.6
Land vehicles and Aircraft	272.4	277.5	279.1	281.7	282.4	285.3	9.9
Automobiles and parts	310.1	317.7	316.3	313.8	311.1	306.7	2.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1429.1	1497.2	1579.2	1480.9	1479.6	1517.9	4.4
Heating appliances	160.3	162.4	161.7	161.9	168.4	167.4	.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	329.1	329.2	334.5	335.5	328.7	316.9	1.1
Foundry and machine shop products	321.2	332.0	332.6	287.1	255.7	262.1	.7
Other iron and steel products 1/	451.3	463.4	467.5	470.5	463.9	449.2	5.1
Non-ferrous metal products 1/	466.4	478.3	476.3	483.6	486.9	483.1	4.1
Non-metallic mineral products	198.8	202.5	206.0	204.6	203.2	205.1	.9
Miscellaneous	380.8	388.7	394.3	399.2	406.4	363.9	1.0
LOGGING	249.6	233.8	231.1	189.0	131.8	146.9	2.4
MINING	162.4	161.4	162.2	160.6	157.8	156.2	4.0
Coal	93.6	93.5	93.4	92.4	89.9	89.0	1.3
Metallic ores	319.2	317.7	320.5	315.7	308.8	303.2	2.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	152.1	149.0	149.4	151.5	154.6	158.0	.6
COMMUNICATIONS	103.2	103.1	102.8	102.8	102.5	103.6	1.5
Telegraphs	128.6	129.6	130.2	132.3	131.5	131.5	.4
Telephones	96.3	95.8	95.4	94.8	94.6	96.0	1.1
TRANSPORTATION	107.8	106.5	107.1	109.4	111.7	114.8	8.0
Street railways and cartage	162.7	164.9	161.6	162.9	163.5	166.5	2.2
Steam railways	97.6	97.4	99.5	100.3	101.2	102.3	4.5
Shipping and stevedoring	84.4	89.4	74.7	83.2	92.4	102.8	1.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	132.1	125.7	122.6	118.8	115.7	126.3	8.8
Building	190.9	180.3	174.1	171.3	159.4	157.0	3.8
Highway	117.5	98.1	92.9	96.3	101.7	131.3	2.9
Railway	85.9	95.8	97.9	85.2	84.3	90.7	2.1
SERVICES	180.2	179.6	180.0	181.2	182.7	192.0	2.4
Hotels and restaurants	174.7	174.2	173.7	173.5	174.9	188.2	1.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	189.7	188.9	190.9	194.6	196.2	198.4	.9
TRADE	169.8	149.3	147.1	148.8	151.7	150.6	8.6
Retail	185.1	156.9	153.9	155.7	160.0	157.9	6.5
Wholesale	129.6	129.3	129.1	130.6	130.0	131.8	2.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	183.7	181.2	181.4	180.6	178.2	181.2	100.0
FINANCE	123.3	122.3	122.7	122.5	122.4	122.6	-
Banks and Trust Companies	128.5	128.7	128.8	128.6	128.6	128.7	-
Brokerage and Stock Markets	99.8	103.0	106.1	109.0	111.0	111.9	-
Insurance	117.6	117.4	118.2	117.6	117.2	117.8	-
TOTAL, including Finance	180.7	178.3	178.5	177.8	176.5	178.3	-

TABLE 4 - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1943. (1926=100) Cont'd.

Note: For the relative importance in 1943 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

Industries	July 1	1 9 4 3 Aug. 1 Sept. 1 Oct. 1 Nov. 1 Dec. 1	Average
MANUFACTURING	226.5	227.7 229.9 231.4 230.8 230.9	226.2
Animal products - edible	194.4	196.1 201.0 197.2 202.3 209.4	198.0
Fur and products	127.3	124.7 125.1 123.0 124.8 125.6	125.5
Leather and products	140.5	138.2 137.8 136.3 136.7 137.1	139.5
Boots and shoes	126.6	125.2 125.1 123.5 123.6 123.1	125.7
Lumber and products	122.6	125.8 126.7 124.1 120.7 117.4	116.6
Rough and dressed lumber	103.9	106.1 107.9 105.2 98.4 91.6	96.6
Furniture	106.2	107.6 107.5 107.7 109.1 110.2	108.0
Other lumber products	209.2	217.1 215.5 210.6 216.6 221.3	200.1
Musical instruments 1/	52.1	51.8 52.4 50.1 51.5 33.8	47.9
Plant products - edible	147.3	153.7 162.5 185.6 170.3 166.9	150.9
Pulp and paper products	132.2	135.2 135.9 134.2 135.0 134.8	130.6
Pulp and paper	122.3	126.7 126.6 124.0 122.0 120.2	119.5
Paper products	196.7	200.4 201.3 201.2 210.4 214.0	195.5
Printing and publishing	123.0	124.0 125.8 124.3 127.2 127.9	123.1
Rubber products	126.3	124.8 126.4 121.8 135.7 139.5	129.4
Textile products	158.7	156.6 157.0 156.8 156.5 157.6	160.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	159.9	158.4 157.8 156.2 156.7 158.7	162.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	117.0	115.3 113.6 112.6 112.8 114.8	118.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	173.3	171.5 171.0 169.9 169.5 171.6	181.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	554.0	553.7 563.6 556.3 561.7 564.2	556.3
Hosiery and knit goods	143.6	142.3 143.0 143.3 144.0 146.9	141.4
Germants and personal furnishings	162.2	157.3 157.6 159.5 158.2 158.7	163.9
Other textile products	167.9	170.9 174.7 170.7 171.1 167.4	172.3
Tobacco	126.7	119.5 124.4 126.8 135.1 134.8	142.8
Beverages	216.1	230.3 233.7 243.6 238.4 237.8	226.4
Chemicals and allied products 1/	659.5	636.3 631.8 627.9 630.0 631.0	664.4
Clay, glass and stone products	132.6	134.1 133.8 137.7 137.6 139.6	133.9
Electric light and power	143.9	148.5 150.0 146.2 145.0 142.6	141.2
Electrical apparatus	302.7	310.2 318.3 323.4 328.0 335.0	304.3
Iron and steel products 1/	342.1	346.0 349.2 351.1 351.1 351.4	343.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	265.5	267.3 267.6 265.4 266.1 265.7	262.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	244.3	243.9 241.7 239.5 239.0 231.0	246.3
Agricultural implements	135.6	136.0 130.3 128.0 128.5 130.1	132.5
Land vehicles and Aircraft	285.7	288.3 292.2 300.2 303.4 289.3	288.1
Automobiles and parts	306.2	306.6 304.5 301.9 298.4 306.4	306.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1570.6	1667.8 1691.2 1667.0 1654.5 1633.5	1572.4
Heating appliances	170.3	169.8 172.6 168.2 168.5 170.1	166.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	316.8	316.6 326.3 316.8 310.1 302.9	322.0
Foundry and machine shop products	259.6	261.4 268.2 274.3 275.6 281.3	284.3
Other iron and steel products 1/	439.8	431.7 431.9 431.5 432.5 426.2	446.6
Non-ferrous metal products 1/	502.5	493.9 494.8 500.0 503.3 504.2	489.4
Non-metallic minerals products	212.2	214.9 217.0 213.4 213.0 213.6	209.6
Miscellaneous	376.1	364.2 371.9 371.5 372.9 373.2	380.2
LOGGING	148.2	136.1 129.5 146.0 182.6 240.2	180.4
MINING	156.5	159.1 152.1 154.1 155.4 153.1	159.5
Coal	88.8	92.9 93.4 94.0 97.5 100.4	93.2
Metallic ores	302.0	300.8 295.6 285.7 283.8 286.7	303.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	162.9	166.1 166.8 155.5 154.0 155.1	157.1
COMMUNICATIONS	104.8	107.1 107.4 106.4 105.3 104.6	104.5
Telegraphs	133.2	137.3 134.4 133.2 130.3 128.2	131.7
Telephones	97.0	98.9 100.0 99.1 98.4 98.2	97.1
TRANSPORTATION	117.2	119.7 120.3 120.0 119.4 119.7	114.4
Street railways and cartage	168.2	171.0 172.7 174.3 176.2 179.6	168.7
Steam railways	102.2	105.4 105.1 106.1 105.3 105.3	102.4
Shipping and stevedoring	111.3	114.9 116.8 109.8 107.4 105.3	97.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	133.6	144.3 138.3 136.9 135.3 128.3	129.8
Building	159.5	159.5 153.5 145.9 140.8 130.9	160.3
Highway	149.9	179.8 166.1 169.1 173.3 165.4	136.8
Railway	92.3	96.2 97.4 98.4 94.9 91.6	92.6
SERVICES	193.0	196.2 196.3 198.5 200.4 197.4	189.8
Hotels and restaurants	187.3	192.9 195.1 199.0 202.5 197.3	186.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	202.7	202.0 198.3 197.5 196.8 197.8	196.2
TRADE	151.4	151.8 152.0 156.3 162.2 169.9	155.1
Retail	158.3	157.9 157.8 163.6 171.3 181.8	163.4
Wholesale	133.8	136.2 137.2 137.7 138.9 139.4	133.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	183.7	185.9 186.2 187.5 188.7 190.5	184.1
FINANCE	122.6	124.8 124.9 125.6 125.4 125.5	123.7
Banks and Trust Companies	126.8	130.2 130.0 129.8 129.7 129.8	128.2
Brokerage and Stock Markets	115.0	120.4 125.7 124.7 125.4 126.3	114.9
Insurance	117.4	117.8 118.0 120.0 119.5 119.7	118.2
TOTAL, including Finance	180.7	183.0 183.2 184.5 185.6 187.3	181.1

TABLE 5. - INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, AT SPECIFIED DATES, DEC. 1, 1941 - DEC. 1, 1945.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments as of about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1. - Index Numbers of Payrolls.

Industries	Dec. 1 1941	June 1 1942	Dec. 1 1942	Mar. 1 1943	June 1 1943	Sept. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943
MANUFACTURING	123.1	137.2	139.7	162.1	169.1	166.0	174.6
Animal products - edible	111.3	112.0	122.8	118.5	124.6	126.1	147.5
Fur and products	102.8	106.4	114.2	110.4	115.4	110.1	117.0
Leather and products	112.2	109.2	121.8	125.9	120.8	121.0	123.5
Boots and shoes	107.9	104.6	117.5	121.4	119.5	118.6	119.5
Books and products	107.0	112.0	119.4	113.0	115.0	155.5	127.7
Rough and dressed lumber	102.0	110.6	110.6	131.2	107.4	122.0	107.9
Furniture	118.8	107.2	113.7	115.3	108.4	110.9	117.0
Other lumber products	113.1	125.0	142.1	146.4	161.7	184.4	194.9
Plant products - edible	120.5	107.2	123.9	112.4	117.0	121.5	126.7
Pulp and paper products	112.9	107.8	109.7	106.5	109.7	115.9	114.4
Pulp and paper	113.4	111.7	109.4	107.5	112.5	119.0	114.7
Paper products	121.6	115.5	122.0	128.5	119.8	128.5	135.5
Printing and publishing	109.2	100.1	105.5	104.7	102.5	107.4	112.3
Rubber products	120.2	104.5	114.2	106.6	114.1	120.2	140.2
Textile products	121.9	114.8	121.2	122.7	117.2	112.2	119.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	113.9	112.2	120.0	120.1	115.4	115.3	119.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	112.1	111.5	116.3	117.5	112.3	104.7	111.5
Woolen yarn and cloth	119.2	116.0	125.3	121.6	114.2	119.4	125.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	103.7	107.9	121.2	121.0	122.2	123.4	128.7
Hosiery and knit goods	113.7	106.9	113.6	112.9	109.1	109.1	116.8
Ceramics and personal furnishings	116.4	121.4	127.1	121.2	125.7	122.5	122.4
Other textile products	107.7	112.1	117.0	120.2	112.0	117.7	122.2
Tobacco	113.8	119.0	126.2	122.4	126.3	141.2	122.2
Beverages	118.7	122.7	131.6	116.9	118.9	122.7	134.2
Chemicals and allied products 1/	155.8	205.1	250.4	227.3	225.9	211.0	214.5
Clay, glass and stone products	111.2	111.8	125.0	117.1	120.2	124.1	125.8
Electric light and power	99.4	103.4	103.9	99.1	103.6	109.6	107.0
Electrical apparatus	122.6	121.9	122.2	125.2	122.2	175.2	122.4
Iron and steel products 1/	122.0	120.7	122.0	120.2	120.2	121.2	122.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	112.5	124.5	127.9	127.3	127.3	141.4	125.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	114.7	119.7	122.9	122.3	122.1	122.3	127.1
Agricultural implements	116.0	145.8	147.9	155.5	148.2	148.2	152.4
Land vehicles and aircraft	127.6	148.5	175.2	185.5	189.9	193.3	210.4
Automobiles and parts	101.0	118.9	135.7	137.0	136.4	154.1	156.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	128.6	277.9	244.1	268.6	202.2	222.2	227.2
Heating appliances	102.8	102.0	118.4	118.6	117.8	127.7	132.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	126.6	145.4	177.9	185.9	176.0	175.2	166.5
Foundry and machine shop products	129.6	140.8	178.7	181.5	144.0	156.1	142.9
Other iron and steel products 1/	129.0	207.3	208.0	270.4	202.1	202.2	202.7
Non-ferrous metal products 1/	135.3	125.0	127.5	126.5	122.2	202.2	211.2
Non-metallic mineral products	109.4	118.9	121.2	127.7	122.2	124.2	127.7
Miscellaneous	135.5	122.6	221.0	241.9	222.2	224.5	224.3
LOGGING	151.7	118.0	168.1	174.9	117.2	118.6	129.7
MINING	115.4	108.7	105.0	107.7	101.9	101.0	105.8
Coal	144.9	120.7	127.6	142.8	127.2	122.2	125.0
Metallic ores	101.9	103.4	91.2	94.9	89.5	85.4	86.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	112.4	113.7	114.3	111.2	116.9	120.6	118.1
COMMUNICATIONS	105.1	110.4	115.8	112.6	115.5	122.5	119.9
Telegraphs	110.6	115.6	128.1	124.9	129.8	154.5	126.6
Telephones	103.3	106.2	112.0	106.3	111.0	119.6	117.9
TRANSPORTATION	112.2	117.4	122.2	122.2	121.2	124.2	125.2
Street railways and cartage	104.5	112.9	122.0	124.4	129.2	124.9	142.2
Steam railways	119.7	118.4	124.8	128.5	131.4	152.2	154.4
Shipping and stevedoring	122.0	121.5	113.7	99.7	156.4	145.2	155.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	112.2	101.5	154.6	114.5	117.5	131.1	120.0
Building	127.8	104.4	167.4	147.5	134.7	136.5	117.8
Highway	109.1	86.5	106.6	69.7	81.8	124.4	119.2
Railway	86.4	120.7	112.5	120.2	124.3	151.2	125.7
SERVICES	101.6	113.2	121.4	120.3	120.1	124.7	125.4
Hotels and restaurants	107.8	119.0	127.7	127.0	140.3	142.3	147.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	100.6	107.1	115.6	112.6	117.7	117.4	120.3
TRADE	109.2	104.1	112.0	105.8	106.4	107.2	117.2
Retail	110.2	103.3	113.9	102.8	105.8	105.7	118.1
Wholesale	106.7	106.7	107.4	106.1	107.8	110.6	115.2
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	112.4	122.3	144.0	142.0	142.4	142.7	152.4
FINANCE	107.3	110.9	114.4	114.6	114.0	116.4	119.2
Banks and Trust Companies	112.4	117.1	118.6	120.2	119.5	122.9	122.9
Brokerage and Stock Market Operation	103.9	97.6	92.2	95.0	104.6	115.1	118.1
Insurance	102.6	105.5	111.5	110.0	108.9	109.9	115.4
TOTAL	118.8	124.7	142.8	141.8	142.1	147.3	151.9

1/ Revised as a result of changes in classification.

TABLES. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, AT SPECIFIED DATES,
DEC. 1, 1941, TO DEC. 1, 1943. (Concluded)

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926-100 to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2. - Index Numbers of Employment.

Industries	Dec. 1 1941	June 1 1942	Dec. 1 1942	Mar. 1 1943	June 1 1943	Sept. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943
MANUFACTURING	112.1	122.6	132.0	133.0	133.5	136.8	137.4
Animal products - edible	103.1	101.2	105.5	99.4	106.9	116.3	121.1
Fur and products	103.4	99.7	100.2	102.2	102.8	101.2	101.6
Leather and products	105.2	101.2	102.4	103.9	102.6	100.6	100.1
Boots and shoes	102.2	98.2	96.9	97.4	96.5	95.5	94.0
Lumber and products	93.0	99.4	93.1	90.3	97.0	104.8	97.1
Rough and dressed lumber	86.5	95.0	86.0	77.9	85.0	93.3	79.2
Furniture	105.8	99.7	97.4	97.8	95.3	96.1	98.5
Other lumber products	103.0	112.4	113.3	121.6	133.5	145.1	149.0
Plant products - edible	118.3	102.5	113.5	102.1	103.2	121.4	124.7
Pulp and paper products	104.9	104.0	99.8	98.2	100.7	105.9	105.1
Pulp and paper	103.0	104.2	97.3	94.4	99.8	105.1	99.8
Paper products	114.6	113.0	111.8	110.6	113.1	120.5	127.9
Printing and publishing	102.9	99.4	97.3	97.5	96.2	100.5	102.2
Rubber products	110.1	93.7	96.4	95.8	94.1	93.9	103.6
Textile products	103.9	106.0	104.2	103.8	101.3	98.5	98.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	103.7	104.1	102.6	99.9	95.1	92.9	93.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	102.8	102.5	100.6	99.0	95.2	90.3	91.3
Woolen yarn and cloth	107.1	109.1	106.4	105.7	92.2	91.8	92.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	99.5	99.2	101.3	94.2	94.8	96.2	96.3
Hosiery and knit goods	103.4	101.0	95.7	95.8	100.3	100.0	102.7
Garments and personal furnishings	105.5	111.0	110.6	110.5	107.9	101.5	102.0
Other textile products	100.4	104.1	102.3	106.1	102.1	105.2	100.8
Tobacco	108.6	119.8	151.1	153.1	123.0	116.3	126.0
Beverages	114.4	114.5	117.7	106.3	103.0	113.7	115.7
Chemicals and allied products 1/	147.8	194.0	204.1	198.2	192.7	180.1	179.9
Clay, glass and stone products	102.3	100.2	101.7	96.8	98.6	100.4	104.7
Electric light and power	98.1	96.9	93.1	89.4	93.6	100.1	95.1
Electrical apparatus 1/	108.1	119.4	132.6	135.7	139.0	149.4	156.3
Iron and steel products 1/	119.5	141.6	164.8	171.1	171.6	175.5	176.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	112.5	116.2	122.4	122.7	124.2	126.7	125.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	108.4	112.5	113.5	113.5	109.9	107.3	102.6
Agricultural implements	101.7	128.4	119.2	125.7	124.4	120.8	120.6
Land vehicles and aircraft	117.0	131.4	148.6	155.2	156.7	162.5	172.0
Automobiles and parts	102.4	110.8	120.4	123.3	119.6	118.7	119.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	141.4	231.5	346.2	375.5	360.9	402.1	388.4
Heating appliances	103.4	98.2	100.7	102.1	105.7	109.0	107.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	113.8	128.8	145.4	147.9	140.1	144.3	133.9
Foundry and machine shop products	111.6	121.1	138.4	143.2	112.8	115.6	121.1
Other iron and steel products 1/	137.4	176.5	212.4	217.6	209.1	201.1	198.4
Non-ferrous metal products 1/	115.9	133.3	155.6	162.5	164.8	168.8	172.0
Non-metallic mineral products	102.1	109.6	109.7	114.1	114.1	120.6	118.9
Miscellaneous 1/	117.2	145.7	161.2	170.3	167.4	172.1	168.6
LOGGING	158.1	106.8	149.2	145.0	92.8	81.8	151.7
MINING	103.6	97.7	91.4	91.5	88.1	89.2	89.2
Coal	110.6	100.8	101.1	102.1	97.3	102.1	109.7
Metallic ores	99.2	96.0	85.3	86.1	81.5	79.4	77.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	105.3	100.4	97.7	92.8	98.1	103.6	96.3
COMMUNICATIONS	103.5	106.9	107.0	105.8	106.6	110.5	107.6
Telegraphs	101.3	104.2	111.9	112.7	113.9	116.4	111.0
Telephones	104.2	107.7	105.2	103.5	104.1	108.5	106.5
TRANSPORTATION	104.9	107.3	110.3	108.0	115.7	121.3	120.7
Street railways	101.9	104.4	110.6	113.3	113.7	117.9	122.6
Steam railways	106.6	109.9	113.0	115.4	118.7	121.9	122.2
Shipping and stevedoring	106.0	103.6	100.7	78.7	108.3	123.1	111.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	102.8	88.4	109.5	87.9	90.5	99.1	92.0
Building	118.6	98.4	145.7	123.4	111.3	108.8	92.8
Highway	107.0	75.0	89.6	51.5	72.8	82.1	91.7
Railway	73.4	95.8	85.1	97.0	89.9	96.5	90.8
SERVICES	99.7	105.7	105.5	105.3	112.3	114.9	115.5
Hotels and restaurants	99.5	105.9	106.8	106.2	115.0	119.3	120.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	100.1	105.4	106.0	104.0	108.1	108.0	107.7
TRADE	106.6	98.0	104.9	93.8	96.0	96.9	108.4
Retail	108.5	97.8	107.5	93.5	95.9	95.9	110.4
Wholesale	98.7	98.6	96.5	94.8	96.8	100.7	102.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	110.4	112.3	122.0	118.6	118.5	121.8	124.6
FINANCE	105.0	105.8	106.7	105.7	105.6	107.6	108.1
Banks and trust companies	110.8	112.9	115.6	113.9	113.8	116.8	116.1
Brokerage and stock market operation	94.7	88.1	81.7	86.1	90.8	102.8	102.4
Insurance	98.4	97.8	97.1	96.6	96.3	96.5	97.9
TOTAL	110.1	112.0	121.3	118.1	117.9	121.2	123.9

1/ Revised, mainly as a result of changes in industrial classification.

TABLE 6. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES
AT SPECIFIED DATES, DEC. 1, 1941 TO DEC. 1, 1943.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceeding.

Part. 1 - Index Numbers of Payrolls.

Areas and Industries		Dec. 1 1941	June 1 1942	Dec. 1 1942	Mar. 1 1943	June 1 1943	Sept. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943
Maritime - Provinces	Manufacturing	121.7	137.4	163.4	164.1	181.3	189.7	198.6
	Lumber products	94.6	126.2	132.7	110.7	123.6	147.3	153.7
	Pulp and paper	113.9	115.2	117.7	109.2	128.2	131.8	127.1
	Iron and steel	140.3	163.5	216.1	226.3	247.7	260.0	273.7
	Logging	160.7	94.2	218.9	221.6	109.2	90.7	202.6
	Mining	132.9	114.4	116.6	114.3	109.3	107.8	130.3
	Transportation	152.7	173.9	180.6	192.7	231.0	219.8	216.5
	Construction	161.3	124.5	165.4	106.1	112.0	161.6	168.4
	Trade	120.4	106.5	115.8	105.9	107.9	108.1	126.9
	- All Industries	138.6	130.6	154.9	144.6	152.2	162.4	176.2
Quebec	Manufacturing	126.1	140.4	167.6	171.7	175.6	182.9	189.2
	Lumber products	104.5	113.5	125.2	112.2	123.0	150.2	133.2
	Pulp and paper	113.5	107.6	105.4	104.5	107.6	115.0	115.6
	Textile products	110.4	119.3	122.3	126.0	120.9	117.0	122.2
	Chemicals	157.7	211.1	250.2	247.6	249.2	282.5	233.8
	Iron and steel	141.3	168.6	216.0	229.6	239.1	260.4	271.6
	Logging	190.5	129.4	210.2	219.5	105.6	106.2	234.9
	Mining	112.2	112.6	112.2	118.9	116.1	115.1	118.9
	Communications	101.9	108.6	110.5	106.8	109.4	116.7	114.4
	Transportation	116.6	114.8	115.1	116.3	121.3	128.0	125.2
Quebec	Construction	119.4	107.9	155.4	133.7	114.9	125.5	116.4
	Services	106.2	123.4	131.6	132.1	144.2	145.0	149.1
	Trade	104.3	103.4	112.3	105.6	107.9	108.0	116.7
	- All Industries	123.3	131.0	154.4	154.9	153.1	159.3	166.3
Ontario	Manufacturing	120.8	130.7	148.9	151.0	148.3	151.7	156.1
	Lumber products	106.5	109.2	114.9	115.8	125.7	144.2	135.5
	Plant products - edible	123.1	107.6	120.4	113.6	116.0	127.0	134.0
	Pulp and paper	113.9	108.8	111.5	111.3	109.8	115.7	115.8
	Textile products	114.9	109.6	119.8	118.8	112.2	115.0	116.0
	Chemicals	155.5	180.3	196.0	194.9	188.1	180.7	185.7
	Electrical apparatus	122.3	150.3	146.7	149.1	147.3	158.7	167.4
	Iron and steel	124.4	143.5	171.2	175.7	171.1	172.0	177.3
	Non-ferrous metal products	132.1	145.3	166.9	173.3	174.5	172.3	177.1
	Logging	167.8	115.5	179.3	210.4	108.9	108.1	178.7
Ontario	Mining	99.5	102.4	90.6	91.4	87.0	82.2	79.3
	Communications	104.0	108.9	111.6	107.6	111.6	119.3	118.5
	Transportation	112.4	115.0	122.7	117.9	124.2	129.9	132.1
	Construction	99.9	84.4	103.2	96.6	101.3	108.6	96.8
	Services	107.8	111.6	118.0	116.5	127.5	132.0	132.1
	Trade	108.2	102.5	107.0	100.3	103.0	102.5	110.9
	- All Industries	116.2	121.1	135.7	135.9	134.0	136.9	140.8
Prairie - Provinces	Manufacturing	127.0	136.4	152.5	149.1	152.7	156.5	167.7
	Animal products - edible	121.7	117.0	146.3	135.9	142.7	148.7	185.6
	Lumber products	106.1	111.5	108.8	111.2	113.7	118.0	111.6
	Plant products - edible	121.2	104.4	140.1	119.1	124.7	139.7	158.9
	Textile products	101.6	116.4	124.7	129.2	122.7	123.2	118.3
	Iron and steel	132.7	152.9	174.7	176.9	185.4	185.8	199.2
	Mining	136.1	124.3	144.5	146.2	133.5	141.8	152.1
	Communications	106.0	109.7	112.3	108.9	111.9	115.4	116.0
	Transportation	111.5	108.9	115.2	117.1	122.6	125.9	129.1
	Construction	86.6	103.9	99.8	78.2	99.1	115.2	113.7
Prairies	Services	94.6	104.9	108.7	108.6	114.3	119.2	120.8
	Trade	111.7	104.9	114.9	103.7	107.3	110.7	123.6
	- All Industries	114.5	117.5	126.6	122.1	126.2	132.0	139.6
British Columbia	Manufacturing	126.3	164.0	209.9	213.0	217.3	235.7	230.2
	Animal products - edible	101.9	110.5	118.3	121.5	115.5	166.7	145.2
	Lumber products	111.1	114.7	117.3	111.6	109.6	116.1	115.6
	Plant products - edible	117.4	106.9	155.2	125.7	128.7	179.9	187.2
	Pulp and paper	107.3	105.2	115.7	113.1	107.9	116.3	119.5
	Iron and steel	179.2	356.5	517.7	548.3	579.2	607.3	586.3
	Non-ferrous metal products	111.3	103.5	151.7	128.1	116.8	120.5	123.4
	Logging	99.9	112.3	106.8	81.9	133.5	143.1	151.2
	Mining	110.0	100.0	86.7	98.7	90.3	92.9	94.9
	Transportation	111.9	113.3	127.1	131.0	133.5	138.8	136.0
B.C.	Construction	103.7	118.6	236.5	222.1	247.3	242.6	178.9
	Services	103.2	110.0	127.1	123.5	128.6	140.2	138.1
	Trade	112.7	109.7	120.7	114.0	114.7	119.1	128.3
	- All Industries	116.1	136.8	169.6	167.9	176.2	186.9	179.8

TABLE 6. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - (Concluded)

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2. - Index Numbers of Employment

Areas and Industries		Dec. 1 1941	June 1 1942	Dec. 1 1942	Mar. 1 1943	June 1 1943	Sept. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943
Maritime	- All Manufacturing	108.7	116.9	128.8	126.6	136.5	143.1	142.3
Provinces	Lumber products	82.1	104.6	106.2	93.4	106.3	115.2	105.4
	Pulp and paper	100.2	100.5	103.2	97.6	106.8	111.7	107.3
	Iron and steel	127.4	143.7	174.8	179.5	189.1	200.4	201.0
	Logging	154.5	82.9	172.5	163.1	76.8	59.4	149.4
	Mining	98.6	92.7	85.1	82.3	82.3	84.4	89.3
	Transportation	141.0	149.5	164.7	167.0	191.4	188.3	189.7
	Construction	151.5	100.4	141.5	72.2	86.4	118.5	122.3
	Trade	114.3	101.7	115.6	94.9	98.5	96.6	115.4
Maritimes -	All Industries	123.4	109.0	128.2	110.5	115.0	123.2	131.0
Quebec	- All Manufacturing	115.5	125.2	135.3	137.8	140.8	142.7	143.1
	Lumber products	84.4	90.5	88.1	80.6	89.4	101.0	86.9
	Pulp and paper	105.1	103.4	97.0	95.9	99.4	105.2	103.2
	Textile products	103.6	108.1	105.9	106.1	104.5	100.3	101.7
	Chemical and allied products 1/	151.0	202.4	218.9	214.3	214.9	196.1	193.5
	Iron and steel	124.8	145.2	173.6	186.6	194.7	204.4	207.5
	Logging	186.2	108.5	165.7	149.1	91.4	74.2	173.9
	Mining	108.3	103.4	103.9	108.2	106.5	106.0	107.8
	Communications	105.4	112.0	108.7	107.7	107.5	110.9	108.1
	Transportation	104.6	107.2	102.5	97.8	106.8	114.6	110.9
	Construction	108.5	90.7	121.5	102.4	95.1	100.9	96.0
	Services	102.7	113.7	114.2	113.2	120.6	121.1	123.8
	Trade	105.9	97.9	105.9	97.7	98.2	99.5	112.2
Quebec -	All Industries	114.3	116.2	128.5	126.4	125.7	127.6	132.4
Ontario	- All manufacturing	110.7	118.5	125.5	126.3	124.1	126.2	127.2
	Lumber products	93.4	98.4	92.1	96.3	106.5	117.8	107.1
	Plant products - edible	122.1	104.2	108.2	100.9	103.7	121.6	124.2
	Pulp and paper	105.9	104.8	100.5	99.5	101.3	106.3	106.3
	Textile products	104.2	102.2	100.9	100.0	96.2	95.3	95.0
	Chemicals and allied products 1/	127.3	169.3	178.0	171.2	161.7	156.3	157.7
	Electrical apparatus	109.6	116.3	122.9	124.6	127.9	137.3	141.6
	Iron and steel 1/	114.1	130.6	145.1	148.0	143.8	142.3	143.4
	Non-ferrous metal products 1/	113.0	123.4	137.0	139.1	137.0	137.5	140.6
	Logging	158.7	114.7	151.6	167.0	84.0	74.6	131.2
	Mining	94.5	93.3	82.4	79.8	76.0	73.8	68.4
	Communications	101.2	104.3	100.9	98.9	100.2	103.0	102.4
	Transportation	103.5	107.6	111.0	104.9	113.0	120.7	121.3
	Construction	87.5	75.2	85.5	80.5	79.7	83.4	74.6
	Services	102.9	105.1	105.0	102.5	112.1	114.3	113.7
	Trade	103.9	96.1	99.3	90.1	92.1	92.1	101.9
Ontario -	All Industries	107.5	110.3	116.2	115.1	113.0	114.9	116.5
Prairie	- All manufacturing	116.8	123.1	131.6	130.9	131.6	136.4	142.0
Provinces	Animal products - edible	112.0	108.9	127.5	119.6	130.3	133.9	159.1
	Lumber products	99.9	99.4	87.1	90.9	92.3	91.0	89.9
	Plant products - edible	118.0	104.4	136.2	114.4	118.5	136.6	151.0
	Textile products	101.9	119.1	116.7	116.7	116.2	110.3	106.5
	Iron and steel	115.6	128.8	146.3	151.5	151.3	156.7	160.1
	Mining	128.6	114.2	123.1	120.4	111.8	122.7	129.2
	Communications	104.8	103.0	106.2	103.3	106.6	112.5	107.4
	Transportation	100.5	101.6	106.8	107.1	110.6	115.1	115.2
	Construction	82.0	91.3	80.0	60.3	77.4	86.6	80.7
	Services	88.8	97.0	96.7	98.8	99.8	104.5	107.0
	Trade	108.8	99.8	108.7	95.1	98.4	100.7	112.2
Prairies -	All Industries	105.6	107.1	110.6	105.5	108.0	113.3	117.1
British	- All Manufacturing	115.6	143.5	167.6	166.1	167.6	183.5	179.7
Columbia	Animal products - edible	110.2	102.9	108.4	99.9	108.3	135.0	123.0
	Lumber products	102.5	106.5	95.8	90.4	90.5	93.6	93.0
	Plant products - edible	115.9	100.0	147.1	102.1	108.2	157.6	158.6
	Pulp and paper	104.6	106.3	107.5	102.0	102.3	106.6	109.0
	Iron and steel	157.9	288.6	399.0	417.2	423.6	456.6	442.1
	Non-ferrous metal products	93.6	104.6	111.9	109.9	104.7	109.3	109.7
	Logging	94.2	104.6	95.1	80.6	119.9	127.2	129.3
	Mining	99.1	92.0	80.1	87.9	83.3	83.8	83.7
	Transportation	99.8	94.9	105.3	106.9	109.0	111.5	112.6
	Construction	93.5	107.1	170.3	162.3	162.2	156.6	123.9
	Services	96.7	99.6	107.1	104.9	110.7	116.8	114.6
	Trade	109.7	100.1	111.0	97.7	100.4	103.7	113.6
B. C. -	All Industries	107.1	120.0	138.9	135.2	139.1	147.4	143.7

1/ Revised, mainly as a result of changes in industrial classification.

TABLE 7. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES,
AT SPECIFIED DATES, DEC. 1, 1941, TO DEC. 1, 1943.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the Co-operating establishments on, or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part I. - Index Numbers of Payrolls

Cities and Industries	Dec. 1 1941	June 1 1942	Dec. 1 1942	Mar. 1 1943	June 1 1943	Sept. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943
MONTREAL - Manufacturing	127.1	141.1	172.7	178.7	180.6	187.9	197.4
Plant Products - edible	114.2	107.9	116.0	111.2	110.4	114.6	121.8
Pulp and paper	111.2	104.8	112.8	114.1	108.8	114.9	124.6
Textiles	108.8	121.9	122.2	127.7	120.2	115.2	119.6
Tobacco	117.9	116.7	164.4	155.9	145.4	148.5	159.1
Iron and steel	146.0	173.2	220.0	235.1	242.8	259.3	271.2
Communications	105.3	109.0	108.6	108.3	110.8	115.2	114.3
Transportation	121.1	113.5	100.2	92.0	107.1	114.1	111.6
Construction	130.4	116.5	144.4	141.2	108.5	97.7	110.3
Services	104.5	118.8	128.4	129.9	138.0	137.3	150.6
Trade	103.3	103.2	114.0	107.9	109.9	109.2	118.0
Montreal - All Industries	129.0	132.3	155.9	159.8	160.7	165.4	173.9
QUEBEC - Manufacturing	135.4	173.1	213.1	225.4	235.3	272.3	284.3
Chemicals	205.7	246.5	377.1	396.7	439.5	410.6	402.2
Iron and steel	134.7	237.1	276.0	309.0	393.5	505.5	607.1
Transportation	105.6	117.2	120.0	132.1	123.4	128.1	131.6
Construction	117.3	95.7	213.4	126.9	144.1	166.2	150.6
Services	105.8	123.2	115.5	120.5	131.8	139.7	134.7
Trade	103.2	104.8	111.8	105.3	109.9	113.3	126.6
Quebec - All Industries	123.3	124.6	192.4	192.7	214.8	229.6	245.2
TORONTO - Manufacturing	128.2	138.6	165.0	163.2	167.2	173.3	177.7
Plant products - edible	118.0	107.2	108.9	106.1	105.0	110.4	114.4
Pulp and paper	114.3	104.3	109.7	108.9	104.4	112.1	116.2
Textiles	119.2	113.8	128.2	128.1	121.6	124.6	123.4
Chemicals	155.3	185.7	218.0	225.5	220.8	233.3	234.0
Electrical apparatus	119.2	129.8	151.4	161.1	161.1	171.1	181.0
Iron and steel	133.6	174.9	228.0	237.5	224.9	242.4	249.3
Communications	104.4	106.7	111.8	108.1	112.2	114.3	115.9
Transportation	101.5	116.1	124.7	126.1	129.3	136.4	138.1
Construction	73.7	62.3	93.9	86.0	82.0	87.6	92.8
Services	106.4	109.8	116.1	114.8	127.7	129.5	135.0
Trade	112.0	104.9	111.0	102.5	105.3	102.9	112.7
Toronto - All Industries	120.7	127.0	149.6	149.7	149.1	153.5	158.6
OTTAWA - Manufacturing	117.2	117.6	131.9	134.3	134.1	142.5	149.8
Pulp and paper	111.2	107.1	113.2	113.9	117.0	120.5	124.6
Iron and steel	129.8	125.3	146.7	155.4	154.8	160.6	177.0
Construction	193.7	108.0	115.9	121.0	107.4	116.8	99.8
Services	117.8	131.0	139.0	138.5	144.1	152.0	152.9
Trade	101.3	102.8	113.5	110.7	112.5	114.0	125.8
Ottawa - All Industries	122.7	113.2	125.3	126.5	126.4	133.5	136.6
HAMILTON - Manufacturing	125.8	132.5	150.4	147.8	136.1	159.2	141.3
Textiles	115.1	107.2	115.4	112.1	105.0	108.1	111.5
Electrical apparatus	131.4	146.5	163.0	159.6	145.8	157.2	170.2
Iron and steel	130.8	142.7	166.6	166.8	149.9	147.6	149.0
Construction	87.7	72.8	111.5	98.0	93.0	99.7	87.1
Trade	107.7	103.1	109.2	102.6	101.4	102.1	108.8
Hamilton - All Industries	122.1	126.9	144.9	143.0	131.5	134.0	136.7
WINDSOR - Manufacturing	105.4	129.5	146.2	151.9	148.7	144.0	147.5
Iron and steel	104.5	132.3	149.6	156.3	152.2	146.0	149.3
Construction	157.8	121.3	201.1	162.1	146.3	172.5	164.8
Trade	93.9	96.5	104.0	99.8	100.8	110.9	116.1
Windsor - All Industries	106.1	128.2	145.7	150.4	147.3	143.8	146.8
WINNIPEG - Manufacturing	128.5	136.0	149.4	144.8	150.4	151.1	164.1
Animal products - edible	115.6	109.3	141.9	123.2	137.3	142.4	177.1
Textiles	98.4	116.5	123.7	130.4	121.8	120.2	113.0
Chemicals	831.2	914.7	826.8	702.7	618.4	555.4	590.0
Iron and steel	119.7	134.6	149.5	155.1	170.9	169.0	184.0
Communications	96.0	102.2	103.2	95.3	96.2	94.1	104.4
Transportation	107.7	114.0	110.8	121.6	120.8	135.1	133.0
Construction	34.3	38.5	48.4	46.3	44.0	48.3	34.5
Services	105.1	114.2	116.2	115.5	120.6	125.5	128.3
Trade	116.6	107.2	118.2	105.5	108.5	109.7	128.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	112.6	115.5	126.3	120.9	124.5	126.6	137.2
VANCOUVER - Manufacturing	140.9	219.7	289.8	306.0	318.7	328.4	324.1
Lumber products	115.3	101.5	106.1	96.8	99.5	106.6	112.2
Iron and steel	189.3	412.8	591.7	638.0	669.1	678.8	657.1
Communications	111.7	116.3	116.8	119.5	118.5	125.8	115.9
Transportation	110.6	108.5	119.9	155.1	130.0	135.1	130.2
Construction	124.0	133.9	243.4	219.0	160.4	189.2	189.5
Services	104.4	111.2	133.2	128.3	132.6	145.8	143.1
Trade	112.8	109.8	120.9	115.1	115.4	119.1	131.3
Vancouver - All Industries	127.1	163.8	215.9	223.0	225.2	234.6	233.5

TABLE 7. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - (Concluded).

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941 as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2. - Index Numbers of Employment.

Cities and Industries		Dec. 1 1941	June 1 1942	Dec. 1 1942	Mar. 1 1943	June 1 1943	Sept. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943
MONTREAL	- Manufacturing	115.2	124.8	138.5	143.2	146.3	148.5	151.5
	Plant products - edible	109.6	100.8	102.6	97.2	95.1	95.6	99.4
	Pulp and paper	107.8	106.9	109.0	109.5	106.4	110.9	114.6
	Textiles	104.3	112.0	107.7	108.4	107.1	99.9	101.6
	Tobacco	111.2	117.2	136.0	126.7	123.8	112.0	112.9
	Iron and steel	128.8	150.8	171.9	190.5	199.1	207.2	211.1
	Communications	104.9	109.8	106.0	105.4	104.9	108.5	105.5
	Transportation	107.6	101.1	86.2	75.7	90.7	105.1	95.7
	Construction	122.3	108.8	117.7	118.2	93.9	87.2	86.9
	Services	101.7	108.3	109.4	109.2	113.5	109.9	123.9
	Trade	106.0	97.7	107.2	99.6	99.4	100.4	114.6
	- All Industries	113.3	118.2	129.8	130.2	132.4	134.4	138.3
QUEBEC	- Manufacturing	125.6	150.4	175.1	189.1	199.6	198.6	206.0
	Chemicals	169.4	210.8	268.0	282.4	292.7	255.9	246.5
	Iron and steel	113.2	189.9	237.6	302.1	343.1	417.0	467.0
	Transportation	103.6	108.0	109.3	112.9	113.3	117.2	117.1
	Construction	108.0	86.6	135.9	81.6	103.4	113.4	100.4
	Services	104.8	112.8	103.2	107.6	114.6	122.7	115.6
	Trade	103.6	95.3	105.7	96.8	100.6	102.9	110.2
	- All Industries	118.7	134.2	155.2	158.5	168.6	169.4	173.8
TORONTO	- Manufacturing	116.7	127.3	138.7	141.4	139.3	141.1	143.1
	Plant products - edible	117.2	105.1	100.0	98.7	98.9	103.2	114.0
	Pulp and paper	106.5	101.6	98.5	97.8	97.7	104.3	107.6
	Textiles	108.8	104.8	106.2	105.9	103.3	100.2	98.7
	Chemicals 1/	145.0	178.6	199.0	191.9	190.5	198.1	194.3
	Electrical apparatus	108.7	121.4	133.2	139.5	145.4	164.4	160.4
	Iron and steel 1/	126.1	157.4	186.8	194.1	188.0	186.6	187.7
	Communications	101.8	106.3	103.4	99.9	101.7	103.0	103.0
	Transportation	101.3	107.1	113.7	109.3	115.0	123.0	125.2
	Construction	72.3	58.7	86.9	77.3	75.1	80.1	78.8
	Services	101.7	104.0	105.9	102.2	114.3	115.1	118.5
	Trade	108.2	98.6	103.3	93.0	95.0	93.8	106.7
	- All Industries	111.9	117.2	127.4	126.5	126.1	127.6	131.4
OTTAWA	- Manufacturing	105.1	105.3	111.4	111.8	113.1	120.7	123.3
	Pulp and paper	105.8	107.6	107.6	110.3	111.0	116.8	117.8
	Iron and steel	100.6	89.8	100.7	101.3	102.2	107.9	117.3
	Construction	137.6	102.7	90.2	99.5	90.5	90.6	77.2
	Services	108.9	114.5	117.4	119.9	117.6	123.5	124.0
	Trade	104.2	100.2	108.3	102.1	103.8	104.4	113.8
Ottawa - All Industries		109.2	104.7	108.4	108.8	109.4	114.0	115.7
HAMILTON	- Manufacturing	113.1	119.7	124.8	123.7	118.2	117.5	116.4
	Textiles	104.3	101.0	97.2	95.3	91.0	92.7	96.4
	Electrical apparatus	116.2	117.5	123.6	121.2	120.1	126.6	127.0
	Iron and steel	119.4	133.9	142.6	143.4	133.6	128.0	124.4
	Construction	74.1	66.3	83.1	73.5	72.6	71.7	63.1
	Trade	104.5	95.5	100.5	92.3	93.9	94.1	99.7
	- All Industries	110.3	114.8	120.3	118.1	113.8	113.7	112.9
WINDSOR	- Manufacturing	106.1	123.9	137.6	138.9	135.3	132.4	132.8
	Iron and steel	105.5	125.6	140.4	143.1	137.9	133.0	134.1
	Construction	153.4	109.7	162.2	133.2	118.7	137.9	140.3
	Trade	98.3	97.5	103.7	94.1	98.0	112.7	116.9
Windsor - All Industries		106.2	121.4	135.5	135.6	132.4	131.1	131.5
WINNIPEG	- Manufacturing	119.3	124.4	128.9	127.9	131.3	134.6	139.7
	Animal products - edible	102.0	96.8	116.3	103.5	120.7	122.7	141.8
	Textiles	101.1	119.9	116.1	117.8	121.1	112.2	105.0
	Chemicals	811.8	836.8	701.6	629.7	480.8	458.3	497.0
	Iron and steel	106.0	114.7	123.7	131.5	141.1	149.0	152.7
	Communications	106.2	97.4	97.2	93.2	95.9	98.9	96.7
	Transportation	103.9	104.4	102.9	105.7	107.9	115.2	117.7
	Construction	41.9	42.5	46.3	42.3	42.7	43.8	32.4
	Services	112.5	118.2	116.5	105.2	109.2	111.9	114.0
	Trade	112.2	101.3	111.7	96.1	99.0	99.3	114.3
Winnipeg - All Industries		108.8	108.7	114.0	109.1	111.8	114.5	120.5
VANCOUVER	- Manufacturing	126.8	179.3	226.1	229.2	234.1	248.0	244.4
	Lumber products	104.7	95.7	88.2	77.1	85.3	88.5	93.4
	Iron and steel	167.8	327.8	466.0	486.6	494.2	519.9	501.6
	Communications	102.3	107.2	108.7	110.8	107.2	112.4	108.9
	Transportation	109.9	95.1	104.7	114.2	111.5	113.0	114.9
	Construction	112.2	126.0	202.9	176.4	132.4	153.4	142.0
	Services	97.2	100.4	112.8	108.8	115.0	122.3	120.3
	Trade	109.4	99.8	110.2	96.9	99.8	101.9	114.0
	- All Industries	116.8	139.3	170.8	168.7	169.3	178.6	179.0

1/ Revised, mainly as a result of changes in industrial classification.

TABLE R.- SUMMARY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AT SPECIFIED DATES, DEC. 1, 1941 TO DEC. 1, 1943.

Date	Employees Reported at Indicated Date	Aggregate Payrolls Paid to these Employees on or about Indicated Date for Services Rendered in Week Preceding	Per Capita Average Weekly Earnings Paid on or about Indicated Date	Index Numbers of		(Amounts Disbursed by Reporting Firms to their Staffs at June 1, 1941, for Services in Last Week in May=100)
				Employment	Index Converted to Base June 1, 1941=100 for Comparison with Index of Payrolls	
No.	\$	\$		Published Index (1926=100)		
<u>MARITIME PROVINCES</u>						
Dec. 1, 1941	140,618	5,552,030	25.70	187.9	123.5	138.6
June 1, 1942	124,595	5,146,252	25.29	166.1	109.0	130.6
Dec. 1, "	146,146	5,818,412	26.13	195.1	128.0	154.9
Mar. 1, 1943	126,237	5,566,610	28.25	168.4	110.6	144.5
June 1, "	132,717	5,811,995	28.72	175.5	115.0	152.2
Sept. 1, "	142,264	4,066,854	28.59	187.8	123.2	162.4
Dec. 1, "	151,188	4,418,854	29.23	199.6	131.0	176.2
<u>QUEBEC</u>						
Dec. 1, 1941	524,932	15,266,708	25.27	180.0	114.4	125.5
June 1, 1942	534,157	14,120,477	26.44	182.7	118.1	131.0
Dec. 1, "	591,583	16,735,555	28.29	202.2	128.5	154.4
Mar. 1, 1943	581,989	16,856,206	28.86	198.8	128.4	154.9
June 1, "	581,006	16,791,556	28.90	197.8	125.7	153.1
Sept. 1, "	590,705	17,589,880	29.78	200.7	127.6	159.5
Dec. 1, "	614,047	18,445,155	30.04	208.5	132.4	168.5
<u>ONTARIO</u>						
Dec. 1, 1941	705,878	20,449,041	28.97	174.0	107.5	116.2
June 1, 1942	724,510	21,514,865	29.42	178.5	110.5	121.1
Dec. 1, "	764,444	24,028,808	31.43	189.2	116.2	135.7
Mar. 1, 1943	757,252	24,085,481	31.82	184.4	115.1	135.9
June 1, "	745,257	23,786,756	31.98	182.9	113.0	134.0
Sept. 1, "	756,518	24,554,710	32.19	186.1	114.9	138.9
Dec. 1, "	767,879	25,052,370	32.65	188.6	116.5	140.5
<u>PRAIRIE PROVINCES</u>						
Dec. 1, 1941	185,306	5,158,660	28.14	135.5	105.8	114.5
June 1, 1942	185,886	5,295,278	28.49	137.4	107.1	117.5
Dec. 1, "	191,955	5,723,491	29.82	141.8	110.5	126.6
Mar. 1, 1943	185,412	5,527,659	30.14	135.4	105.5	122.1
June 1, "	187,617	5,724,407	30.51	138.5	108.0	126.2
Sept. 1, "	196,746	5,994,928	30.47	145.3	115.3	132.0
Dec. 1, "	203,752	6,549,542	31.16	150.3	117.1	139.5
<u>BRITISH COLUMBIA</u>						
Dec. 1, 1941	155,584	3,925,861	29.39	144.5	107.1	116.1
June 1, 1942	149,946	4,800,403	30.68	161.9	120.0	135.6
Dec. 1, "	175,717	5,945,152	33.64	187.4	138.9	169.6
Mar. 1, 1943	169,781	5,827,749	34.33	182.4	135.2	167.9
June 1, "	174,642	6,171,476	35.74	197.6	139.1	176.2
Sept. 1, "	185,082	6,567,059	35.48	198.8	147.4	186.9
Dec. 1, "	180,562	6,351,406	35.10	193.7	145.6	179.6
<u>CANADA</u>						
Dec. 1, 1941	1,688,298	46,132,238	27.52	168.8	110.4	119.4
June 1, 1942	1,718,882	48,477,375	28.20	171.7	112.5	125.3
Dec. 1, "	1,867,843	56,147,178	30.06	186.5	122.0	144.0
Mar. 1, 1943	1,818,651	55,875,685	30.72	181.4	118.6	145.0
June 1, "	1,819,239	56,265,170	30.95	181.2	118.5	145.4
Sept. 1, "	1,871,515	58,575,451	31.70	186.2	121.8	146.7
Dec. 1, "	1,916,728	60,596,803	31.61	190.8	124.6	155.4

TABLE 9 .--SUMMARY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE EIGHT LEADING CITIES,
AT SPECIFIED DATES, DEC. 1, 1941, TO DEC. 1, 1943.

Date	Employees Reported at Indicated Date	No.	Aggregate Payrolls Paid to these Employees on or about Indicated Date for Services Rendered in Week Preceding	Per Capita Average Weekly Earnings Paid on or about Indicated Date	Index Numbers of		Payrolls (Amounts Disbursed by Reporting Firms to their Staffs at June 1, 1941, for Services in Last Week in May=100)
					Published Index (1928=100)	Index Converted to Base June 1, 1941=100 for Comparison with Index of Payrolls	
MONTREAL							
Dec. 1, 1941	242,752	6,472,592	26.66	160.1	113.5	125.0	
June 1, 1942	253,106	6,975,624	27.56	166.8	118.2	132.2	
Dec. 1, "	275,989	8,325,266	30.17	181.7	128.8	156.3	
Mar. 1, 1943	279,260	8,534,632	30.56	183.7	130.2	159.3	
June 1, "	285,697	8,712,715	30.50	186.8	132.4	160.7	
Sept. 1, "	291,045	9,066,088	31.15	189.6	134.4	165.4	
Dec. 1, "	300,095	9,595,327	31.97	195.1	138.3	173.9	
QUEBEC CITY							
Dec. 1, 1941	27,025	608,012	22.50	193.8	118.2	128.5	
June 1, 1942	31,155	736,228	23.63	213.5	133.2	154.6	
Dec. 1, "	36,367	919,286	25.28	254.2	155.1	192.3	
Mar. 1, 1943	37,186	928,820	24.98	259.7	158.5	192.7	
June 1, "	39,580	1,035,361	26.17	276.3	168.6	214.8	
Sept. 1, "	39,919	1,112,321	27.98	277.7	169.4	229.6	
Dec. 1, "	40,996	1,194,675	29.14	284.8	173.8	245.2	
TORONTO							
Dec. 1, 1941	220,255	6,282,854	28.53	171.6	111.9	120.7	
June 1, 1942	230,939	6,613,594	28.64	179.7	117.2	127.0	
Dec. 1, "	251,120	7,785,156	31.00	195.3	127.4	148.5	
Mar. 1, 1943	249,619	7,867,599	31.52	194.0	126.5	149.7	
June 1, "	248,720	7,837,273	31.51	193.3	126.1	149.1	
Sept. 1, "	251,909	8,100,172	32.16	195.6	127.6	153.5	
Dec. 1, "	259,776	8,410,829	32.38	201.5	131.4	158.6	
OTTAWA							
Dec. 1, 1941	21,675	555,982	25.56	164.5	109.2	122.7	
June 1, 1942	20,785	512,273	24.65	157.7	104.7	113.2	
Dec. 1, "	21,551	570,338	26.46	165.2	108.4	125.3	
Mar. 1, 1943	21,644	576,689	26.64	165.9	108.8	126.5	
June 1, "	21,754	578,724	26.60	164.7	109.4	126.4	
Sept. 1, "	22,672	611,831	26.99	171.7	114.0	135.5	
Dec. 1, "	23,024	625,761	27.13	174.5	115.7	136.6	
HAMILTON							
Dec. 1, 1941	58,287	1,770,257	30.37	178.6	110.5	122.1	
June 1, 1942	60,705	1,839,183	30.30	185.9	114.8	126.9	
Dec. 1, "	65,613	2,104,010	33.08	194.8	120.5	144.9	
Mar. 1, 1943	62,459	2,077,651	33.26	191.2	118.1	145.0	
June 1, "	60,179	1,911,687	31.77	184.2	115.8	131.5	
Sept. 1, "	60,106	1,948,006	32.41	184.0	115.7	134.0	
Dec. 1, "	59,869	1,994,455	33.31	182.8	112.9	136.7	
WINDSOR							
Dec. 1, 1941	35,179	1,254,703	37.62	244.1	106.2	106.1	
June 1, 1942	37,940	1,516,684	39.98	273.2	121.4	128.2	
Dec. 1, "	42,311	1,727,910	40.84	311.5	135.4	145.8	
Mar. 1, 1943	42,371	1,784,141	42.11	311.8	135.6	150.4	
June 1, "	41,388	1,749,042	42.26	304.5	132.4	147.5	
Sept. 1, "	41,036	1,712,854	41.73	301.3	131.1	145.8	
Dec. 1, "	41,166	1,750,095	42.51	302.3	131.5	146.8	
WINNIPEG							
Dec. 1, 1941	55,355	1,444,964	26.10	132.7	108.6	112.6	
June 1, 1942	55,569	1,481,583	26.75	132.8	108.7	115.5	
Dec. 1, "	58,077	1,622,260	27.93	139.3	114.0	126.2	
Mar. 1, 1943	55,658	1,557,888	27.99	135.3	109.1	120.9	
June 1, "	57,044	1,606,470	28.16	136.6	111.8	124.5	
Sept. 1, "	58,790	1,645,979	27.96	139.9	114.5	126.6	
Dec. 1, "	61,854	1,781,552	28.80	147.2	120.5	137.2	
VANCOUVER							
Dec. 1, 1941	58,414	1,627,281	27.86	165.7	116.8	127.1	
June 1, 1942	69,983	2,105,092	30.06	197.7	139.3	163.6	
Dec. 1, "	86,122	2,811,612	32.64	241.8	170.4	216.9	
Mar. 1, 1943	85,556	2,914,474	34.07	239.4	168.7	225.0	
June 1, "	85,894	2,955,585	34.41	240.2	169.5	225.2	
Sept. 1, "	90,612	3,095,977	34.17	253.4	178.6	234.6	
Dec. 1, "	90,693	3,096,188	34.06	254.0	179.0	235.5	

TABLE 10.- SUMMARY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE LEADING INDUSTRIAL GROUPS AT SPECIFIED DATES DEC. 1, 1941, TO DEC. 1, 1945.

	Date	Employees Reported at Indicated Date	Aggregate Payrolls Paid to these Employees on or about Indicated Date for Services Rendered in Week Preceding	Per Capita Average Weekly Earnings Paid on or about Indicated Date	Index Numbers of		
					Published Index (1926=100)	Employment	Payrolls
						Index Converted to Base June 1, 1941=100 for Comparison with Index of Payrolls	(Amounts Disbursed by Reporting Firms to their Staffs at June 1, 1941, for Services in Last Week in May=100)
		No.	\$	\$			
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	Dec. 1, 1941	979,858	27,679,080	28.15	188.4	112.1	125.1
	June 1, 1942	1,072,476	30,807,098	28.73	205.9	122.6	157.2
	Dec. 1, "	"	"	31.17	221.8	135.0	159.7
	Dec. 1, 1943	1,155,684	36,026,595	31.49	225.4	135.0	162.1
	June 1, "	1,164,502	36,667,809	31.62	224.2	135.5	165.1
	Sept. 1, "	1,170,935	37,027,558	32.03	229.9	136.8	169.0
	Dec. 1, "	1,200,545	38,450,289	32.86	230.9	137.4	174.0
	Dec. 1, "	1,206,731	39,656,550				
<u>LOGGING</u>	Dec. 1, 1941	74,284	1,551,095	17.92	250.5	158.1	151.7
	June 1, 1942	50,128	1,055,186	20.65	169.0	106.8	118.0
	Dec. 1, "	70,097	1,476,110	21.07	236.2	149.2	166.0
	Dec. 1, 1943	69,151	1,582,208	22.59	251.1	146.0	174.9
	June 1, "	45,970	1,060,649	24.58	146.9	92.8	117.2
	Sept. 1, "	58,756	1,097,286	28.31	129.5	81.8	118.6
	Dec. 1, "	71,911	1,752,761	24.37	240.2	151.7	188.7
<u>MINING</u>	Dec. 1, 1941	86,283	2,924,207	55.89	185.5	105.6	115.4
	June 1, 1942	80,887	2,788,088	55.47	175.1	97.7	103.7
	Dec. 1, "	75,771	2,714,873	55.85	162.0	91.4	104.9
	Mar. 1, 1943	75,850	2,795,007	56.84	162.2	91.5	107.7
	June 1, "	73,056	2,655,254	56.35	156.2	90.1	101.9
	Sept. 1, "	73,918	2,840,792	55.75	158.1	89.2	101.0
	Dec. 1, "	73,730	2,755,609	57.37	158.1	89.2	105.8
<u>COMMUNICATIONS</u>	Dec. 1, 1941	26,879	759,475	27.51	100.6	105.5	105.1
	June 1, 1942	27,745	777,106	28.01	105.9	106.9	110.4
	Dec. 1, "	27,775	815,242	29.55	104.0	107.0	115.8
	Mar. 1, 1943	27,473	792,737	28.86	102.8	105.8	112.6
	June 1, "	27,677	812,821	29.37	105.6	106.6	115.5
	Sept. 1, "	28,694	860,867	30.01	107.4	110.5	122.5
	Dec. 1, "	27,950	844,052	30.20	104.6	107.6	119.9
<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>	Dec. 1, 1941	151,575	4,597,415	54.94	104.4	105.2	116.2
	June 1, 1942	154,125	4,645,675	54.64	106.4	107.5	117.4
	Dec. 1, "	157,992	4,881,168	55.37	109.4	110.5	125.5
	Mar. 1, 1943	155,247	4,920,508	56.38	107.1	108.0	125.9
	June 1, "	145,005	5,228,716	56.06	114.8	115.7	131.6
	Sept. 1, "	151,927	5,374,471	55.38	120.5	121.5	154.8
	Dec. 1, "	151,254	5,420,851	55.84	119.7	120.7	155.9
<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>	Dec. 1, 1941	180,194	4,349,018	24.14	145.4	102.8	112.2
	June 1, 1942	155,519	5,939,270	25.53	125.4	88.5	101.5
	Dec. 1, "	190,877	5,391,881	28.25	151.3	108.6	154.6
	Mar. 1, 1943	154,709	4,589,578	29.67	122.6	87.9	114.5
	June 1, "	159,494	4,711,580	29.54	126.5	90.5	117.5
	Sept. 1, "	174,478	5,257,410	30.13	158.5	99.1	151.1
	Dec. 1, "	161,862	4,809,166	29.71	128.5	92.0	120.0
<u>SERVICES</u>	Dec. 1, 1941	57,968	656,001	16.75	170.4	99.7	104.6
	June 1, 1942	40,250	691,101	17.17	180.6	105.7	115.6
	Dec. 1, "	40,543	759,744	18.24	182.0	106.5	121.4
	Mar. 1, 1943	40,175	756,014	18.52	180.0	105.5	120.5
	June 1, "	42,895	794,976	18.53	192.0	112.5	150.1
	Sept. 1, "	45,986	825,555	18.77	196.5	114.9	154.7
	Dec. 1, "	44,402	842,468	18.97	197.4	115.6	155.6
<u>TRADE</u>	Dec. 1, 1941	171,279	5,976,009	25.21	166.9	106.4	109.2
	June 1, 1942	167,754	5,795,851	24.05	155.7	98.0	104.1
	Dec. 1, "	169,129	4,101,775	24.25	164.4	104.8	112.0
	Mar. 1, 1943	151,548	5,810,024	25.14	147.1	95.8	105.8
	June 1, "	156,209	5,954,018	25.51	150.6	96.0	106.4
	Sept. 1, "	159,021	4,068,201	25.57	152.0	96.9	107.2
	Dec. 1, "	176,908	4,514,650	25.25	169.9	108.4	117.2
<u>FINANCE</u>	Dec. 1, 1941	62,947	1,854,470	29.46	121.9	105.0	107.4
	June 1, 1942	65,390	1,915,755	30.19	122.8	105.8	110.9
	Dec. 1, "	65,976	1,975,758	30.88	125.9	106.7	114.4
	Mar. 1, 1943	65,367	1,979,114	31.25	122.7	105.7	114.6
	June 1, "	65,325	1,967,516	31.07	122.6	105.6	114.0
	Sept. 1, "	64,505	2,009,250	31.15	124.9	107.6	116.4
	Dec. 1, "	64,619	2,040,707	31.48	125.5	108.5	118.2

TABLE 11. - PER CAPITA AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES AT SPECIFIED DATES, DEC. 1, 1941 - DEC. 1, 1943.

I n d u s t r i e s	Per Capita Averages						
	Dec. 1 1941	June 1 1942	Dec. 1 1942	Mar. 1 1943	June 1 1943	Sept. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943
MANUFACTURING	28.15	28.73	31.17	31.49	31.62	32.03	32.86
Animal products - edible	26.35	27.37	28.90	29.63	29.01	29.64	30.52
Fur and products	24.80	26.65	28.66	27.92	28.76	28.37	30.04
Leather and products	19.60	19.85	22.45	22.60	22.33	22.64	23.16
Boots and shoes	18.77	18.96	21.60	22.19	22.04	21.86	22.32
Lumber and products	23.19	23.04	26.20	25.98	25.47	26.72	27.52
Rough and dressed lumber	23.93	23.63	27.01	26.87	26.15	27.41	28.41
Furniture	23.82	22.63	25.79	25.12	24.53	25.50	26.23
Other lumber products	20.96	21.87	24.75	24.46	24.68	25.96	26.74
Plant products - edible	22.84	23.46	25.03	25.53	25.66	24.55	25.51
Pulp and paper products	31.39	30.31	32.14	32.34	31.88	32.09	32.50
Pulp and paper	34.30	33.28	34.95	35.39	35.04	35.16	35.72
Paper products	25.51	24.68	26.38	26.93	25.75	26.15	25.75
Printing and publishing	30.78	29.42	31.73	31.52	31.14	31.39	32.31
Rubber products	26.60	27.32	29.22	29.76	30.02	30.94	32.61
Textile products	20.11	20.24	21.85	22.25	21.79	22.40	23.03
Thread, yarn and cloth	21.11	20.77	22.28	22.91	22.58	22.70	23.57
Cotton yarn and cloth	20.39	20.20	21.49	22.22	22.06	21.69	22.87
Woolen yarn and cloth	22.11	21.10	23.30	23.17	22.23	23.34	23.99
Artificial silk and silk goods	21.04	21.32	22.06	23.67	23.89	23.74	24.36
Hosiery and knit goods	18.62	18.23	20.66	20.21	20.23	20.36	21.37
Garments and personal furnishings	19.18	19.99	21.13	21.98	21.23	22.57	22.71
Other textile products	21.82	22.06	24.34	23.93	23.22	23.68	24.70
Tobacco	18.66	17.71	20.00	20.88	20.30	21.92	22.86
Beverages	30.48	31.49	32.95	32.41	34.10	34.45	34.26
Chemicals and allied products 1/	27.78	27.80	29.74	30.38	30.80	31.04	31.61
Clay, glass and stone products	26.00	25.69	29.44	29.96	29.35	29.66	31.26
Electric light and power	32.60	34.31	35.90	35.75	35.69	35.31	36.27
Electrical apparatus 1/	30.09	29.65	32.42	32.57	32.18	31.66	32.66
Iron and steel products 1/	32.97	33.70	35.90	36.26	36.69	37.13	38.05
Crude, rolled and forged products	32.56	33.11	34.87	34.66	35.21	35.51	36.62
Machinery (other than vehicles)	32.55	32.31	35.49	35.55	34.91	35.55	36.85
Agricultural implements	30.77	30.76	33.63	33.09	32.48	33.45	34.44
Land vehicles	33.87	35.05	36.58	37.15	37.33	37.12	38.19
Automobiles and parts	36.69	39.48	40.88	40.89	41.99	41.61	42.11
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	34.61	36.18	38.78	37.82	39.58	41.00	41.38
Heating appliances	26.70	26.36	29.99	29.82	28.87	30.44	32.72
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	34.52	35.08	37.93	38.64	38.30	37.14	39.26
Foundry and machine shop products	31.29	31.18	35.19	35.05	34.36	35.89	37.02
Other iron and steel products 1/	31.54	31.66	34.56	34.75	34.57	35.51	36.19
Non-ferrous metal products 1/	31.59	31.37	33.14	33.27	33.73	33.68	34.43
Non-metallic mineral products	35.19	35.33	36.71	37.04	37.08	36.83	38.37
Miscellaneous	21.58	24.97	29.15	28.90	29.36	29.94	30.87
LOGGING	17.92	20.65	21.07	22.59	24.58	28.31	24.37
MINING	33.89	34.47	35.83	36.84	36.35	35.73	37.37
Coal	32.62	29.84	33.89	34.37	33.07	32.41	35.59
Metallic ores	36.36	38.68	38.82	40.09	40.04	39.33	40.90
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	26.73	28.03	29.37	30.34	30.79	31.52	30.44
COMMUNICATIONS	27.51	28.01	29.35	28.86	29.37	30.01	30.20
Telegraphs	27.54	27.96	28.85	27.94	28.75	29.14	28.76
Telephones	27.50	28.02	29.54	29.20	29.61	30.33	30.71
TRANSPORTATION	34.94	34.64	35.37	36.38	36.06	35.38	35.84
Street railways and cartage	29.25	30.90	31.55	32.77	32.70	32.87	32.83
Steam railways	39.45 ^{2/}	37.89	38.81	39.07	38.89	38.12	38.70
Shipping and stevedoring	29.29	29.67	29.86	32.08	31.92	30.59	31.10
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	24.14	25.33	28.25	29.67	29.54	30.13	29.71
Building	29.06	28.40	33.01	34.34	34.78	36.10	36.56
Highway	19.98	22.61	23.32	26.53	24.71	26.48	25.47
Railway	22.78	24.38	25.29	23.98	26.78	26.31	26.82
SERVICES	16.75	17.17	18.24	18.32	18.53	18.77	18.97
Hotels and restaurants	15.72	16.28	17.33	17.33	17.65	18.17	18.18
Personal (chiefly laundries)	18.34	18.55	19.66	19.88	19.98	19.80	20.37
TRADE	23.21	24.05	24.25	25.14	25.31	25.57	25.23
Retail	21.34	22.09	22.20	23.01	23.15	23.40	22.98
Wholesale	29.62	30.30	31.55	31.85	32.03	31.93	32.78
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	27.32	28.20	30.06	30.72	30.93	31.30	31.61
FINANCE	29.46	30.19	30.88	31.23	31.07	31.15	31.46
Banks and trust companies	26.49	27.06	26.78	27.47	27.42	27.49	27.53
Brokerage and stock market operation	34.13	33.84	34.78	34.05	35.16	34.21	35.18
Insurance	33.33	34.46	36.75	36.41	36.17	36.42	37.07
ALL INDUSTRIES	27.40	28.27	30.08	30.74	30.93	31.30	31.61

1/ Averages in these industries for 1941 and 1942 revised as a result of changes in industrial classification.

2/ Included some retroactive cost-of-living allowance; the Oct. 1, 1941, figure was \$36.36.

Employment
DEPT. OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

BAROMETRICS FILE 191 1

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ANNUAL REVIEW
OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
IN
CANADA
1944



OTTAWA
1945

Price 3 a. year

72-101

A P P R E C I A T I O N .

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics takes this opportunity of publicly expressing again its appreciation of the co-operation rendered by firms and their officers in furnishing monthly statistics on employment, payrolls and man-hours. To their promptness and regularity in reporting are largely due the generally representative nature of the surveys of these subjects. It is gratifying to find an increasing interest on the part of those completing the monthly questionnaires expressed in a desire fully to understand just what data are required, and to supply these in as great detail as possible. To these payroll officials, the Bureau wishes to extend its sincere thanks for their co-operation and their interest in this highly important work.

S. A. Cudmore,
Dominion Statistician.

C O N T E N T S

PART 1.

	<u>Page</u>
1. General Summary of the Situation in the Dominion During 1944.....	1
2. Employment and Payrolls by Industries.....	9
1. Manufacturing.....	9
2. Logging.....	18
3. Mining	19
4. Transportation.....	21
5. Communications.....	21
6. Construction and Maintenance.....	23
7. Services.....	25
8. Trade.....	25
9. Finance.....	27
3. Employment and Payrolls by Economic Areas.....	29
4. Employment and Payrolls in the Eight Leading Cities.....	33
5. Course of Employment in Manufacturing in the Five Economic Areas and in Canada	41
6. Sex Distribution of Persons in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1944.....	41
7. Comparison of the Number of Persons in Recorded Employment at June 1, 1941, with the Number of Wage-Earners Enumerated in the Census June 1, 1941.....	44
8. Distribution of Persons in Recorded Employment at Apr. 1, 1944, and Aggregate Weekly Payrolls According to Size of Establishment.....	47

PART 2.

9. Statistics of Payrolls in the Dominion - Introduction.....	49
Explanation of Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.....	52
10. Trends of Employment and Payrolls in Canada in the years 1941 - 1944.....	53
11. Distribution of Average Weekly Payrolls and of Persons in Recorded Employment in 1943 and 1944.....	53
12. Employment and Payrolls by Economic Areas, Cities and Industries, at Specified Dates Dec. 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1944.....	54
13. Summary Statistics of Employment and Payrolls by Economic Areas, Cities and Industries, at Specified Dates Dec. 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1944.	55
14. Weekly Earnings Reported Quarterly in 1944, with Comparisons from 1941-1943...	57
15. Course of Employment and Payrolls in Manufacturing in Canada and United States	59

CHARTS.

1. Employment in Industries Other Than Agriculture 1928 - 1944.....	Facing Page
2. Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers, 1939 - 1944.....	6
3. Employment as Reported in the Four Leading Industries, 1940 - 1944.....	8
4. Employment as Reported by Manufacturers, 1927 - 1944.....	10
5. Employment and Payrolls in all Manufacturing and in the Manufacture of Durable and Non-Durable Goods.....	12
6. Employment as Reported by Employers in Mining, 1925 - 1944.....	20
7. Employment as Reported by Employers in Transportation, 1925 - 1944.....	22
8. Employment as Reported by Employers in Construction, 1925 - 1944.....	24
9. Employment as Reported by Employers in Trading Establishments, 1925 - 1944....	26
10. Employment by Economic Areas, 1940 - 1944.....	28
11. Employment by Leading Cities, 1939 - 1944.....	36
12. Manufacturing in the Economic Areas and in Canada as a whole, 1926 - 1944.....	42
13. Course of Employment, Payrolls, and Average Weekly Earnings in Nine Leading Industries, June 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1944.....	50
14. Course of Average Earnings in Leading Industries, June 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1944....	56

C O N T E N T S

CHARTS (Cont'd.)

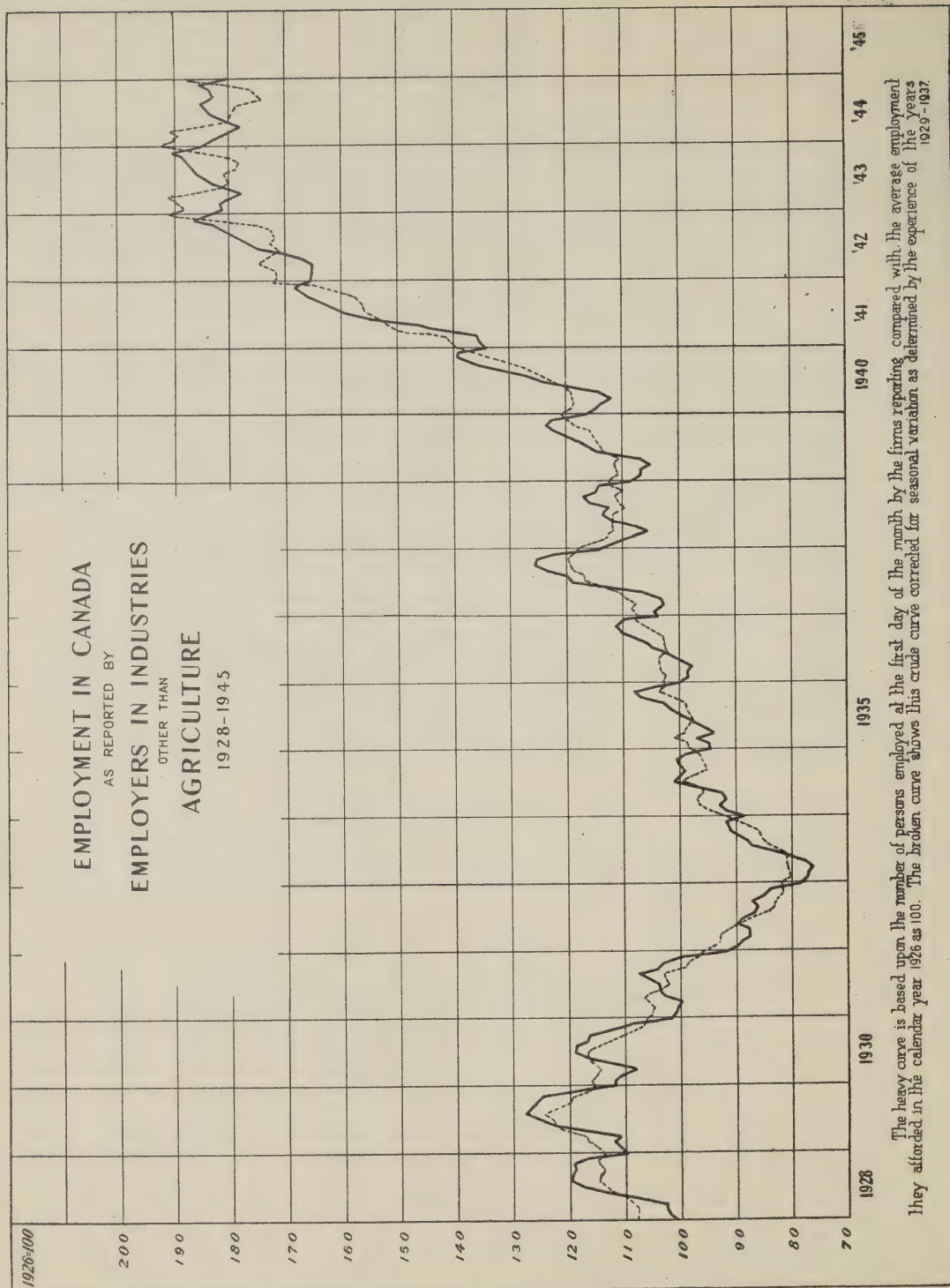
	<u>Page</u>
15. Trends of Employment in Manufacturing in Canada and the United States, 1939-1944	58
16. Trends of Employment in Durable and Non-Durable Goods in Canada and the United States, 1939 - 1944.....	60
17. Trends of Employment and Payrolls in Canada and the United States, May, 1941-December, 1944.....	62

TABLES I - XI.

I Summary Statistics of Employment and Payrolls as Reported by the Co-operating Establishments in 1944.....	2
II Comparison of Employment as Reported in 1943 and 1944.....	4
III Annual Average Index Numbers of Employment in Manufacturing 1929 - 1944.....	11
IV Annual Indexes of Employment in the Dominion as a Whole, in the Eight Leading Cities and Elsewhere in the Dominion, 1929 - 1944.....	35
V Average Indexes of Employment in Certain Industrial Groups in Canada and in the Leading Cities Taken as a Unit, 1942 - 1944.....	35
VI Numbers of Females per 1,000 Workers in Manufacturing According to Annual Census and Monthly Surveys of Employment and Payrolls, 1938 - 1944.....	43
VII Number of Wage-Earners as Enumerated in the 1941 Census and Number of Employees in the Monthly Survey for June 1, 1941, by Industry.....	45
VIII Number of Wage-Earners as Enumerated in the 1941 Census and Number of Employees Reported in the Monthly Survey for June 1, 1941, by Province.....	47
IX Statistics of Employment and Payrolls in Canada at Apr. 1, 1944, Arranged According to Size of Establishment.....	49
X Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, June 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1944, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.....	52
XI Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing in Canada and the United States.....	64

TABLES I - 11.

1. Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas, (1926=100), Annually, 1927-1944, and Monthly, 1942 - 1944.....	65
2. Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities, (1926=100), Annually, 1927-1944 and Monthly, 1942 - 1944.....	66
3. Index Numbers of Employment by Industries, (1926=100), Annually, 1927-1944 and Monthly, 1942 - 1944.....	67
4. Index Numbers of Employment by Industries, Monthly, 1944 (1926=100).....	68
5. Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls by Industries in Canada, at Specified Dates, 1941 - 1944 (June 1, 1941=100) 2 parts.....	70
6. Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls by Economic Areas and Principal Industries, at Specified Dates, 1941 - 1944 (June 1, 1941=100) 2 parts.....	72
7. Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls by Cities and Principal Industries, at Specified Dates, 1941 - 1944 (June 1, 1941=100) 2 parts.....	74
8. Employees and Payrolls as Reported by Establishments in the Five Economic Areas, at Specified Dates, Dec. 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1944.....	76
9. Employees and Payrolls as Reported by Establishments in the Eight Leading Cities, at Specified Dates, Dec. 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1944.....	77
10. Employees and Payrolls as Reported by Establishments in the Leading Industrial Groups, at Specified Dates, Dec. 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1944.....	78
11. Weekly Average Earnings of Persons in Recorded Employment in Various Industries at Specified Dates, 1941 - 1944.....	79



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
IN CANADA, 1944.

Dominion Statistician:	S.A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch:	M.E.K. Roughsedge.

Part 1.

1. - GENERAL SUMMARY.

The year 1944 was characterized by a greater degree of stability in industrial employment as a whole than has been indicated in any earlier year for which statistics of employment are on record, i.e., since 1920. This situation is an obvious development in view of the stage reached in the progress of the war itself, and in production for military needs, and in consequence of the heavy drains made on the man-power of the Dominion since the outbreak of hostilities. Pre-war experience shows that in general, the trend from the beginning of January to the end of the year is favourable, there normally being a gain of over six p.c. in this comparison, while in the period, 1939 - 1943, the seasonally buoyant movements were inflated by war-time demands on industry. As a result, the rise in employment from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in these years has been extremely pronounced; in 1944, however, the indexes of employment at those two dates coincided, and were the highest figures in the 12 months.

There were six general increases and an equal number of decreases during the year under review, when the variation between the low and the high index numbers was 7.5 points; in 1943, the range had been 12.3 points, while that in 1942 was 21.4 points. The normal variation, according to the experience of the years, 1929 - 1937, used in calculating the factors for seasonal adjustment, amounts to nearly eleven points. In the first quarter of 1944, industrial employment was at a higher level than in the same months of any earlier year; in subsequent months, this superior position was lost, the disparity between the indexes for the same dates in 1943 and 1944 increasing as the year progressed, until at Dec. 1, 1944, the index was lower by 2.5 p.c. than at the same date in 1943. The level was also slightly below that at the beginning of December in 1942. The annual index for 1944, however, at 183.0 p.c. of the 1926 average, was very little lower than the 1943 mean of 184.1, and was otherwise the highest in the record of 25 years. Increasingly acute shortages of labour during 1944 were reflected in the employment of important numbers of female workers, many of whom were engaged on a part-time basis. The growth of the number of women in recorded employment in the year under review, however, was not so pronounced as that previously indicated.

The course of employment in Canada during a period of many years is depicted in Chart 1, and that in more recent years in Chart 2. These illustrate clearly the tremendous expansion in industrial activity taking place in the Dominion in the months following the fall of France in 1940; in 1942, there was a perceptible slackening in the rate of expansion, succeeded by a more pronounced slowing in 1943, while the movement in 1944 became slightly retrogressive. In spite of the falling-off in the last year shown in these charts, employment nevertheless continued at an exceptionally high level.

Table I. - Summary of the Statistics of Employment and Payrolls Reported Monthly by the Co-operating Establishments During 1943 and 1944.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	1943				1944				Annual Average Indexes of Employment 1941=100	1944				Annual Average Indexes of Employment June 1, 1944=100
	Average				Average					Average				
	Employees	Weekly Payrolls	Weekly Earnings	No.	Employees	Weekly Payrolls	Weekly Earnings	No.		Employees	Weekly Payrolls	Weekly Earnings	No.	
(a) Provinces														
Maritime Provinces														
Prince Edward Island	137,520	3,950,631	23.19	113.5	156.5	4,221,515	30.33	120.1	137.1	139,207	4,221,515	30.33	120.1	137.1
Nova Scotia	2,255	55,767	24.01	107.1	121.5	70,031	28.06	124.0	152.4	2,686	70,031	28.06	124.0	152.4
New Brunswick	83,302	2,444,115	28.31	121.0	153.9	2,655,254	31.88	118.7	188.6	82,675	2,655,254	31.88	118.7	188.6
Quebec	51,993	1,332,751	26.60	116.3	151.4	1,515,200	28.16	122.6	165.6	53,846	1,515,200	28.16	122.6	165.6
Ontario	587,302	17,075,442	29.06	127.1	155.6	17,536,413	30.22	124.9	157.3	581,401	17,536,413	30.22	124.9	157.3
Prairie Provinces	755,501	24,080,155	31.82	114.8	155.3	24,775,469	32.73	114.3	158.2	755,792	24,775,469	32.73	114.3	158.2
Manitoba	191,580	5,812,129	30.32	110.2	128.1	6,555,928	31.59	114.6	138.0	201,152	6,555,928	31.59	114.6	138.0
Saskatchewan	90,193	2,697,129	29.90	110.3	124.6	2,899,982	31.06	113.8	135.3	93,313	2,899,982	31.06	113.8	135.3
Alberta	36,585	1,061,676	29.07	103.6	120.5	1,181,208	30.29	108.6	130.9	38,988	1,181,208	30.29	108.6	130.9
British Columbia	64,802	2,053,014	31.65	114.4	137.6	2,275,758	33.06	119.3	148.9	68,846	2,275,758	33.06	119.3	148.9
CANADA	176,821	6,107,721	34.52	140.8	174.5	5,999,722	34.63	137.7	169.2	175,299	5,999,722	34.63	137.7	169.2
	1,848,534	56,905,978	30.78	120.4	144.9	59,917,047	31.54	119.3	148.2	1,850,851	59,917,047	31.54	119.3	148.2
(b) Cities														
Montreal	298,830	8,753,422	30.50	133.0	161.5	9,159,612	31.64	133.1	135.1	299,550	9,159,612	31.64	133.1	135.1
Quebec City	38,987	1,036,435	26.58	165.9	215.0	1,137,795	29.37	182.7	276.3	39,752	1,137,795	29.37	182.7	276.3
Toronto	251,522	7,946,006	31.62	127.3	150.9	8,306,722	32.51	124.0	134.0	255,433	8,306,722	32.51	124.0	134.0
Ottawa	22,188	591,437	26.65	111.6	129.3	610,195	27.70	111.7	132.6	22,021	610,195	27.70	111.7	132.6
Hamilton	61,008	1,979,404	32.45	115.3	136.1	1,932,229	33.10	111.7	134.4	59,289	1,932,229	33.10	111.7	134.4
Windsor	41,579	1,723,959	41.61	132.9	145.3	1,634,969	42.63	125.3	143.0	39,714	1,634,969	42.63	125.3	143.0
Winnipeg	59,320	1,633,235	28.00	113.9	126.3	1,757,093	28.75	118.8	134.6	61,156	1,757,093	28.75	118.8	134.6
Vancouver	87,886	2,933,994	33.43	173.2	223.5	2,914,753	33.52	171.0	218.2	86,999	2,914,753	33.52	171.0	218.2
Total - EIGHT LEADING CITIES	848,120	26,612,899	31.33	132.0	156.8	27,542,368	32.23	151.9	160.9	852,973	27,542,368	32.23	151.9	160.9
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing	1,180,550	37,210,309	31.50	134.6	163.9	38,399,906	32.58	132.3	157.0	1,175,415	38,399,906	32.58	132.3	157.0
Durable Goods ^{1/}	685,678	22,955,869	34.40	156.0	193.1	23,080,788	35.82	151.3	132.7	644,747	23,080,788	35.82	151.3	132.7
Non-Durable Goods	498,895	13,607,108	27.28	115.2	133.4	14,637,484	27.23	117.3	141.9	512,624	14,637,484	27.23	117.3	141.9
Electric Light and Power	17,977	645,782	35.92	94.2	105.0	671,634	37.23	94.5	100.3	18,044	671,634	37.23	94.5	100.3
Logging	55,994	1,311,963	34.78	114.0	143.6	1,702,502	26.54	136.3	137.4	64,579	1,702,502	26.54	136.3	137.4
Mining	74,070	2,672,498	36.09	89.4	102.7	2,755,155	33.05	87.3	133.3	72,827	2,755,155	33.05	87.3	133.3
Communications	27,910	815,553	29.35	107.5	116.5	899,734	30.81	111.8	107.1	29,072	899,734	30.81	111.8	107.1
Transportation	144,463	5,176,413	35.86	115.3	130.2	5,723,569	27.07	123.3	147.1	154,304	5,723,569	27.07	123.3	147.1
Construction and Maintenance	163,809	4,855,732	33.63	93.0	121.1	5,935,209	29.74	75.1	137.7	132,596	5,935,209	29.74	75.1	137.7
Services	42,457	769,156	18.59	111.1	128.7	899,378	19.41	115.3	140.3	46,216	899,378	19.41	115.3	140.3
Trade	161,231	4,068,287	25.23	98.9	108.7	4,617,003	26.21	104.7	117.5	176,242	4,617,003	26.21	104.7	117.5
Total - EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,848,534	56,905,978	30.78	120.4	144.9	59,917,047	31.54	119.3	148.2	1,850,851	59,917,047	31.54	119.3	148.2
Finance	65,692	1,994,764	30.19	106.5	115.5	2,116,534	32.55	130.3	127.5	65,329	2,116,534	32.55	130.3	127.5
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,912,426	59,998,742	30.79	119.8	145.7	61,035,581	31.85	115.3	147.7	1,916,180	61,035,581	31.85	115.3	147.7
1/ This classification comprises the following:— Iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and other light and power. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 5, with the exception of electric light and power.														

^{1/} This classification comprises the following: iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 5, with the exception of electric light and power.

During 1944, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics compiled a total of 175,700^{1/} returns on employment and payrolls in the eight leading industries as follows; manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade. The average number of reports received monthly was 14,641;^{2/} the staffs of the co-operating employers averaged 1,850,851, ranging from 1,796,340 at May 1 to 1,887,752 at the beginning of December. In 1943, the 13,756 establishments furnishing data had reported a monthly average of 1,848,534, varying from a minimum of 1,788,320 at the first of May, to a maximum of 1,916,588 at Dec. 1. Increased coverage of industry as a result of growth in the number of respondents accounts for the apparently higher number in recorded employment in 1944, a factor for which adjustment is made in the index. Standing at 183.0, this was 0.6 p.c. below the 1943 mean. The latest average, however, was 5.4 p.c. above that of 173.7 in 1942, and exceeded by 60.7 p.c. the 1939 annual index of 113.9. The pre-war high figure was that of 119.0 in 1929.

Payrolls.- Although there was in 1944 a minor decline from 1943 in the general index of employment, a moderate increase in the same comparison was shown in the reported payrolls. In the eight leading industries the amounts distributed in one week in each month averaged \$58,917,047, indicating the disbursement of some \$3,063,686,000 during the year by the larger employers in the eight leading industries. The sums reported represented an average earned income of \$31.84 per week for the typical individual in recorded employment, as compared with \$30.78 in 1943, \$28.56 in 1942, and \$26.17 in the seven months of 1941 for which statistics are available.

In addition to the data just given for the eight leading industries (enumerated in an earlier paragraph), information was furnished by 800 financial institutions and branches, with staffs averaging 65,329 per month. The weekly payrolls of these persons were stated as \$2,116,334, a mean of \$32.35 per employee during 1944, as compared with \$31.19 in 1943 and \$30.20 in 1942. When these figures are included with those for the eight leading industries (for which monthly data on employment are available from 1920), the total labour force of whose employment and weekly earnings there is current record aggregated 1,916,180. The weekly payrolls in the nine industrial

1/ Including statistics from financial institutions, the reports on employment and payrolls tabulated in 1944 aggregated 185,300, while the total number of persons in recorded employment averaged 1,916,180.

2/ A continued growth is to be noted in the number of establishments included in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly surveys of employment and payrolls. The gain is due (1) to the establishment of new industries and to other accessions to the mailing list, (2) to increasingly regular co-operation from employers in general, and (3) to the fact that a steadily growing number of firms furnish statistics in detail for locality and industry. The different branches of a business appear in the tabulations as separate firms in the centres and in the industries for which separate reports are furnished; thus the segregation of monthly statistics for a considerable number of additional cities from the summer of 1944 resulted in an apparent increase in the number of co-operating establishments without any real change in the coverage. The "number of firms", as used here, might more precisely be termed "the number of reports tabulated"; the former expression, however, is in accordance with the usage in other series and other countries. It should be noted that adjustment is made in the index numbers of employment for increased coverage of industry.

TABLE II - Average Number of Reporting Firms, and of their Employees, and Average Indexes, for the Twelve Months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1 of 1943 and 1944, together with the changes shown in the figures for the latter as compared with those for 1943.

Geographical or Industrial Unit	1943			1944			Change from 1943 in the			
	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index (1926=100)	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index (1926=100)	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index Points	P.C.
(a) Provinces										
Maritime Provinces	971	137,530	182.1	1,058	139,207	183.1	87	1,677	1.0	0.5
Prince Edward Island	56	2,235	114.7	59	2,686	132.8	4	451	18.1	15.9
Nova Scotia	498	83,302	203.1	536	82,675	199.3	50	- 627	- 3.8	- 1.9
New Brunswick	430	51,993	159.6	463	53,846	165.4	33	1,853	5.8	3.6
Quebec	3,552	587,302	200.0	3,843	581,401	196.4	291	-5,901	- 3.6	- 1.8
Ontario	5,693	755,301	185.8	6,180	755,792	184.7	287	491	- 1.1	- 0.6
Prairie Provinces	1,853	191,680	141.4	1,978	201,152	147.0	125	9,572	5.6	4.0
Manitoba	783	90,193	137.5	809	93,518	141.9	26	3,125	4.4	3.2
Saskatchewan	416	36,585	132.0	442	38,988	138.3	26	2,403	6.3	4.5
Alberta	654	64,802	153.9	727	68,546	160.5	73	4,044	6.6	4.3
British Columbia	1,487	176,821	190.0	1,692	178,799	185.7	95	-3,522	- 4.3	- 2.3
CANADA - (EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES) ..	13,766	1,848,554	184.1	14,841	1,850,861	183.0	885	2,317	- 1.1	- 0.6
(b) Cities										
Montreal	2,075	236,830	187.6	2,269	289,550	187.8	194	2,720	3.2	0.1
Quebec City	242	38,987	271.9	252	39,762	268.4	10	- 235	- 0.5	- 1.3
Toronto	2,031	251,322	195.2	2,192	256,485	197.7	111	4,161	2.5	1.3
Ottawa	255	22,188	168.0	262	22,921	168.7	7	- 167	- 1.3	- 0.8
Hamilton	361	61,008	156.7	376	59,289	180.8	15	-1,719	- 5.9	- 3.2
Windsor	217	41,579	305.6	223	39,714	291.0	11	-1,866	-14.6	- 4.8
Winnipeg	576	58,320	139.2	600	61,166	145.2	22	2,846	6.0	4.3
Vancouver	639	87,886	245.8	676	86,998	242.6	37	- 888	- 3.2	- 1.3
TOTAL - (EIGHT LEADING CITIES)	6,448	848,120	196.0	6,958	852,973	195.9	407	4,853	- 0.1	- 0.1
(c) Industries										
MANUFACTURING	7,692	1,190,550	226.2	8,111	1,175,415	224.5	419	-5,135	- 1.7	- 0.8
Durable Goods	3,076	663,878	284.8	3,241	644,747	276.3	166	-19,131	- 8.5	- 3.0
Non-durable Goods	4,513	498,696	180.6	4,766	512,624	194.7	253	13,929	4.1	2.3
Electric Light and power	103	17,977	141.2	104	18,044	141.7	1	67	0.5	0.4
Animal Products - edible	366	37,239	188.0	419	45,043	223.7	53	7,804	35.7	19.0
Fur and its products	89	3,036	125.5	92	2,983	125.9	3	- 53	0.4	0.3
Leather and its products	374	28,797	139.5	386	23,424	137.4	12	- 375	- 2.1	- 1.5
Lumber and its products	1,086	62,644	116.6	1,161	68,638	121.4	75	2,994	4.8	4.1
Plant products - edible	588	48,522	150.9	624	55,265	169.7	36	6,741	13.8	12.5
Pulp and paper products	733	91,494	130.6	748	84,335	135.8	15	3,441	5.2	4.0
Rubber products	60	16,583	129.4	53	20,553	162.9	- 7	4,020	33.5	25.9
Textile products	1,412	159,465	160.4	1,611	136,428	159.1	99	-3,037	- 3.3	- 2.1
Tobacco	46	11,779	226.4	47	11,011	133.4	1	- 768	- 9.4	- 6.6
Chemicals	148	12,373	226.4	152	13,002	247.6	4	1,129	21.2	8.4
Reverberatory and allied products	401	84,753	680.7	414	77,552	607.2	13	-7,101	-53.5	- 8.1
Clay, glass and stone products	229	15,178	133.9	231	15,552	135.8	2	374	1.9	1.4
Electrical apparatus	159	43,515	304.3	166	47,855	328.0	8	4,339	23.7	7.3
Iron and steel products	1,302	468,349	343.3	1,378	451,369	330.6	76	-16,980	-12.7	- 8.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	208	182,043	288.1	226	192,842	303.4	18	10,319	15.3	5.3
Non-ferrous metal products	287	73,061	439.4	272	63,620	442.6	5	- 9,431	-46.8	- 9.6
Non-metallic mineral products	108	16,986	208.6	114	16,269	212.7	6	313	4.1	2.0
Miscellaneous	222	19,869	271.6	239	21,276	266.0	17	1,397	- 5.6	- 2.1
LOGGING	603	53,994	180.4	657	64,570	215.8	54	10,556	35.4	19.6
MINING	487	74,070	158.5	484	72,427	154.5	27	- 1,643	- 4.0	- 2.5
Coal	115	25,614	93.2	134	26,788	97.3	19	1,174	4.1	4.4
Metallic ores	221	37,887	303.3	224	34,693	274.1	3	- 3,174	-29.2	- 9.6
Non-metallic minerals	121	10,589	156.3	126	10,946	163.8	5	357	7.5	4.8
COMMUNICATIONS	60	27,910	104.5	61	29,072	108.6	1	1,162	4.1	3.9
TRANSPORTATION	589	144,463	114.4	608	154,304	121.2	19	9,841	6.8	5.0
Street railways, cartage and storage ..	345	41,228	162.7	364	45,460	194.5	19	4,232	10.8	9.4
Steam railway operation	98	81,544	102.4	97	86,589	106.3	- 1	4,045	3.9	3.8
Shipping and stevedoring	146	21,691	87.7	147	23,255	104.8	1	1,564	7.1	7.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	1,542	163,809	129.8	1,576	132,586	104.6	36	-31,213	-25.2	-19.4
Building	1,078	69,866	160.3	1,110	41,721	95.3	32	-28,145	-85.0	-40.6
Highway	435	54,126	136.8	437	51,732	130.8	2	- 2,394	- 6.0	- 4.4
Railway	29	39,817	92.6	31	39,143	90.0	2	- 674	- 2.6	- 2.8
SERVICES	631	42,457	189.8	689	46,216	202.2	58	3,759	12.4	6.5
Hotels and restaurants	385	26,440	186.1	437	29,452	202.3	52	3,012	16.2	8.7
Laundering and dry cleaning	246	16,017	196.2	252	16,764	201.9	6	747	5.7	2.9
TRADE	2,282	161,281	155.1	2,553	176,242	164.2	271	14,961	9.1	5.9
Retail	1,503	122,608	163.4	1,678	131,894	171.7	175	9,386	8.3	5.1
Wholesale	779	38,673	133.6	876	44,248	145.1	96	5,676	11.5	8.6
TOTAL - EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES ..	13,766	1,848,554	184.1	14,841	1,850,861	183.0	885	2,317	- 1.1	- 0.6
FINANCE	754	63,892	123.7	800	65,329	126.4	46	1,437	2.7	2.2
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES ..	14,510	1,912,426	181.1	15,441	1,916,190	180.2	931	3,754	- 0.9	- 0.5

1/ Apparent decrease in employment is due to a change in industrial classification made in 1944; the index numbers for the two years are comparable

divisions in the year under review averaged \$61,033,381, representing an estimated annual payroll of approximately \$3,173,735,800 disbursed in salaries and wages by the co-operating establishments. The per capita weekly figure in the nine industries in 1944 was \$31.85, as compared with \$30.79 in 1943 and \$28.61 in 1942. The latest annual index of aggregate payrolls exceeded that of the preceding year by over two p.c. The average earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment were 3.4 p.c. higher than in 1943, and 11.3 p.c. above the 1942 mean.

The current record of salaries and wages commences only with the data for June 1, 1941. Based upon the disbursements of the co-operating firms at that date as 100 p.c., the index of aggregate payrolls rose in 1944 to an average of 148.2, while the index of employment, calculated on the June 1, 1941, figure as 100 p.c., averaged 119.8 in the same 12 months. As has been pointed out in earlier bulletins, factors contributing to the substantially greater rise in the index of aggregate payrolls than in that of employees are as follows:- (1) The concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries and in other war industries, where rates of pay are above the average, and, in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of cost-of-living bonuses to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were enlarged on more than one occasion before their absorption in the basic wage rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience and (4) the payment of higher wage-rates in a large number of cases. With the changing situation in the European War, these factors may become of diminishing importance, the peak of payrolls probably having been reached in the year under review, as the high point in employment was recorded in 1943.

The Situation in 1944.

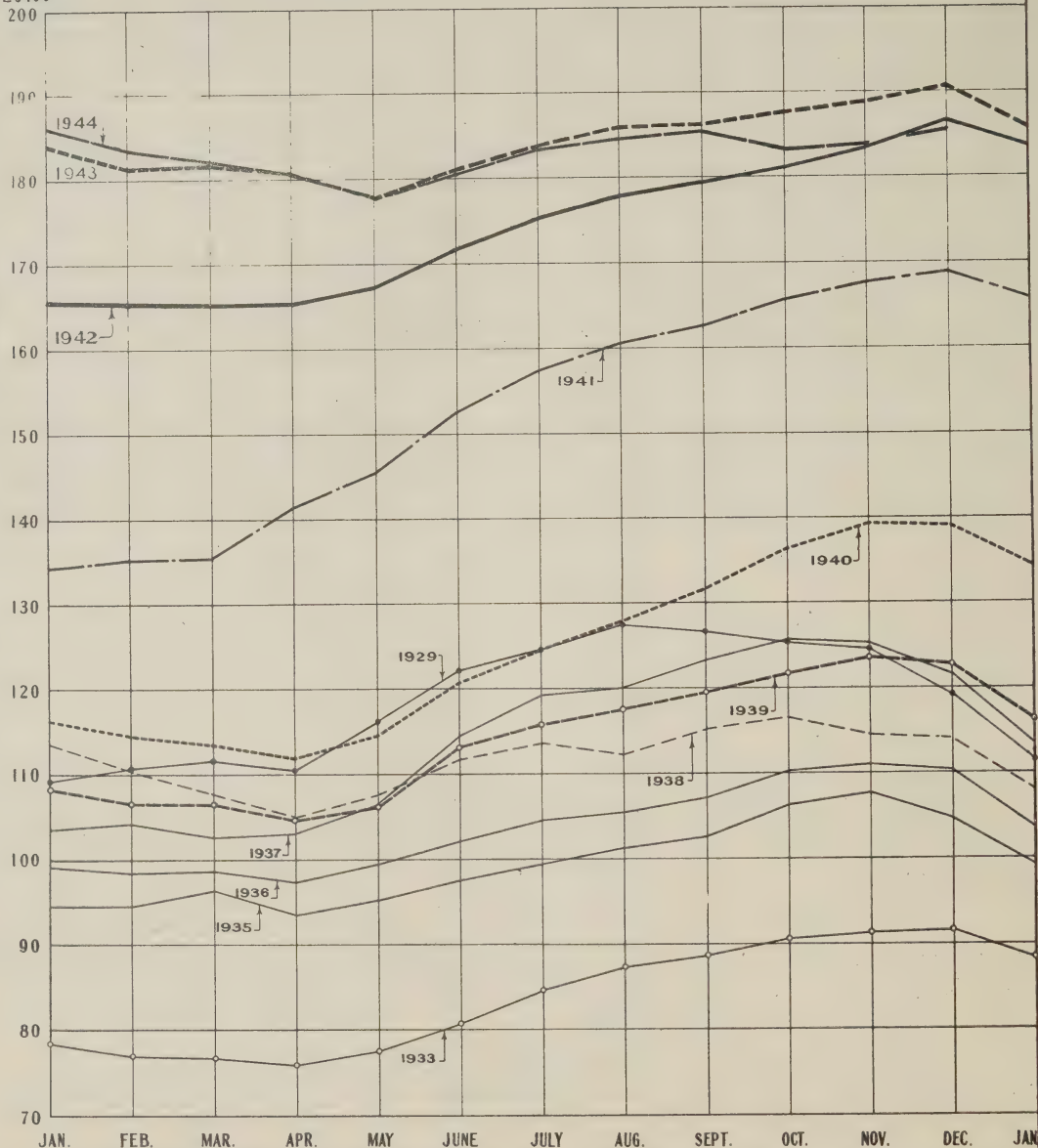
A brief review of the situation during 1944 from the industrial viewpoint shows a moderate contraction in manufacturing as a whole; most of this took place in the production of heavy manufactured goods, there being a small advance in the non-durable manufactured goods industries. Expansion was also reported during 1944 in logging, communications, transportation, services, trade and finance. In several of these divisions, new all-time highs were established. On the other hand, mining was quieter, due largely to continued curtailment in the metallic ore group; construction and maintenance afforded considerably less employment as a result of increasing shortages of labour and supplies. The index in this group was lower than in any earlier year of the war except 1940. The payrolls reported in each of the main industrial groups except construction were higher in 1944 than in any preceding year of the record.

Geographically, employment during the year under review declined in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while in the remaining provinces activity during 1944 reached new high levels. In all provinces except British Columbia, the reported salaries and wages, on the whole, were at the maximum in the record, which goes back only to the spring of 1941.

Employment in the eight leading cities taken as a unit showed relatively little change from 1943, there being a reduction of 0.1 p.c. in the composite index. In most cases, however, there was a decided slackening in the latter months of the year under review, Winnipeg being the exception. On the whole, activity was reduced in Quebec City, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver, while in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, the annual indexes in 1944 reached new peaks. The index of payrolls in the eight cities as a whole in 1944 was 160.9, 2.6 p.c. higher than the 1943 figure of 156.8. Only in Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver were the disbursements in the year under review lower than in the preceding 12 months. In all eight cities, the general

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1944

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

average earnings per person in recorded employment reached new high levels.

Table I on page 2 summarizes the statistics of employment and payrolls in 1943 and 1944, while Table II on page 4 gives a comparison of the employment data for those years showing the changes in the number of returns tabulated, in the averages of employees reported, and in the indexes. In Table X in the second part of this Annual Review appears a record of employment and payrolls in the period for which current statistics of payrolls are available.

The returns^{1/} tabulated monthly in the eight leading industries during 1944 exceeded the number compiled in 1943 by 885, or 6.4 p.c. The inclusion of data from a larger number of employers results in an apparent increase in the number of persons in recorded employment in the year under review; when the necessary correction for increased coverage is made in the index numbers, the latest figure showed a decline of 0.6 p.c. as compared with 1943, the maximum in the record which goes back to 1921. It must be emphasized that the comparison from year to year should be made through the indexes, which are adjusted for the inclusion of firms newly added to the mailing list, as well as for declines in employment resulting from the closing of businesses or branches.

In considering the comparisons in the industrial part of Table II, and those in Table 4, it should again be noted that in many cases, adjustment cannot immediately be made for the changes in the products of individual establishments as a result of wartime demands on industry, although many changes in industrial classification have been made. Large numbers of manufacturing plants have been and are now turning out parts and commodities which are entirely different from their peacetime lines, but frequently these changes are not brought to the attention of the Bureau. There are also changes in the industrial distribution of workers as between the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing classes, for which adjustment likewise cannot immediately be made in these statistics.

THE 1944 ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT.

Part 1 of the 1944 Annual deals mainly with employment, containing a fairly detailed review of the situation in the various industries and areas, together with related statistics of payrolls. The matter of sex distribution of workers is dealt with in Section 6, while Section 7 discusses briefly the proportion that the employees of firms co-operating in the monthly survey at June 1, 1941, constituted of the total wage-earners enumerated at the Decennial Census of June 1, 1941. In Section 8 appears a summary table showing the distribution of the persons in recorded employment at April 1, 1944, according to size of establishment; the distribution of the reported payrolls is also briefly dealt with in the same Section. The second part is particularly concerned with the payroll data in their more general aspects.

TABLES AND CHARTS.

Annual average index numbers of employment for the various areas, the eight leading industrial cities and the eight leading industries from 1921 to 1944, together with monthly figures since 1941, appear in Table 1, 2 and 3 at the end of this report, while Table 4 gives, for a considerable number of industries, monthly index numbers for the Dominion in 1944. These indexes are calculated on the 1926 average as 100.

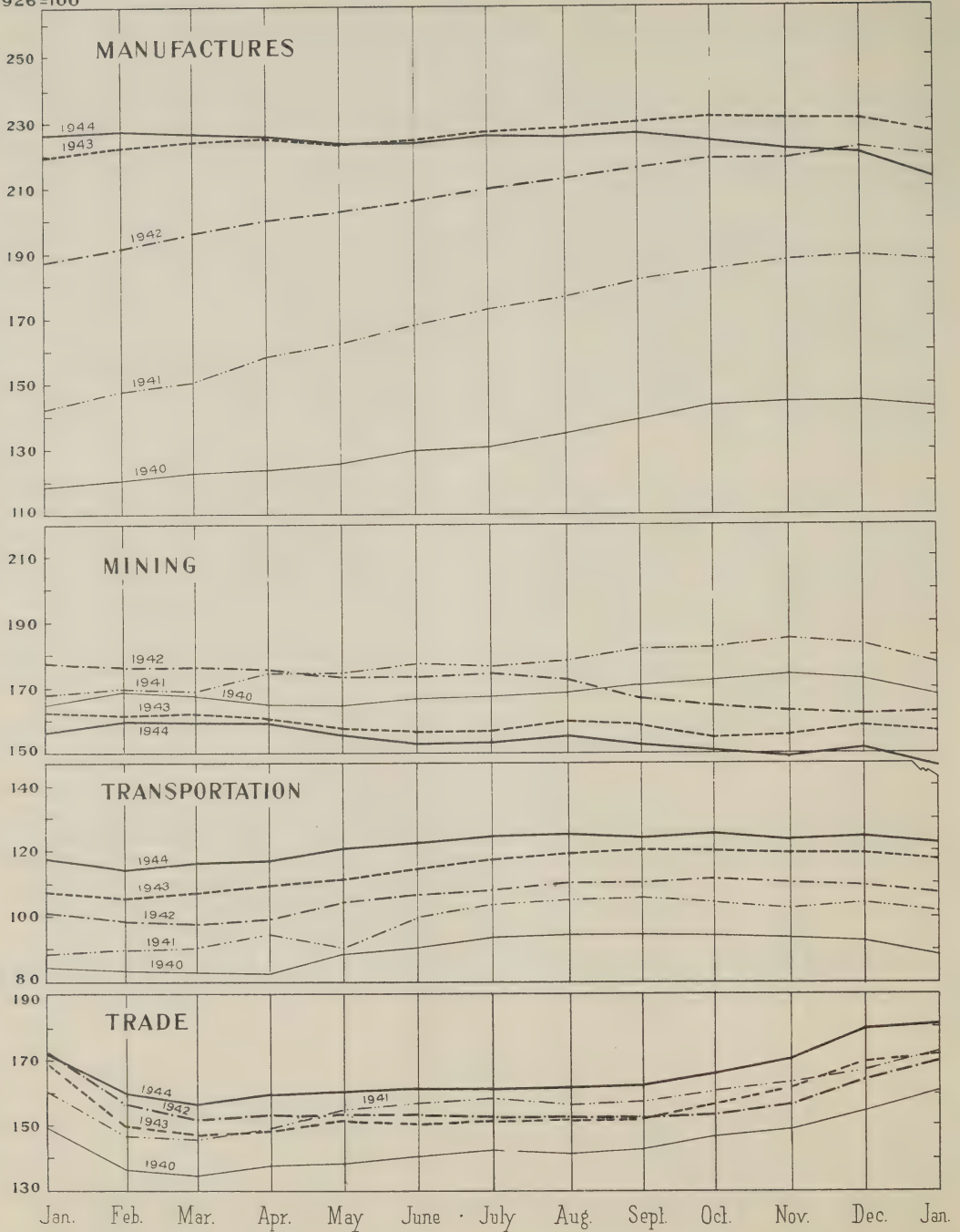
^{1/}See footnote on page 3.

Chart 3

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1940-1944

1926=100



In Tables 5 to 10 appear statistics of employment and payrolls for the economic areas, the leading cities and industries; in these tables, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the statistics of payrolls. In Table 11 are given, for a lengthy list of industries in the Dominion, the per capita weekly earnings indicated at specified dates in the last four years. Summary tables (notably Table I and II) appear in the text, and numerous charts throughout the Annual depict the course of employment in various areas and industries. In some cases, the graphs were prepared in the Economics and Statistics Branch of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, whose courtesy in permitting their reproduction in this Annual is acknowledged with thanks.

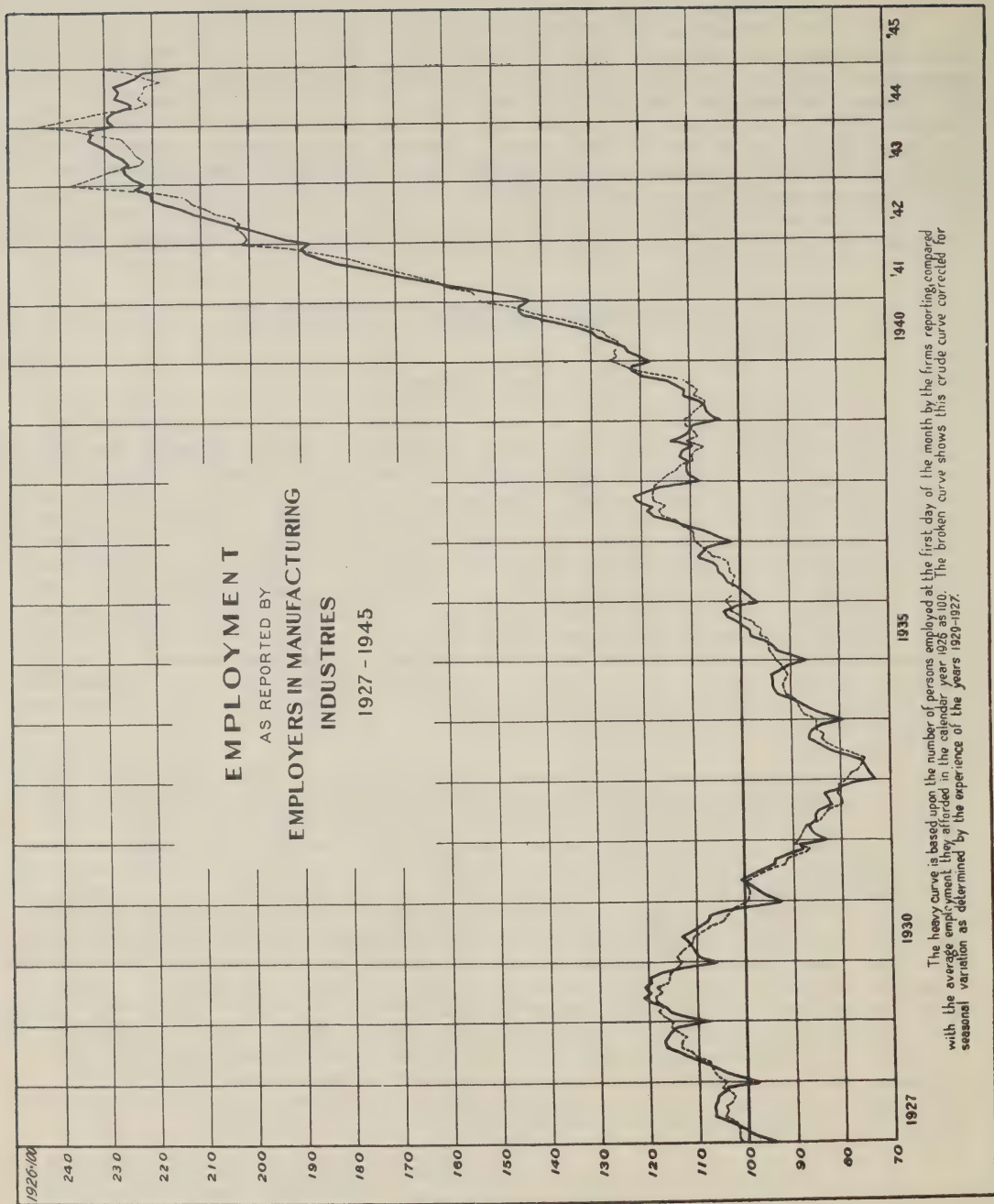
2. - EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

The volume of employment in manufacturing during 1944 continued abnormally great, although there was a small recession in comparison with the preceding year. A slight curtailment in the expansive movement had, indeed, been in evidence in the latter part of 1943, in which the general rate of acceleration in the 12 months as a whole was decidedly less than had been the case in 1942 or 1941. At the opening of the year under review, the index in manufacturing was 3.1 p.c. higher than that at Jan. 1, 1943, but by the end of the year, the positions of the curves of employment were reversed, that at Dec. 1, 1944, being nearly five points lower than at the same date in 1943. The index was also a little lower than at Dec. 1, 1942, but was otherwise the highest for December in the period since 1920. A feature of the situation in the year under review was the commencement of the conversion process from the production of commodities for the war to the manufacture of goods for civilian consumption. Nevertheless, the proportion of employees engaged on war work continued high.

Monthly statistics were tabulated in the year under review from a mean of 8,111 manufacturers, employing an average working force of 1,175,415 men and women, as compared with 1,180,550 persons employed in 7,692 factories during the preceding year. The index, (based on 1926=100), had then averaged 226.2 as compared with 224.5 in 1944, there being a decline of 0.8 p.c. in the 12 months. At the 1944 high point at Feb. 1, the index stood at 227.3; in 1943, the maximum figure had been 231.4 at Oct. 1, an all-time high. In earlier years of the war, the trend from month to month was almost uninterruptedly favourable; in 1944, on the other hand, there was an upward tendency on only three occasions, improvement from the preceding month being indicated at Feb. 1, July 1 and Sept. 1. Thus the movement in 1944 was generally retrogressive, and at the close of the year, employment was 2.8 p.c. below its level at the beginning of January. Such a falling-off is contrary to the usual seasonal trend in pre-war years, being still more at variance with the experience of earlier years of the war. Among the factors obviously contributing to this situation were continued shortages of labour and of materials, as well as changes in the programmes of war production.

The employment of women continued at a high level in 1944, although the growth in their numbers and in their proportions of the total personnel was less than in earlier phases of the expansive movement generated by wartime conditions. Thus at Oct. 1, 1942, the ratio of women to the aggregate workers in recorded employment was 260 per 1,000, rising to 282 per 1,000 twelve months later, while the Oct. 1, 1944, proportion was 286 per 1,000. These ratios afford an interesting comparison with that of 220 per 1,000, on the average, in all manufacturing in 1939,



according to the records of the Annual Census of Industry. Another noteworthy fact is that whereas manufacturing generally had afforded employment for 66 p.c. of all the females in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1943, the proportion a year later had fallen to 63.6 p.c. It may further be noted that there was a decline in the number and proportion of women engaged in the durable manufactured goods division in the latter part of 1944 as compared with the autumn of 1943, while the ratio in the production of non-durable goods was likewise rather lower.

The slight curtailment in employment in manufacturing generally in 1944 was accompanied by increases in the amounts distributed in salaries and wages, but these gains were on a smaller scale than those indicated in 1943 or 1942; (it will be recalled that the current record of payrolls commenced only in 1941). The average weekly disbursements of the 8,111 co-operating manufacturers in the year under review amounted to \$38,389,906, representing a mean of \$32.66 for each of the persons in recorded employment in factories. The index number of payrolls advanced by 2.4 p.c. as compared with 1943, while the typical worker included in the monthly surveys received an average of \$1.16, or 3.7 p.c. more in the week than he had been paid in the preceding year.

During 1944, employment in the durable goods industries showed a curtailment of three p.c., while that in the production of non-durable goods increased by 2.3 p.c. The direction of these changes reverses those indicated in the preceding year, when there had been a rise of 18 p.c. in employment in the production of heavy manufactured goods, accompanied by a gain of only 0.4 p.c. in employment in the light manufacturing industries as compared with 1942. In spite of the slackening during the year under review as compared with the preceding 12 months, the durable goods industries were more active than in any preceding period of the record, employment in the production of non-durable goods reached a new all-time high in 1944.

The largest losses in employment as compared with 1943, took place in non-ferrous metals, iron and steel products, (notably land vehicles and aircraft, shipbuilding and firearm factories), chemicals and textiles. On the other hand, animal and vegetable foods, electrical apparatus, rubber and pulp and paper products employed considerably larger staffs. Although the percentage increases were generally moderate, they sufficed in many cases to bring the 1944 indexes to the highest point in the record.

From the geographical viewpoint, employment in manufacturing showed a recession during 1944 in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia; on the average, there were small gains in the Maritime and Prairie Areas, but as the year progressed the 12 months' comparisons in these provinces also became unfavourable. Activity in the leading industrial cities as a whole was likewise at a lower level than in 1943; the exceptions were Winnipeg and Toronto, in which there were slight gains in the average, but here too the indexes in the latter part of the year were lower than in the same period of 1943. The general rate of curtailment in manufacturing in the eight largest centres was rather greater than that indicated in the Dominion as a whole.

The following table shows the index numbers of employment in manufacturing as a whole in the period since 1929.

Table III - Annual Average Index Numbers of Employment in Manufacturing (1926=100).

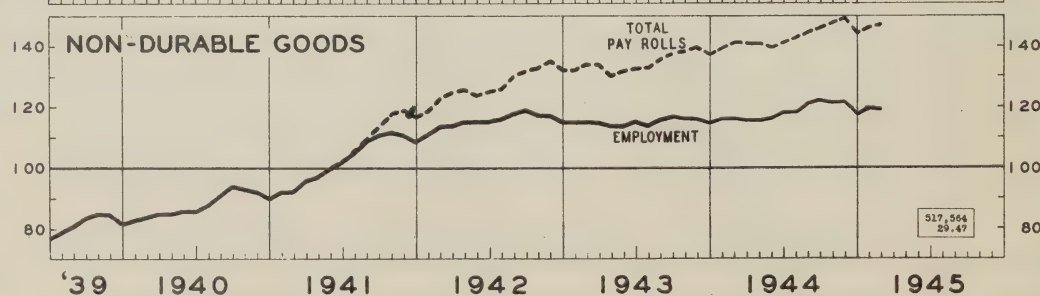
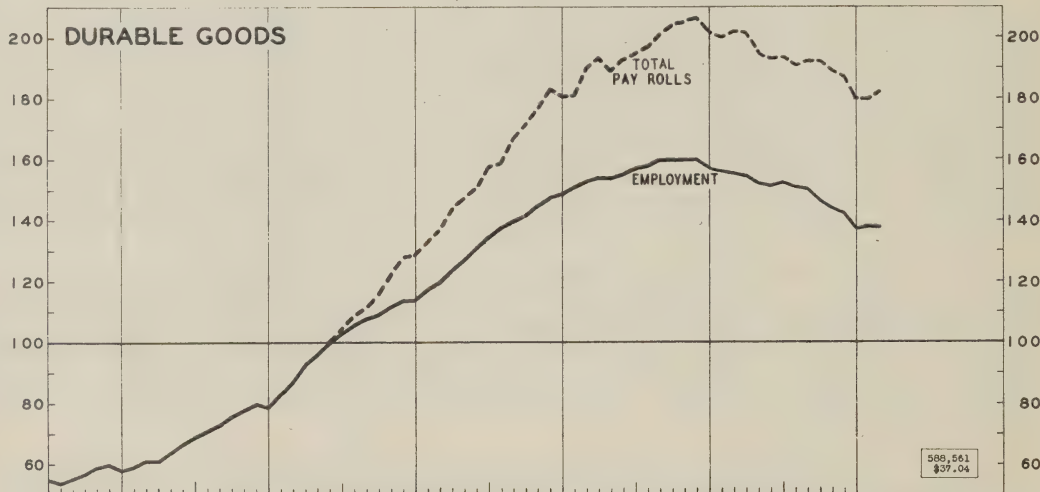
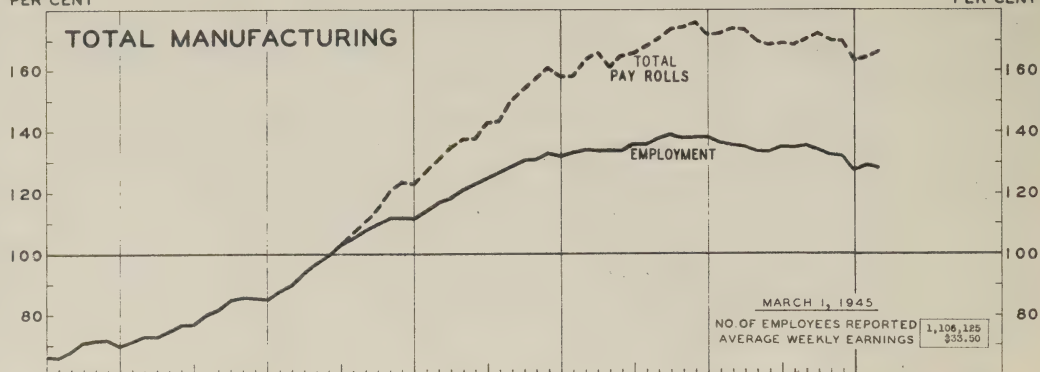
1929.....117.1	1933.....80.9	1937.....114.4	1941.....168.4
1930.....109.0	1934.....90.2	1938.....111.0	1942.....206.5
1931.....95.3	1935.....97.1	1939.....112.3	1943.....226.2
1932.....84.4	1936.....103.4	1940.....131.3	1944.....224.5

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

JUNE 1941 = 100

PER CENT

PER CENT



"DURABLE GOODS" INCLUDES IRON AND STEEL, NON-FERROUS METALS, ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, LUMBER AND CLAY, GLASS AND STONE PRODUCTS. THE REMAINDER, "NON-DURABLE GOODS", INCLUDES TEXTILES, FOOD, BEVERAGES, TOBACCO, RUBBER, LEATHER, CHEMICALS AND FUELS.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- As already stated, the payrolls reported in manufacturing during 1944 reached a new maximum, the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating establishments averaging \$38,389,906. This would indicate an annual payroll of \$1,996,275,000 disbursed by the 8,111 plants furnishing monthly data. Based on the amounts distributed by the same firms at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls in manufacturing averaged 167.8 during the year, when it was 2.4 p.c. higher than in 1943, and 19.9 p.c. higher than in 1942. Although there was an increase on the whole in the year under review, the indexes in the last four months were lower than in the same period of 1943, the all-time peak having been indicated at Dec. 1, 1943. A year later, there was a decline of 3.4 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages, accompanying that of 4.7 p.c. in employment. The decline in the aggregate payrolls in the latter months of 1944 was due to three main causes (1) lessened employment (2) curtailment in the amount of overtime worked and (3) some change in the industrial distribution of the persons employed in manufacturing. In illustration of the last factor, it may be pointed out that at Dec. 1, 1943, some 57.1 p.c. of all the employees reported by manufacturers, (exclusive of central electric stations) were engaged in the production of heavy manufactured goods, in which earnings are generally high, while at Dec. 1, 1944, this proportion had fallen to 55.7 p.c. The importance of changes in industrial distribution may be expected to increase in the period of conversion from war-time to peace-time production.

The average weekly earnings in manufacturing during 1944 were \$32.66, being 3.7 p.c. higher than the 1943 mean, and 12 p.c. above that in 1942. A rough indication of the increase in the average earnings taking place during the war is given by a comparison with the data of the Annual Census of Industry; this showed that the average weekly earnings of the persons employed in all manufacturing in 1939 were \$21.56, on the basis of 52 weeks of work, or \$22.42 on the basis of 50 weeks of work per person, the latter is probably closer to the actual earnings. As was explained in the 1943 Annual review of Employment and Payrolls, these figures are not entirely comparable with those currently prepared owing to differences in the coverage, and to the fact that the weekly average of the census figures can be obtained only by dividing the annual average earnings by the number of weeks in the year.

Although overtime employment has been reduced in more recent months, it nevertheless continued in much greater volume during 1944 than in pre-war years. The granting of higher wage rates in numerous cases by the National and Regional War Labour Boards has also continued a factor in raising the average earnings to increasingly high levels.

As was pointed out in the 1943 Annual, the influence exerted on the general wage-bill by war-time changes in the industrial distribution of workers has been a matter of considerable importance, owing to existing variations in the wage levels in different industries. Normally, the production of heavy manufactured goods in Canada provides work for fewer wage-earners than the light manufactured goods industries; thus in 1939, the proportions of the total in recorded employment were 20.4 p.c. in the former, and 30.1 p.c. in the latter class. In 1944, however, there ratios showed important changes, 34.8 p.c. of the workers in recorded employment belonging in the industries turning out durable manufactured goods, while 27.7 p.c. were classed in the non-durable goods division. In the five years, recorded employment in the heavy industries has risen by 179.1 p.c.; despite the reduction in the proportion of workers in the light manufacturing industries, there has been an increase of 50.8 p.c. in the index of employment therein during the war. In view of the fact that the 1944 average weekly earnings in plants turning out durable manufactured goods were \$35.82, as compared with \$28.65 in the industries producing non-durable goods, the pronounced effect that changes in the present proportions of workers in the two classes will have upon the aggregate payroll in manufacturing is obvious.

The following paragraphs briefly review the situation in the various branches of manufacturing, after which is a short analysis of employment in the main non-manufacturing classes.

Animal Products - Edible.- Further expansion was shown, on the whole, in the animal food industries in 1944, when employment therein reached new high levels. The 419 employers co-operating in the year under review had a personnel of 45,043, as compared with 37,239 reported in the preceding 12 months by 366 establishments. The latest annual index, at 223.7, was 19 p.c. above that of 188.0 in 1943. Heightened activity was indicated in the year under review in meat and fish-processing plants and in dairies.

The indicated weekly payrolls in 1944 averaged \$1,351,218, a per capita figure of \$30.00, as compared with \$29.34 in 1943, and \$27.57 in 1942. The index of payrolls, at 152.9, was 19.2 p.c. higher than that in 1943.

Leather and Products.- A slight falling-off was indicated in the manufacture of leather products in 1944 as compared with 1943, when the index averaged 139.5, as compared with 137.4 in the year under review. The employees of the 386 plants co-operating in the latter averaged 28,424; the 1943 mean had been 28,797. Footwear factories showed only slight changes, on the whole, during 1944, while rather lowered activity was reported in tanneries and plants producing other leather goods.

The establishments furnishing data disbursed an average weekly payroll of \$666,811, being \$23.46 per employee; the latter exceeded the per capita figures of \$22.30 indicated in 1943 and \$22.50 in 1942. The index of payrolls in the year under review averaged 125.3, as compared with 120.1 in the 12 months preceding.

Fur and Fur Products.- Somewhat greater activity was indicated in fur manufacturing during 1944, notwithstanding continued difficulty in the matter of securing labour. Data were tabulated from 92 employers with an average staff of 2,983, whose weekly payrolls averaged \$87,721. The per capita figure was \$29.40, as compared with \$28.50 in 1943, and \$26.37 in 1942. The latest index of employment, at 125.9, was fractionally higher than that of 125.5 in 1943, while the payroll index showed a gain of 2.5 p.c. in this comparison.

Lumber Products.- Employment in the lumber industries was generally maintained at a higher level than in 1943, or immediately preceding years. The index varied from 113.4 at Jan. 1, to 132.6 at Sept. 1, averaging 121.4 in the year; in 1943, the mean was 116.6. The working forces of the 1,161 plants furnishing information ranged from 60,909 at the beginning of January, to 71,757 at Sept. 1, averaging 65,638 in the twelve months, as compared with the 1943 mean of 62,644 employed in 1,086 establishments. There was a moderate gain in rough and dressed lumber and in furniture manufacturing during 1944; the improvement in the latter was probably due in part to the execution of war contracts, not necessarily entirely for furniture. The manufacture of wooden aircraft parts and wooden vessels afforded less employment than in 1943.

The payrolls distributed by the lumber firms co-operating in the monthly surveys averaged \$1,814,448 in the year under review, a per capita figure of \$27.63; that in 1943 had been \$26.00. The latest annual index of payrolls was 130.9, as compared with 120.9 in the preceding year.

Plant Products - Edible.- Considerably more employment was reported in the various branches of vegetable food manufacturing during 1944; partly as a result of more satisfactory crops for preserving, the greatest gains took place in fruit and vegetable canneries. Numerous cases of labour shortages were reported,

however, and the employment of part-time workers and of women continued factors of importance in the situation. The personnel of the 624 establishments whose returns were tabulated in the year under review averaged 55,263. In 1943, information was furnished by 588 firms, whose employees had averaged 45,522. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the mean index in 1944 was 169.7, as compared with 150.9 in the preceding 12 months. The variations in employment in the year under review were more marked than had been the case in 1943, the reported employees fluctuating in number from 48,570 at Apr. 1, to 70,076 at the beginning of October, when 42 p.c. of the workers were women.

The persons in recorded employment in 1944 were paid weekly salaries and wages averaging \$1,414,842. This represented an average pay envelope of \$25.68, a sum which was rather higher than that of \$25.23 in 1943 and \$23.46 in 1942. The annual index of payrolls in 1944 was 142.3, being 13.5 p.c. above the 1943 mean of 125.4.

Pulp and Paper.- The pulp and paper and paper-using industries in 1944 reported a higher level of activity than in 1943 or any earlier year. The staffs of the 748 employers making returns averaged 84,935, ranging from 82,880 at Feb. 1 to 87,439 at Sept. 1. The annual index stood at 135.8, exceeding the 1943 mean of 130.6; the 1942 figure, previously the maximum, had been 132.3. The firms furnishing information in 1943 had numbered 733 and their employees had averaged 81,494. Of the personnel in the 12 months under review, 37,080 workers were employed in the manufacture of pulp and paper, 16,510 in paper products, and 31,345 in printing and publishing establishments. There was a moderate advance in activity in each of these categories in the year under review.

An average of \$2,812,128 per week was distributed in salaries and wages by the firms furnishing returns. This was a mean of \$33.10 per employee. In 1943, the per capita figure had been \$31.92, and that in 1942, \$31.08. The annual index of payrolls in 1944 was 119.5, being 7.7 p.c. higher than the 1943 average of 111.0.

Rubber Products.- Rubber factories reported a decidedly greater volume of employment in 1944 than in 1943 or any earlier year; data were compiled from 53 establishments whose working forces averaged 20,553 in the year under review, as compared with 16,533 in the preceding twelve months. The latest annual index was 162.9, exceeding by 25.9 p.c. that of 129.4 in 1943. Activity advanced from month to month with rare interruptions, the all-time maximum of employment having been reached at Dec. 1, 1944.

The weekly payrolls disbursed by the co-operating plants aggregated \$666,140, as compared with \$494,839 in 1943. The average earnings per employee rose from \$29.91 in that year, to \$32.39 in the year under review. The 1942 average had been \$27.57. The latest index of payrolls, at 163.6, was 38.2 p.c. higher than that of 118.4 in the preceding 12 months.

Textile Products.- Further curtailment in employment in textiles was indicated in the year under review, when the index averaged 157.1, as compared with 160.4 in 1943 and 166.6 in 1942, the highest in the record. The persons in recorded employment averaged 136,428, a decline of over two p.c. from the 1943 average of 139,465 workers in 1,412 plants. Labour turnover and absenteeism continued seriously to affect the situation in 1944, when the reported employees varied from a minimum of 133,251 at Aug. 1 to a maximum of 139,782 at Apr. 1. Employment generally in cotton, woollen, garment and personal furnishings and other branches of this group continued moderately to decline in 1944; activity in silk and hosiery and knitting mills, on the other hand, was rather greater.

The co-operating textile manufacturers reported the disbursement of an

average weekly payroll of \$3,157,694 during 1944, when the average earnings per employee stood at \$23.14, as compared with \$21.92 in 1943 and \$20.51 in 1942. The payroll index in the year under review was 119.4, as compared with 116.7 in 1943.

Tobacco. Tobacco manufacturing reported a lower level of employment in 1944, the 47 establishments co-operating in the monthly surveys having an average working force of 11,011, as compared with 11,779 in 1943. The latest annual index was 133.4, 6.6 p.c. lower than the 1943 mean of 142.8.

The workers in recorded employment received an average of \$255,465 in weekly salaries and wages, being \$23.25 per employee; in 1943, the per capita figure was \$20.90, while that in 1942 had been \$18.17. The index number of payrolls averaged 160.5 in the year under review, as compared with 153.9 in the preceding 12 months. In comparing these averages with those in certain other industries, it should be noted that tobacco factories employ an unusually large proportion of female workers, and that the work is highly seasonal, factors tending in each case to reduce the average earnings; at Oct. 1, 1944, 686 per thousand of the reported employees were women, as compared with 668 per thousand a year earlier.

Beverages. The volume of employment in the beverage industries during the year under review was greater than in 1943 or any earlier year. Data were compiled from 152 firms employing an average of 13,502 men and women, as compared with 12,373 in 1943. The latest annual index was 247.6, exceeding by 9.4 p.c. that of 226.4 in 1943. Based on the June 1, 1941, disbursements, as 100 p.c. the index of payrolls in the year under review was 140.8, as compared with 125.4 in 1943. The reported salaries and wages averaged \$466,803, or \$34.58 per employee, a sum which was \$1.02 above the 1943 mean of \$33.56.

Chemicals and Allied Products. The falling-off in employment in the manufacture of chemicals and allied products noted in 1943 continued during 1944, when the declines were on a somewhat smaller scale. The working forces of the 414 establishments furnishing data averaged 77,652, as compared with 84,753^{1/} in 401 establishments in 1943, and 83,445 in 364 plants in 1942. Considerable variation was indicated during 1944, but at the close of the year the index was only slightly lower than it had been at Jan. 1. A large proportion of the persons engaged in chemical works continued to produce for the war.

The indicated weekly salaries and wages averaged \$2,490,124, a mean of \$32.07 per employee. In 1943, the per capita figure was \$30.69, and that in 1942, \$28.55. The index of payrolls in the year under review, at 206.0 p.c. of the payments reported at June 1, 1941, was lower than that of 221.4 in 1943; this decrease of 6.4 p.c. was accompanied by that of 8.1 p.c. in the number of employees.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products. Rather greater activity was shown in the clay, glass and stone products industries in 1944 than in 1943, when employment had also been unusually brisk. The annual index of employment was 135.8, as compared with 133.9 in 1943. The working forces of the 231 plants furnishing data averaged 15,552 in the year under review, a rise of 1.4 p.c. in the 12 months. At \$478,923 per week, the reported salaries and wages were higher by 4.7 p.c.; the mean index of payrolls in 1944 was 128.1. The weekly earnings averaged \$30.80, as compared with \$29.36 in 1943 and \$27.43 in 1942.

Electric Light and Power. Employment in this division showed little general change in 1944, the employees of the 104 co-operating establishments averaging 18,044, as against 17,977 in 1943. The latest annual index was 141.7, fractionally higher

^{1/} Changes in the industrial classification of certain firms has resulted in a revision of the figure published in the 1943 annual.

than that of 141.1 in the year before.

The weekly average of salaries and wages amounted to \$671,634 in the year under review; those reported in 1943 had averaged \$645,782. The per capita figures were \$37.23 in 1944 and \$35.92 in the preceding 12 months. There was a moderate advance in the index of payrolls in the year under review, when it rose to 109.2, from 105.0 in 1943.

Electrical Apparatus.- Some curtailment was noted in the electrical apparatus division as the year progressed, although the level of employment in 1944 was higher, on the average, than in any earlier year of the record. An aggregate staff of 47,853 men and women was reported by 166 employers during 1944, as compared with the mean of 43,515 in 1943, when the annual index was 304.3, considerably below the latest figure of 328.0. At Dec. 1, 1944, however, the index was 319.9, as compared with 329.0 at Jan. 1 and 332.8 at Aug. 1, the maximum in the record.

The persons in recorded employment in electrical apparatus plants in 1944 received a weekly payroll of \$1,562,699, an average of \$32.66 per employee. The 1943 per capita figure was \$31.86. The increase of 7.8 p.c. in the index of employment during the year under review, as compared with 1943, was accompanied by that of 9.4 p.c. in the index of aggregate payrolls.

Iron and Steel. - The volume of employment in the iron and steel group was rather less than in 1943, when the all-time high was indicated. The trend from month to month during 1944 was almost uninterruptedly retrogressive, the only general advance in the year taking place at July 1. At Dec. 1, there was a reduction of approximately 50,000, or nearly five p.c. in the reported working forces as compared with Jan. 1. The latest annual average was 451,369 employees, in 1,378 plants; in 1943, the 1,302 co-operating establishments had reported 468,349 men and women, on the average. The 1944 index of employment, at 330.6, was lower by 3.7 p.c. than that of 343.3 in the preceding year, the highest in the record.

There were widespread losses in employment in the various branches of the iron and steel group during 1944; only in the structural iron and steel divisions was general improvement recorded. Reversing the situation which had been indicated in the preceding 12 months, the greatest declines during the year under review took place in shipyards and aircraft plants. In the latter, however, the marked activity prevailing in the early months resulted in a higher average for the year as a whole than in 1943 or any earlier period; in the comparison between Dec. 1, 1943, and Dec. 1, 1944, on the other hand, there was a falling-off of practically 13 p.c. in employment in aircraft factories. The firearm, agricultural implement, machinery, crude, rolled and forged, automobile and other divisions also reported curtailment.

As was the case among male workers, the number of females engaged in the iron and steel plants reached its recorded peak in the autumn of 1943; nevertheless, the employment of women in 1944 continued ~~decidedly~~ above the pre-war level. According to the Annual Census of Industry, the proportion of 60 per thousand workers in 1939 had risen to 127 per thousand by 1942; the semi-annual enquiries into sex distribution, made in connection with the current surveys of employment and payrolls, showed a ratio of 167 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1943, and of 163 per thousand a year later.

There was a slight reduction, on the whole, during 1944 in the aggregate salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating manufacturers of iron and steel products; these were given as \$17,002,549. The index of payrolls averaged 208.6, as compared with 209.6 in 1943. The average weekly earnings were \$37.69, exceeding by 6.2 p.c. the mean of \$35.50 in 1943. The 1942 per capita figure had been \$34.03.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.- Employment in the non-ferrous metal group showed a recession in 1944, there being a loss of 9.6 p.c. in the index, which fell from 489.4 in the year before, to 442.6 in the year under review. The 272 firms furnishing data reported a combined working force of 63,620 persons, as compared with 73,051 in 1943. There were important losses in the aluminum and the firearms divisions in the year under review.

The weekly payrolls reported by the establishments making returns averaged \$2,203,985 in 1944, a per capita figure of \$34.68. In 1943, the typical individual in recorded employment received an average pay envelope of \$33.04. The latest annual index of payrolls was 187.6, as compared with 207.6 in 1943.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products. Activity in the manufacture of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products continued at a high level in 1944, when the reported personnel averaged 16,269, and the establishments, 114; in 1943, the 108 firms furnishing data had employed 15,956 men and women. The index was then 208.6, rising to 212.7 in the year under review. Oil refineries and other branches of the non-metallic mineral division afforded greater employment.

The weekly salaries and wages reported averaged \$619,602, representing a mean of \$38.10 for each of the persons in recorded employment. The 1943 average had been \$37.15, and that in 1942, \$35.70. The annual payroll index was 135.7, being 4.1 p.c. higher than that of 130.4 in 1943.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.- Curtailment in employment in the group of miscellaneous manufactured goods was noted in 1944, according to statistics from 239 firms employing 21,276 workers. The index averaged 266.0, as compared with 271.6 in 1943. Since then, changes have been made in the industrial classification of certain firms, so that the numbers of employees shown for the two years in Table II are not comparable, although the indexes are comparable.

The weekly payrolls distributed during 1944 by the establishments co-operating in the current surveys of employment and payrolls amounted to \$667,120; the index of payrolls, at 238.1, exceeded by 1.8 p.c. the 1943 figure of 233.9. The average earnings per employee also showed an advance, rising from \$29.32 in the preceding year to \$31.35 in 1944.

2. LOGGING.

Employment as reported by logging operators having 15 or more persons in their employ reached a higher level in 1944 than in any earlier year for which data are available. Information was received from an average of 557 firms or branches whose staffs ranged from 46,362 at Sept. 1, to 90,095 at Dec. 1, averaging 64,579 in 12 months. In 1943, the 503 co-operating employers had reported a mean of 53,994; the annual index was then 180.4, rising to 215.8 in the year under review. Previously, the maximum had been 196.5 in 1942, while the pre-war high figure was that of 189.3 in 1937.

The weekly salaries and wages distributed, on the average, were given as \$1,702,502, a mean of \$26.54 per employee. In 1943, the per capita figure was \$24.78, and that in 1942, \$20.70. The latest average is thus the highest in the record, although for a number of reasons, the general average in the logging group is lower than in many other industries which employ large proportions of male workers; among these reasons may be mentioned the fact that the figures reported do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of those engaged in bush work. Another important factor in the situation is the practice of with-

holding part of the sums earned until the employee leaves the camp at the end of the season. The high labour turnover in logging also tends to lower the reported earnings. A feature of the more recent situation in several provinces, notably British Columbia, had been the payment of a special bonus to workers on completion of stated periods of service with the same employers. As a result of this fairly general practice, and several other factors, (notably differences in the methods of production), the earnings of men engaged in logging in British Columbia were greatly above the Dominion average for the industry, also exceeding the all-industries average in British Columbia.

The difficulty of collecting statistics of employment and payrolls for the logging industry, pointed out in previous Annual Reviews, must again be stressed. This results partly from the fact that many of the larger operators let their wood contracts to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement, from whom in many cases it is impossible to obtain data, at any rate in time for inclusion in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls. The complexities in this respect have been increased since the institution of the payroll statistics, for the reason that several of the larger companies which formerly reported the number of their contractors' employees, are unable to state the wages paid to such workers. In many cases, it is impossible to obtain monthly statistics from contractors; to some extent this is due to the inaccessibility of the camps, but there are also other factors entering into the situation.

3. MINING

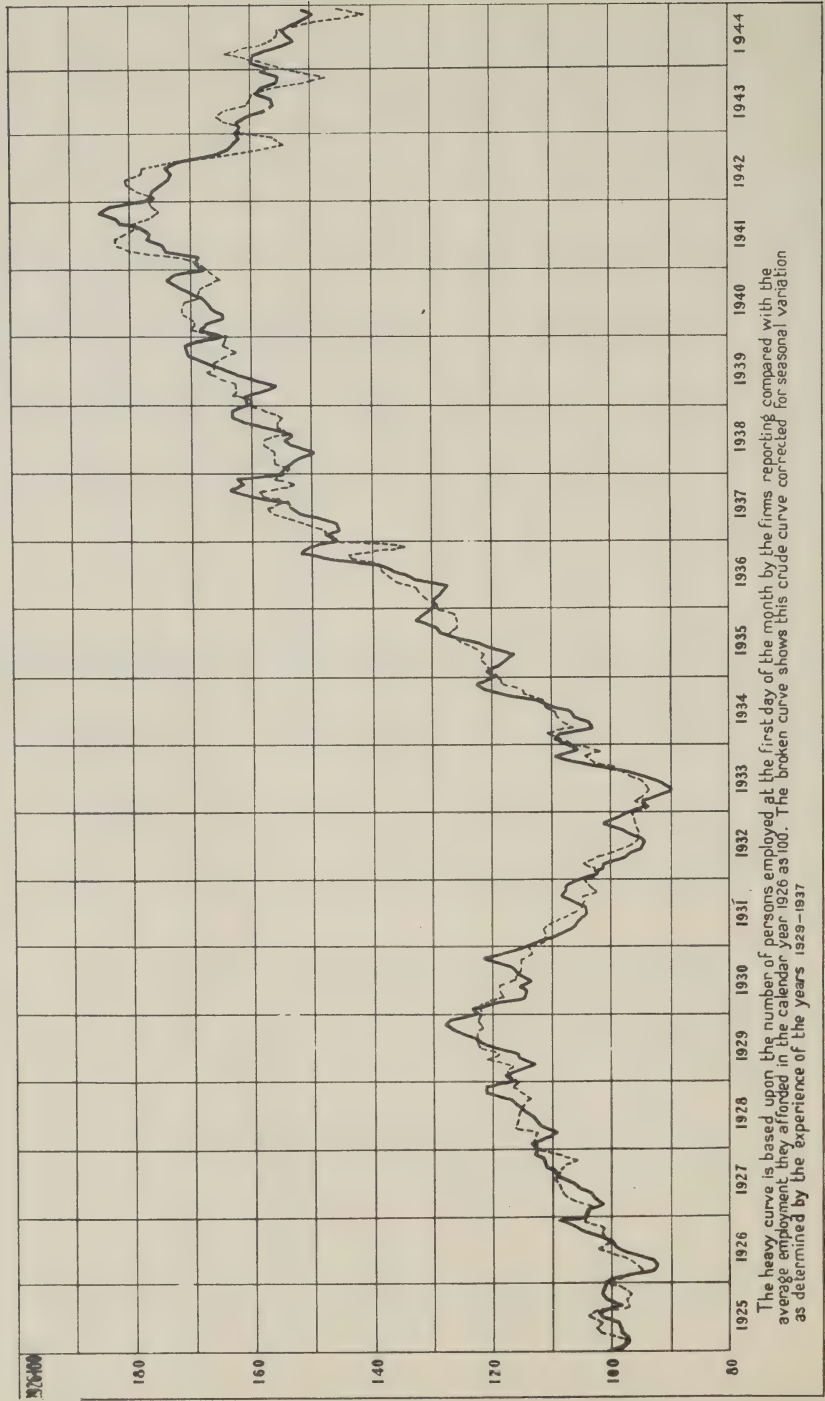
Further curtailment of employment was noted during 1944 in the mining industries, in which the index in each month was lower than had been the case in either 1943 or 1942. The annual average fell from 158.5 in the preceding 12 months to 154.5 in the year under review, when the variations were generally on the smaller scale. A combined working force of 72,427 was reported in 1944 by the 484 mining operators furnishing data, who disbursed a weekly average of \$2,755,156 in salaries and wages. This represents \$38.05 per employee. In 1943, the 457 co-operating employers had indicated a staff of 74,070, whose weekly payrolls had averaged \$2,672,498; the per capita figure had then been \$36.09, while that in 1942 was \$34.81. The annual index of payrolls was 105.3 in the year under review, as compared with 102.7 in 1943. Thus a decline of 2.5 p.c. in employment was accompanied by a rise of 2.5 p.c. in the payrolls.

Coal-Mining.- Employment in coal-mining on the whole was in rather greater volume than in 1943 or any other year since 1930. Statistics were received from 134 operators whose employees averaged 26,788; the annual index of employment was 97.3. In 1943, 115 employers had indicated a working force of 25,614, while the annual index was 93.2.

The reported payrolls in the year under review amounted to \$989,370 per week, a per capita figure of \$36.95. In 1943, the typical worker in recorded employment in coal mining had averaged \$33.18 per week, while the 1942 mean had been \$31.09. The latest annual index of payrolls was 154.3, substantially exceeding the 1943 average of 134.5.

Metallic Ores.- Continued curtailment of activity was noted in metallic ore mining, particularly gold mining; the 1944 index, at 274.1, was lower than in 1943, or, indeed, than in any earlier year since 1936. At the 1941 all-time high, the mean had been 366.2, while that in 1943 was 303.3. Information tabulated from 224 employers showed a personnel of 34,693, varying from 32,329 at Oct. 1, to 36,512 at the beginning of April. The salaries and wages disbursed by the firms making returns averaged \$1,411,020, a per capita of \$40.68; in the year before, the

Chart 6
EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MINING ESTABLISHMENTS
1925 - 1944



payrolls were reported as \$1,502,469, and the average earnings as \$39.70.

Non-metallic minerals, other than coal.- Slightly greater activity was noted in the production of non-metallic minerals other than coal, according to data furnished by 126 firms, whose working forces averaged 10,946, as compared with 10,589 in 1943, when 121 employers had furnished returns. The salaries and wages reported averaged \$354,766 per week, a sum which gave an average of \$32.34 per employee. In 1943, the mean had been \$30.84. The 1944 index of employment stood at 163.8, 4.8 p.c. higher than that of 156.3 in 1943; in the same comparison, there was a gain of 14.3 p.c. in the index of payrolls. Asbestos mining and certain other divisions of the group continued active, but quarrying and some other branches were quieter.

4. TRANSPORTATION.

Employment in the transportation industries reached a new high level in 1944, when the index, at 121.2, was 5.9 p.c. higher than in 1943, previously the maximum. The transportation and storage companies co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls numbered 608, and their staffs averaged 154,304; in the preceding 12 months, the reported personnel had averaged 144,463, while the number of firms and branches furnishing data was 589. The payrolls disbursed to those in recorded employment in 1944 averaged \$5,724,559, as compared with \$5,178,418 in 1943. The latest per capita figure was \$37.07, being \$1.21 higher than the 1943 figure of \$35.86. In connection with these figures, attention should be drawn to the adjustment in the wage rates of railway employees made in July, 1944, by the National War Labour Board, retroactive to September, 1943. It was not possible to adjust the 1943 statistics of aggregate and average earnings to include these adjustments. The index of payrolls averaged 142.0 in 1944, as compared with 130.2 in 1943, and 116.6 in 1942.

Steam Railways.- The employees reported in the operation departments of steam railways averaged 85,589 in 1944, as compared with 81,544 in 1943. The index, at 106.3, was higher by 3.8 p.c. than that of 102.4 in 1943, previously the maximum in the years since 1929. The weekly salaries and wages averaged \$3,471,214, or \$40.53 per employee, as compared with \$38.79 in 1943, when the figure would have been rather higher had it reflected the increase in wage rates authorized by the National War Labour Board in July, 1944, retroactive to September, 1943. The 1944 index of payrolls was 8.5 p.c. higher than that in 1943.

Activity in the street railways, cartage and storage group was greater than in any earlier year, according to statistics furnished by 364 firms whose working forces averaged 45,460, as compared with 41,228 in 1943. The index rose from 168.7 in the latter, to 184.5 in the year under review. The salaries and wages distributed amounted to \$1,519,873 per week, giving each of the workers in recorded employment in these industries an average of \$33.43. The per capita figure in 1943 had been \$32.59. The index of payrolls rose from 130.9 in that year to 145.3 in 1944.

In shipping and stevedoring information was received from 147 companies whose employees averaged 23,255, earning a mean of \$733,472 in weekly payrolls. These figures compared favourably with those of 21,691 workers, and weekly salaries and wages of \$672,076 in 1943, when the average earnings amounted to \$31.04. The latest per capita figure was \$31.48. The index of payrolls rose by 8.1 p.c. in 1944 as compared with 1943, while there was a gain of 7.3 p.c. in the index of employment in the same comparison.

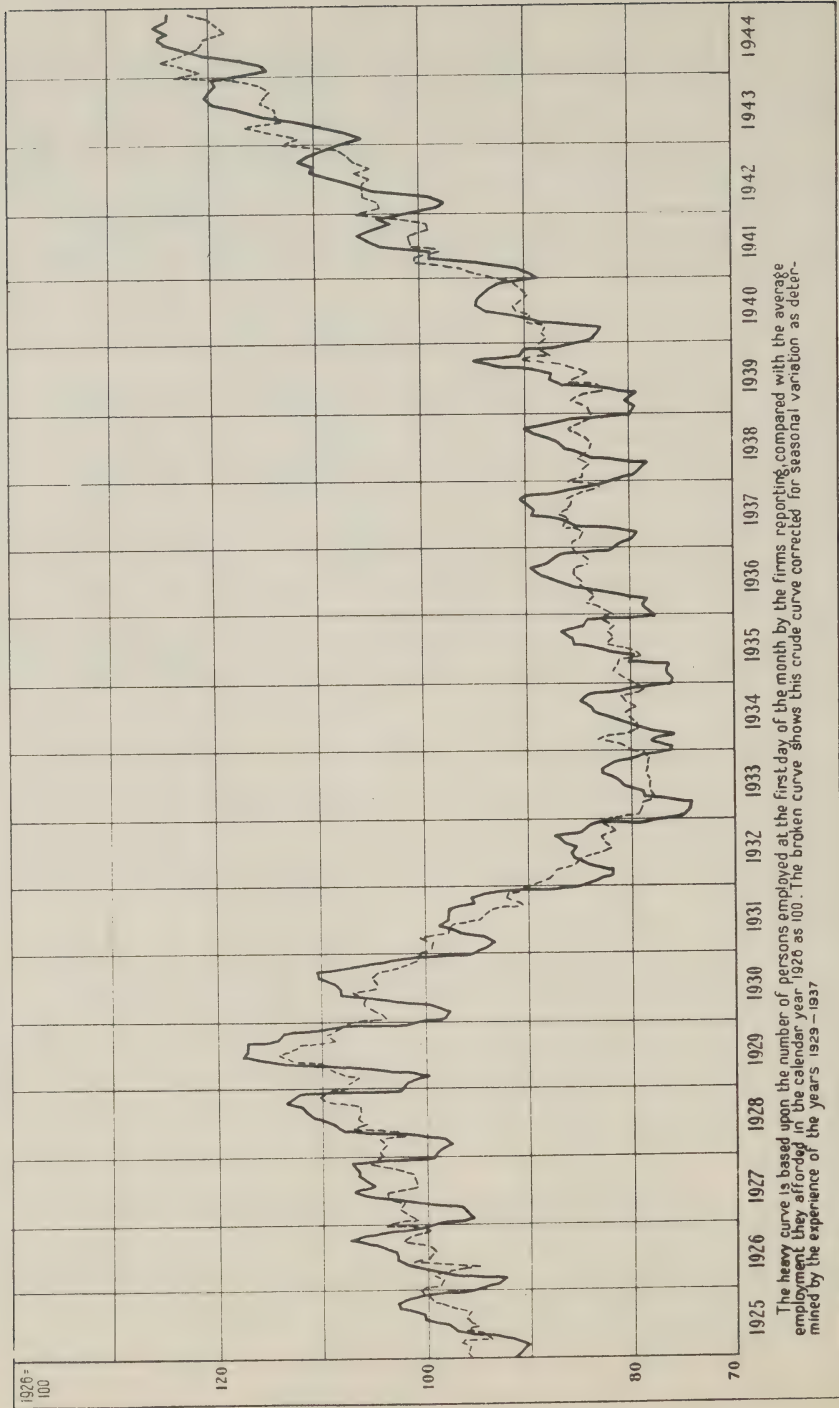
5. COMMUNICATIONS.

Further expansion in employment in communications was noted in 1944,

Chart 7

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN TRANSPORTATION ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1944



and there was also an advance in the aggregate and average earnings; the reporting employers had a personnel of 29,072, of whom 7,457 were on the strength of telegraph companies, and 21,615 were reported in the telephone division. The latest index of employment in communications, at 108.6, was the highest since 1930, being 3.9 p.c. above the 1943 mean. The aggregate weekly salaries and wages disbursed averaged \$895,734, a per capita figure of \$30.81, as compared with a total of \$819,563 and a mean of \$29.36 in 1943. The latest index of payrolls was 127.1, exceeding that of 116.5 in the preceding year by 9.1 p.c.

The employees reported by telegraph companies during 1944 showed a slight decline, while those on the personnel of telephone companies were rather more numerous; in the latter division, employment reached its highest level since 1931. It was nevertheless considerably lower than in 1928-30, the widespread substitution of mechanical for manual equipment in the telephone division in the intervening years having adversely affected employment in this industry.

6. CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

Employment in construction^{1/} as a whole was lower than in 1943, or immediately preceding years, as a result of continued shortages of labour and materials. The co-operating employers having staffs of 15 persons and over in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance, showed curtailment during 1944, when the working forces averaged 132,596, a figure considerably lower than the mean of 163,809 indicated in 1943. The latest annual index, at 104.6, was 19.4 p.c. below that of 129.8 in the preceding 12 months. The accompanying loss in the index of payrolls was 19.3 p.c. The reported salaries and wages averaged \$3,935,209, as compared with \$4,853,782 in 1943: the per capita figures were \$29.64 in that year, and \$29.74 in 1944.

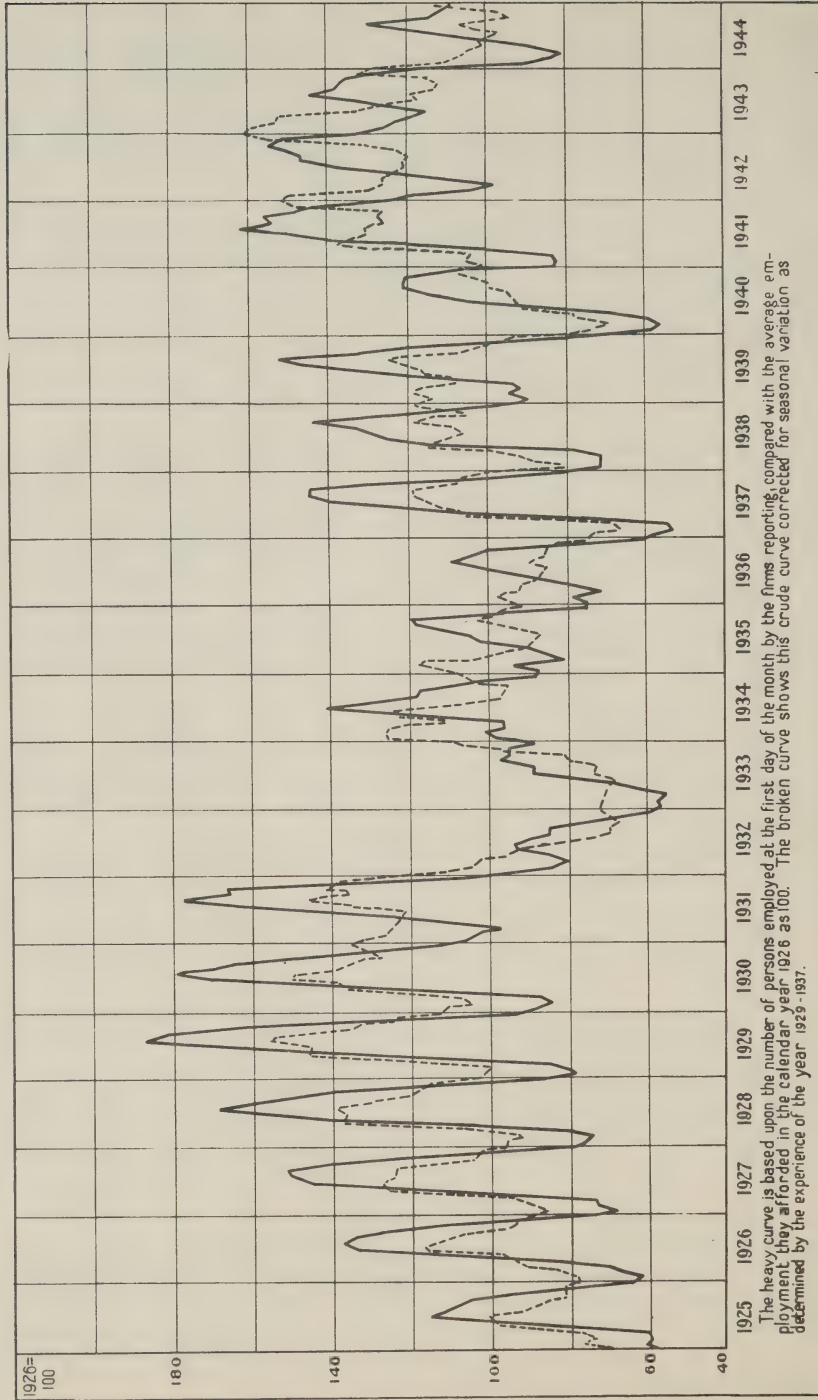
Building Construction.- Although there were moderate monthly increases in employment in general building on seven occasions in 1944, as compared with only one such advance in 1943, the volume of employment in the year under review was considerably smaller than in the preceding 12 months. An average staff of 41,721 persons was reported by the 1,110 contractors furnishing data, as compared with 69,866 employees reported by 1,078 firms in 1943. The index fell from 160.2 in that year to 95.3 in 1944. The payrolls disbursed in the latter were reported as \$1,422,315, an average of \$34.12 per worker. In 1943, the per capita figure was \$34.85; the payroll index, at 137.0, was then substantially higher than the 1944 annual index of 79.8.

In connection with the data for building construction, it must be pointed out that because the monthly surveys are limited, in the main, to establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, they do not cover a considerable proportion of the work normally carried on by small contractors, such as house-building, repairs, alterations, etc. Such work has been seriously affected by wartime shortages of labour and materials, priorities in these respects favouring the firms engaged on defence contracts, who are largely represented in the monthly statistics.

^{1/} In relating the data reported by employers to statistics of contracts awarded, it should be recalled that there may be a considerable interval between the awarding of contracts and their execution, and completion, particularly when labour and materials are in short supply; much of the work authorized in one year may therefore not be carried out until a later period. (The MacLean Building Review gives the aggregate value of contracts awarded in 1944 as \$291,961,800, as compared with \$206,103,900 in the preceding year.)

Chart 8

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN CONSTRUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS 1925-1944



Road construction and maintenance, on the whole, afforded less employment than in 1943; 437 employers reported a combined working force of 51,732, as compared with 54,126 in the preceding 12 months, when the index, at 136.8, was 4.4 p.c. above the latest figure of 130.8. Employment in the year under review continued to reflect work on defence projects, although to a much lesser extent than was the case earlier in the war.

The employers furnishing data disbursed an average weekly payroll of \$1,425,697, a sum which exceeded by 2.3 p.c. the salaries and wages reported in 1943. The weekly earnings of the individual worker had then averaged \$25.73, whereas the per capita figure in the year under review was \$27.73.

Railway construction and maintenance.- There was a decline in employment in the construction and maintenance departments of the railroads in 1944. A personnel of 39,143, was reported by the 31 employers and branches furnishing information in 1944, as compared with 39,817 in the preceding 12 months. The latest index stood at 90.0, showing a falling-off of 2.8 p.c. from 1943, when the index, at 92.6, was higher than in any other year since 1930.

The workers in recorded employment in the year under review received an average of \$1,087,197 in weekly salaries and wages; the index of payrolls in 1944 was 3.9 p.c. higher than that in 1943. The average earnings per employee rose from \$26.01 in that year to \$27.73 in 1944.

7. SERVICES.

The employment afforded by the co-operating firms in the service division reached a new maximum in the year under review. Statistics were compiled from 689 employers having an average staff of 46,216 men and women, as compared with 42,457 workers in 631 establishments in 1943. The index advanced by 6.5 p.c., to 202.2 in 1944. This increase was accompanied by a gain of 9.5 p.c. in the average index of payrolls. The amounts disbursed in weekly salaries and wages averaged \$896,978, a per capita figure of \$19.41; the mean in 1943 had been \$18.58. The use of considerable numbers of part-time workers in these industries constitutes one of several factors tending to lower the average earnings in the service division; another is the employment of large proportions of female employees, particularly under war-time conditions. Thus, at Oct. 1, 1944, women made up 582 per thousand workers in recorded employment, as compared with ratios of 580 at the same date in 1943, and 516 in 1942. In the hotel and restaurant division, the fact that employees frequently receive part of their remuneration in the form of board and lodging (for which no allowance is made in these statistics of payrolls) is likewise a factor of considerable weight.

8. TRADE.

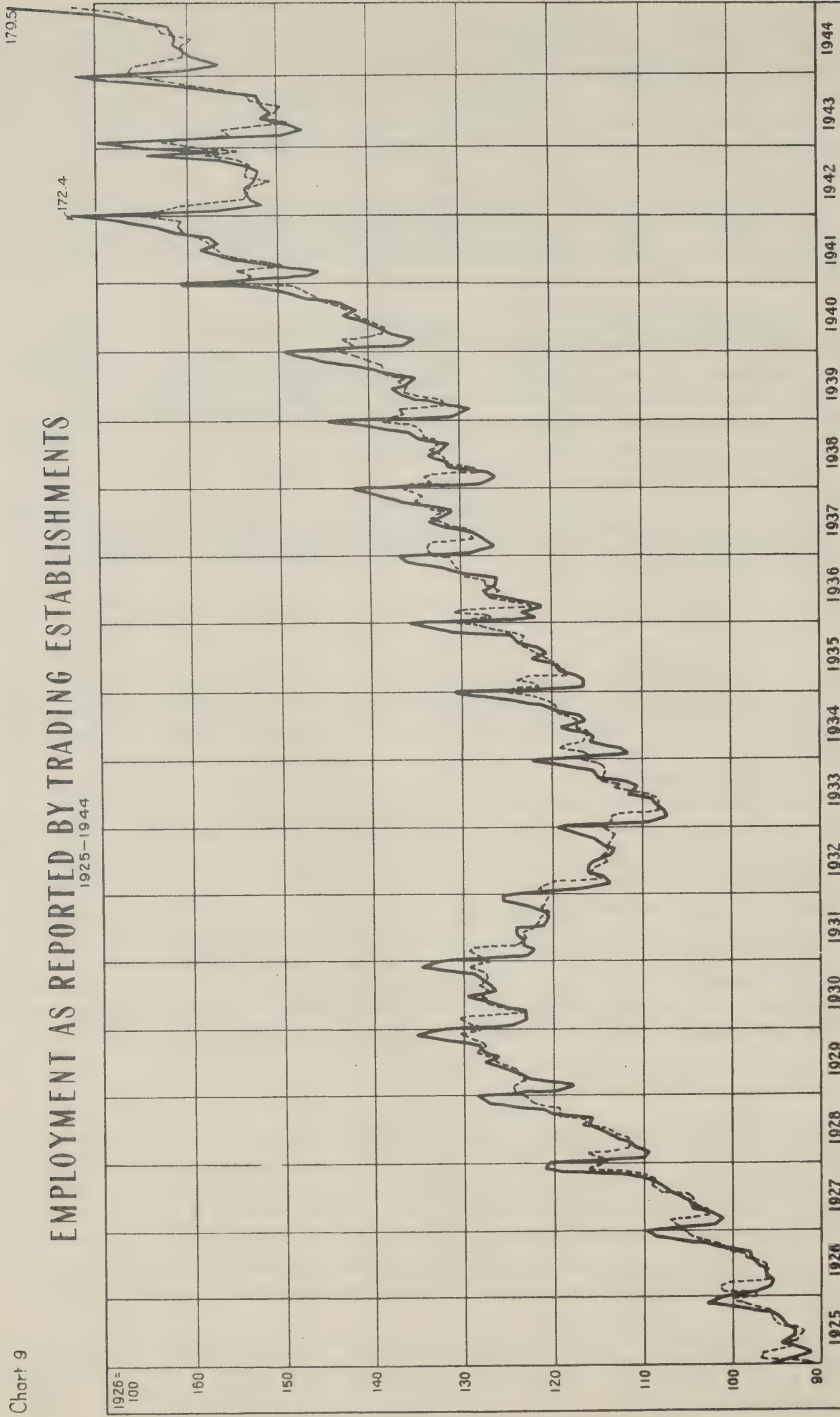
Increases in the numbers in recorded employment in trading establishments were indicated in ten months of 1944, the tendency being downward only at Feb. 1 and Mar. 1. On the average, a personnel of 176,242 was reported by the 2,553 firms making returns; in 1943, data were furnished by 2,282 employers whose staffs had averaged 161,281. The latest annual index, at 164.2, was higher by 5.9 p.c. than that in the preceding 12 months. The gain is no doubt due to some extent to the employment of greater numbers of part-time workers, particularly in retail establishments.

As mentioned in previous Annual Reviews of Employment, there has in recent years been a growing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, a change in organization which has no doubt been a factor in raising the index of employment in trade to its present high level.

Chart 9

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADING ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1944



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

The indicated salaries and wages averaged \$4,617,003 in 1944, when the average per employee was \$26.21, as compared with \$25.23 in 1943, and \$24.07 in 1942. The index of payrolls averaged 117.3, exceeding by almost eight p.c. the 1943 figure of 108.7.

The average earnings reported in wholesale trade are relatively higher than those in the retail division, where a large proportion of the workers are women, and the question of part-time employment also enters into the situation to a greater extent. The per capita figure in retail establishments in 1944 was \$24.03, and in wholesale houses, \$32.79. In 1943, the average in the former was \$23.08, and in the latter, \$32.07.

It will be noted that the gain in the index of payrolls in trade throughout the period of observation has been lower than in many other industries; a contributing factor has been the increasingly marked shortages of consumers' durable goods in more recent months; these have resulted in reduced employment for salesmen of such commodities, whose earnings ordinarily are above the general average for trading establishments. Another important factor is, of course, the use of increasingly large numbers and proportions of women, and of part-time workers.

9. FINANCE.

There was a further moderate advance in employment in financial institutions during 1944. A combined working force of 65,329 men and women was reported in that year. The increase continues to reflect the employment of additional workers to replace experienced staff leaving their positions to join the Armed Forces, or for other reasons, as well as to cope with the increased volume of work resulting from the war. The index of employment in financial institutions averaged 126.4 in the year under review, as compared with 123.7 in 1943.

Weekly disbursements of \$2,116,334 in salaries and wages were reported by the co-operating establishments in 1944, when the index of payrolls, at 122.4, was higher by six p.c. than that in 1943. The latest weekly average per employee was \$32.35, while that in 1943 had been \$31.19. The former figure was somewhat higher than the general average of \$31.85 in the nine leading industries, but was a few cents below the mean of \$32.66 in manufacturing in the year under review.

The number of women employed in financial institutions showed continued gains in 1944; their proportion per thousand workers of both sexes rose from 449 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1942, and 508 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1943, to 539 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1944. At the date of the 1941 Census, female employees had constituted only 343 per thousand workers.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

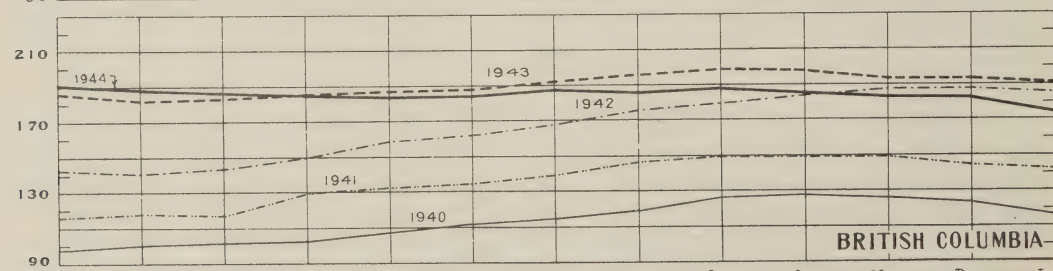
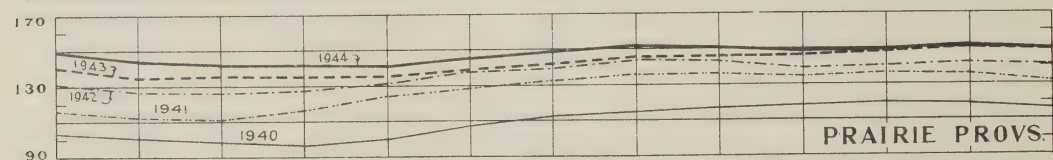
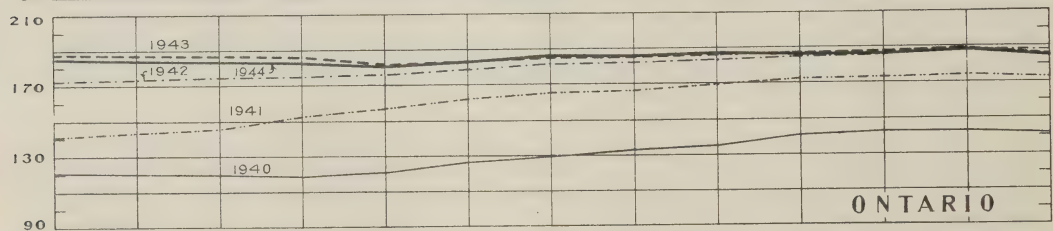
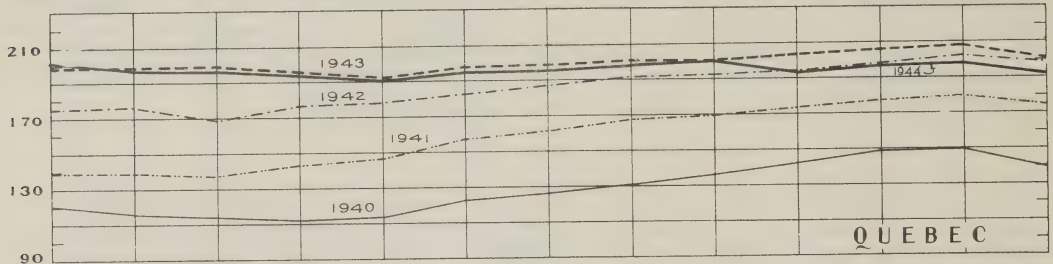
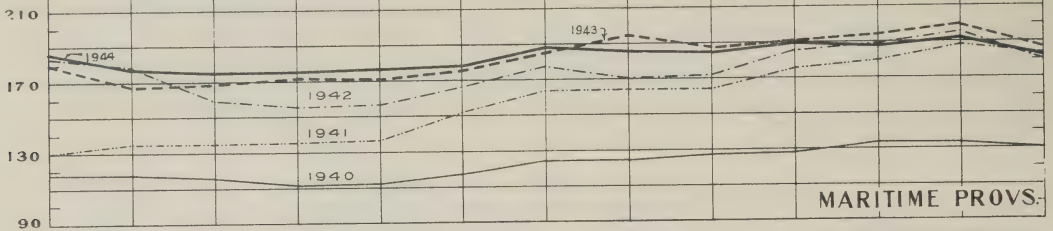
Table 3 gives monthly index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions in the last three years, together with annual averages since 1926, while the trends of employment in some 60 industries monthly during 1944 are shown in Table 4^{1/}. The column headed "relative weight" shows the proportion that the number of employees in the specified industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1; the average numbers employed in 1944 are shown in Table II.

^{1/} Detailed indexes for earlier years may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Chart 10

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS 1940-1944

1926 =
100



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan

3. EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The volume of employment in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia was lower in 1944 than in 1943, although activity continued at a higher level than in any preceding year. In Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and the three Prairie Provinces, the situation was more favourable than in any earlier year of the record. The losses among the first-named group of provinces ranged from 0.6 p.c. in Ontario to 2.3 p.c. in British Columbia, while among the provinces showing heightened activity, the improvement over 1943 varied from 3.2 p.c. in Manitoba to 4.8 p.c. in Saskatchewan and 15.8 p.c. in Prince Edward Island. In all provinces except British Columbia, the reported payrolls reached higher totals than in any earlier year for which data are available. The curtailment of employment in the heavy manufacturing industries and also in the amount of overtime worked in British Columbia had an adverse effect upon the salaries and wages in that province.

On the whole, manufacturing in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia was quieter in 1944 than in 1943; nevertheless, activity generally was maintained at exceptionally high levels in these provinces, while in the Maritime and Prairie Areas employment in factories reached new peaks in the year under review. The non-manufacturing industries, with the exception of construction and mining, were also more active in most of the provinces.

In general, the payrolls disbursed by the firms co-operating during 1944 were higher, on the average, than in the preceding year in all provinces except British Columbia. However, in many cases the reported aggregate salaries and wages in the latter months of the year were lower than they had been 12 months previously, although the per capita earnings generally continued higher.

1. Maritime Provinces.

There were general declines in employment in the Maritime Provinces in seven months of 1944, as compared with only four monthly decreases in 1943; in that year, the index rose by 10.9 p.c. between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1, while the gain in the same comparison in the year under review amounted only to three p.c. The annual index, at 183.1, was very slightly higher than that of 182.1 in 1943, previously the maximum in the record.

Information was furnished by 1,058 firms with a combined staff of 139,207 men and women, as compared with 137,530 in 1943, when the reporting establishments had numbered 971. The general situation in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick showed improvement in 1944 over 1943, but in Nova Scotia there was some curtailment.

In the first seven months of 1944 manufacturing generally in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was in greater volume than in the same period in 1943, but commencing with Aug. 1, this situation was reversed; although the indexes of employment from then on were lower than they had been 12 months earlier, they nevertheless exceeded those reported at the same dates in preceding years of the record. The annual index in manufacturing rose from 206.8 in 1943, to 211.8 in 1944. Activity was lower in the latter year in pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel plants, while improvement was shown in lumber, food and other factories. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction afforded decidedly less employment; there was little general change in transportation, while logging, mining, communications, services and trade reported heightened activity as compared with the preceding 12 months.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed to those in recorded employment in 1944 were stated at \$4,321,515, an average of \$30.33 per worker, as compared

with the 1943 mean of \$28.19, and that of \$28.34 in 1942. The index of payrolls in the Maritime Area rose by 7.5 p.c., from 155.5 in 1943 to 167.1 in the year under review, when there was an advance of 0.5 p.c. in the index of employment in the same comparison.

Prince Edward Island.- The 59 firms in this province whose statistics were tabulated reported a staff of 2,686, ranging from 2,421 at May 1 to 2,844 at the beginning of August. The index number averaged 132.8, exceeding by 15.8 p.c. that of 114.7 in 1943, previously the maximum. The payrolls averaged \$70,061, being \$26.06 per person in recorded employment. The latter figure compared favourably with that of \$24.01 in 1943, when the index of payrolls was lower by 25.4 p.c. than in the year under review.

Nova Scotia.- The level of employment in Nova Scotia during 1944 was somewhat below that of 1943, although it continued higher than in any earlier year. Statements were received from 536 establishments with an aggregate working force of 82,675 employees, as compared with 83,302 reported by 486 firms in 1943. The loss of 1.9 p.c. in the index of employment in the year under review was accompanied by a gain of 6.1 p.c. in the payroll index. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers in Nova Scotia during 1944 were given as \$2,636,254, representing a mean of \$31.88 for the persons in recorded employment. This was considerably higher than the 1943 per capita figure of \$29.31, also exceeding the 1942 mean of \$26.11. The latest general average in Nova Scotia was four cents above the Dominion figure of \$31.84, largely as a result of relatively high proportions of workers in the iron and steel and mining industries.

New Brunswick.- In this province, the 463 respondents indicated a personnel of 53,846 men and women, whose weekly earnings averaged \$1,515,200 during 1944, representing a per capita figure of \$28.16. This was considerably higher than that of \$26.60 in the preceding 12 months; the 1942 average had been \$24.25. The fact that the per capita earnings in New Brunswick are relatively low is due in the main to the employment of unusually large proportions of workers in logging and lumbering and certain other industries in which rates frequently tend to be below the average; as has previously been stated, the figures of payrolls in the former industries do not include the value of board and lodging often provided for workers in the lumbering industries.

2. Quebec.

Although employment in Quebec was in rather smaller volume than in 1943, it was nevertheless at a higher level than in any preceding year, according to data furnished by 3,843 establishments with a personnel of 581,401. In 1943, statements had been compiled from 3,552 firms and branches employing 587,302 persons; the index then stood at 200.0, slightly higher than the latest annual figure of 196.4. The range in the index in the year under review was from 190.4 at May 1, to 201.3 at Jan. 1; this variation was not so great as that indicated in 1943, when the index had stood at 192.1 at the minimum, and at 208.3 at the maximum.

During 1944, the weekly salaries and wages disbursed had averaged \$17,566,413, a mean of \$30.22 per person in recorded employment. The per capita figure in 1943 had been \$29.06, and that in 1942, \$26.70. In spite of the decline of 1.8 p.c. reported in the index number of employment in Quebec, there was a gain of 1.3 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls. The average earnings per employee were higher by four p.c. The latter increase exceeded the general advance of 3.4 p.c. in the Dominion as a whole.

As in earlier years for which data are available, the number of persons in recorded employment in Quebec in 1944 formed a larger proportion of the Dominion total than their payrolls constituted of the indicated total of weekly salaries and wages in all provinces. Thus in 1944, firms in Quebec employed 31.4 p.c. of the Canadian aggregate in the eight leading industries, while the earnings of these workers made up only 29.8 p.c. of the reported total of payrolls in the Dominion. To a considerable extent, this disparity was due to the industrial distribution of workers within the province, there being unusually large numbers of wage-earners in logging and in lumber, leather, textile and certain other divisions, in which earnings frequently are relatively low.

Some curtailment in manufacturing was noted in Quebec during the year under review, when the index, at 239.5, was 1.8 p.c. below that of 244.0 in 1943. Nevertheless, employment in relation to the 1926 level continued higher than in most other provinces. Lumber and pulp and paper mills showed improvement in Quebec, but employment in many other divisions of manufacturing declined from the 1943 level, although it continued in greater volume than in earlier years of the record. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction and maintenance again showed reduced activity, and logging and mining also afforded less employment. On the other hand, communications, transportation, services and trade were brisker.

3. Ontario.

Employment in Ontario during 1944 showed comparatively little change on the whole; the annual index stood at 184.7, as compared with 185.8 in the preceding year. There was an upward movement in five of the 12 months under review; at the end of the year, the index was less than three points higher than it had been at Jan. 1. However, this relatively slight advance exceeded that which had been indicated between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in 1943.

The firms co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls in 1944 numbered 6,180, and their employees averaged 755,792, in the preceding year, 5,693 establishments had reported a staff of 755,301. When adjustment is made for the increase in the reporting employers, the index, as already stated, was slightly lower than that of 1943, the maximum in the record. The amounts distributed in weekly salaries and wages, on the other hand, showed an advance, the index of payrolls rising from 135.3 p.c. of the June 1, 1941, disbursements, to 138.2 in 1944, when the reported disbursements averaged \$24,773,469 per week. This represented \$32.78 per week for each of the persons in recorded employment in the year under review. The 1943 mean had been \$31.82 and that in 1942, \$29.88. The average per employee in Ontario was above that in the Dominion as a whole, being exceeded only by the per capita weekly figures in Alberta and British Columbia. The unusually large proportions of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries was partly responsible for the higher-than-average weekly earnings in Ontario; these are particularly noteworthy in view of the fact that firms in that province reported greater proportions of women workers than was the case in any other province.

There was a moderate contraction in employment in manufacturing during 1944, the annual index of 214.2 being slightly below the 1943 figure of 215.8. The disparity in the indexes was generally slight, but increased as the year advanced; the greatest difference was at Dec. 1, when the 1944 figure was 2.5 p.c. below that indicated 12 months earlier. As in 1943, employment in manufacturing showed relatively little change from month to month, there being only a fractional decline between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 of 1944; however, it should be noted that a falling-off between these two dates is contra-seasonal. Iron and steel plants reported decided curtailment as compared with 1943, although employment therein continued at a high level in comparison with earlier years. Textile factories also showed reduced activity. Little change, on the whole, was indicated in lumber mills, while pulp and paper,

paper-using and printing and publishing plants reported larger numbers of employees; in the case of the last two classes, this may have been due in part to the use of increasingly large numbers of part-time workers. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, communications, transportation, services and trade reported greater employment in the year under review than in 1943, while mining and construction showed curtailment.

4. Prairie Provinces.

On the whole, the volume of industrial employment in the Prairie Area reached a maximum in 1944, when the index was four p.c. above that of 1943. The staffs of the 1,978 co-operating employers averaged 201,152, as compared with 191,580 workers in 1,853 establishments in the preceding 12 months. There were six monthly increases in 1944; at the close of the year, the index was only 1.6 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1.

An average of \$6,355,928 was distributed in weekly payrolls by the establishments furnishing data during 1944, representing a mean of \$31.59 per employee; as in the preceding year, this average was closer to the Dominion figure of \$31.84 than that indicated in any other area. In 1943, the per capita figure had been \$30.32, and that in 1942, \$28.80. The latest index of payrolls was 7.7 p.c. higher than in 1943, a gain which accompanied that of four p.c. in employment.

In the year under review, the indicated employees in the Prairie Provinces and their payrolls constituted relatively even percentages of the Dominion totals, 10.9 p.c. of the number of employees, and 10.8 p.c. of the aggregate payrolls being reported in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, taken together. The inclusion of data for agricultural workers, if available, would probably alter these proportions to the Canadian aggregates.

Manufacturing showed a recession as the year advanced, the index therein being 2.3 p.c. lower at Dec. 1 than at Jan. 1; the annual figure, however, was 3.9 p.c. above that of 1943, previously the maximum. Animal food, lumber and pulp and paper mills reported increased activity, but there were declines in the iron and steel, textile and certain other manufacturing divisions. With the exception of construction and maintenance, the non-manufacturing industries showed improvement, employment in logging, mining, communications, transportation, hotels and restaurants and other services reaching a higher level in the year under review. On the other hand, there was a further, moderate reduction in construction.

Manitoba.- Information was received from 809 employers in this province, employing an average of 93,318 men and women in the year under review. In 1943, 783 establishments had reported 90,193 workers; the latest index, at 141.9, was 3.2 p.c. higher than in the preceding year. This gain was smaller than that of seven p.c. shown by the index of payrolls in the same comparison. The weekly salaries and wages reported in 1944 averaged \$2,898,962, a per capita figure of \$31.06. The average in the preceding 12 months had been \$29.90, while the 1942 mean was \$28.71. The firms co-operating in Manitoba reported five p.c. of the total persons in recorded employment in 1944, and disbursed 4.9 p.c. of the reported payrolls; in view of the unusually large proportions of workers in trade in this province, the similarity of these two percentages is rather remarkable.

Saskatchewan.- A combined working force of 38,988 was employed by the 442 establishments furnishing data in Saskatchewan in 1944, when the index of employment was 4.8 p.c. above the 1943 figure; this gain exceeded that indicated in any other province except Prince Edward Island. The payrolls rose by 8.6 p.c. in the 12 months. The weekly disbursements averaged \$1,181,208, while the typical employee in recorded employment received an average of \$30.29 per week in the year

under review, as compared with \$29.07 in 1943 and \$27.58 in 1942.

Alberta.- In Alberta, the co-operating firms numbered 727, with an average staff of 68,846 men and women, as compared with 64,802 employees in 654 establishments in 1943. The index rose from 153.9 in that year to 160.5 in the period under review, or by 4.3 p.c. This gain was accompanied by an increase of 8.2 p.c. in the disbursements in weekly salaries and wages. These averaged \$2,275,758, a mean of \$33.05 per employee. The 1943 weekly per capita figure had been \$31.65, and that in 1942, \$29.62. The payrolls reported in Alberta constituted a rather larger proportion of the total indicated in the Prairie Area in 1944 than was the case in the number employed; thus 34 p.c. of the men and women in recorded employment in the area belonged in the province, in which were distributed 36 p.c. of the reported payrolls.

5. British Columbia.

The trend in British Columbia was very generally downward, only three monthly increases being indicated during the year under review, when the annual index, at 185.7, was 2.3 p.c. below that in 1943, the maximum in the provincial record. Data were compiled from 1,582 firms employing an average of 173,299 men and women, whose weekly salaries and wages averaged \$5,999,722. This represented a per capita figure of \$34.63, which slightly exceeded the 1943 mean of \$34.52. From June 1, 1944, however, the weekly averages per employee were lower than at the same dates in the preceding year. This largely resulted from curtailment of employment and of overtime work in the more-highly paid heavy manufacturing industries. The index of payrolls during the year under review was lower by three p.c. than in the preceding 12 months.

Manufacturing generally in British Columbia showed curtailment, the indexes in the last five months being substantially lower than they had been a year earlier; the latest annual figure was 271.4, as compared with 273.9 in 1943. The decline took place very largely in the iron and steel industries. By Dec. 1, recorded employment in this division had fallen by 25.8 p.c. Other branches of manufacturing, however, showed heightened activity, there being moderate advances in lumber, pulp and paper, textiles and other industries.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging, transportation, services and trade afforded more employment in the year under review than in the preceding 12 months. On the other hand, mining and communications showed some falling-off and there was a considerable decline in construction and maintenance.

4.- EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

For many years, monthly statistics have been prepared showing the trends of employment in the eight largest cities^{1/} with populations in excess of 100,000, viz., Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The firms furnishing data in these centres employed 46.1 p.c. of the total number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industries in 1944, and disbursed 46.7 p.c. of the average weekly payrolls reported in the same year. The former ratio is very slightly greater than that of 45.9 p.c. of the employees in 1943, while the latter is a trifle lower than the 1943 proportion of 46.8 p.c. of the total payrolls.

There was relatively little change, on the whole, in employment in the eight leading cities in the year under review, as compared with the preceding 12 months. The composite index was 195.9, as compared with 196.0 in 1943. It will be recalled that the decline in the Dominion index in the same comparison was 1.1 points, a loss which exceeded that of less than one tenth of one p.c. in the average

^{1/} As from June 1, 1944, statistics have been published monthly for the 12 centres with populations ranging from 35,000, to 100,000. Since the data available for the year under review are incomplete, the present Annual Review does not deal with the situation in these medium-sized cities.

for the eight leading cities. (It should again be mentioned that agriculture is excluded from the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls). The year 1944 was the third in succession in which employment generally in the above-named cities was maintained at a higher level than was the case in other parts of the Dominion; in the nine years preceding, however, activity in the largest cities in relation to the 1926 average was at a lower level than elsewhere in Canada.

Table IV gives for the years since 1929, index numbers of employment in the eight leading cities, and elsewhere, in comparison with those for the Dominion as a whole. From this table, it appears that, on the whole, employment in the larger centres fluctuates to a greater extent than is the case in the smaller centres and the rural areas. Thus the depression of the 1930's apparently had a more adverse effect upon industrial activity in the leading cities than upon that in other parts of Canada. In illustration of this point, it may be pointed out that the index for the eight leading cities in 1934, at 88.2, was 13.9 points lower than in other parts of the Dominion. In part, this situation was due to the fact that the production of heavy manufactured goods, to a considerable extent concentrated in the larger centres of population, was more seriously curtailed than that of consumers' goods, whose manufacture is more widely distributed. Work undertaken for the relief of unemployment in the depression years was largely centered outside the cities, while another contributing factor was the fact that, in general, employment in the industries normally located outside the cities, such as mining and logging, continued during the depression at a higher level in relation to the 1926 basic average, than was the case in many other industries.

This disparity in the index numbers of employment for the larger cities and those for the remaining centres of population, in favour of the latter, diminished in the first three years of the war, falling from 11 points in 1939 to six points in 1941; from then on, however, the situation was reversed, and the levels recorded in the leading cities in 1942, 1943 and 1944 were increasingly higher than those indicated in the remaining centres and the rural areas. In the year under review, the cities' index was higher by 22.6 points, or 13 p.c., than that for the remainder of the country. The extraordinarily large volume of employment in manufacturing in the leading industrial centres, despite efforts to disperse war industries, materially contributed to this situation.

As has previously been pointed out, the concentration of women workers in the eight cities with populations exceeding 100,000 is very pronounced, some 59 p.c. of the total females in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1944, having been situated therein, a ratio which substantially exceeded that of 41 p.c. for male employees at the same date; workers of both sexes in these cities then constituted 45.8 p.c. of the total number in recorded employment in Canada.

In 1944 as compared with 1939, there was a rise of 60.7 p.c. in the general index of employment in the Dominion; the increase in the leading cities in this comparison was 81.7 p.c., and that in the remaining centres of population, 45.9 p.c. This decidedly greater growth in the larger cities will constitute a factor of importance in the post-war period.

The index of employment in manufacturing in the eight leading cities taken as a unit averaged 238.9 in 1944, when the figure was 6.4 p.c. above that for the Dominion. As compared with 1943, there was a decline of 1.3 p.c. in manufacturing in the cities and of 0.8 p.c. in Canada as a whole. Activity in construction, on the other hand, declined to a much smaller extent in the larger centres during the year under review than was the case in the other areas, while services and trade showed more pronounced expansion. Nearly 54 p.c. of the persons in recorded employment in manufacturing in the Dominion in 1944, were reported by firms in the eight leading cities; this ratio was practically the same as in the preceding year. It is interesting to note that the number of females in factories in the eight

leading cities at Oct. 1, 1944, made up almost three-fifths of the Dominion total of females in the manufacturing group as reported by firms having 15 or more employees.

TABLE IV.- Annual Average Index Numbers of Employment in Canada as a whole, in the Eight Leading Cities taken as a Unit, and Elsewhere in the Dominion, 1929 - 1944.
(1926=100)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Elsewhere</u>
1929	119.0	119.3	118.9
1930	113.4	114.2	112.9
1931	102.5	104.3	101.1
1932	87.5	90.2	85.3
1933	83.4	83.0	83.7
1934	96.0	88.2	102.1
1935	99.4	93.1	104.5
1936	103.7	97.7	108.4
1937	114.1	105.8	120.8
1938	111.8	105.7	116.7
1939	113.9	107.8	118.8
1940	124.2	118.9	128.1
1941	152.3	149.0	155.0
1942	173.7	177.7	170.7
1943	184.1	196.0	175.2
1944	183.0	195.9	173.3

The following table shows index numbers of employment in certain industries in 1942, 1943 and 1944, in the eight leading cities and the Dominion as a whole, (1926=100):-

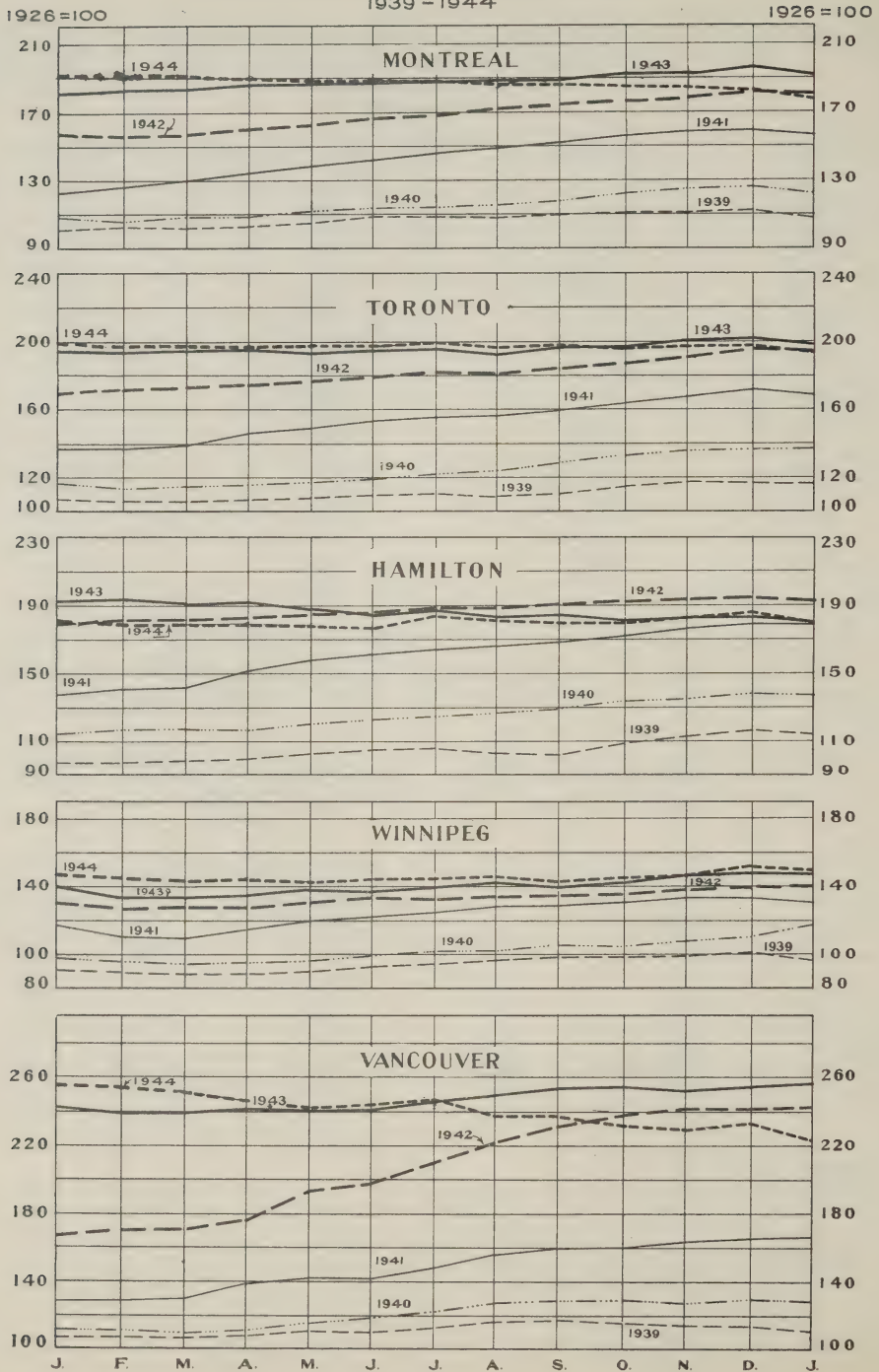
TABLE V.- Average Index Numbers of Employment in Certain Industrial Groups in the Dominion and in the Leading Industrial Cities as a whole, in 1942 1943 and 1944.

<u>Industry</u>	<u>1 9 4 2</u>		<u>1 9 4 3</u>		<u>1 9 4 4</u>	
	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Dominion</u>	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Dominion</u>	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Dominion</u>
Manufacturing	213.0	206.5	242.0	226.2	238.9	224.5
Communications	83.5	103.7	82.2	104.5	86.1	108.6
Construction	94.0	130.3	89.9	129.8	76.1	104.6
Building	116.8	158.0	110.1	160.3	84.6	95.3
Services	167.1	178.8	179.3	189.9	194.8	202.2
Trade	147.1	156.1	147.6	155.1	156.9	164.2
Eight Leading Industries	177.7	173.7	196.0	184.1	195.9	183.0

In the year under review, the weekly earnings of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating establishments in the centres of 100,000 population and over averaged \$32.29, as compared with \$31.38 in 1943. The latest annual per capita figure for Canada as a whole was \$31.84, an amount which was higher by \$1.06 than the average in the preceding year. Firms in the eight leading cities reported 46.1 p.c. of the Dominion total of employees, and disbursed 46.7 p.c. of the aggregate weekly payrolls.

Chart II

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING CITIES



In view of the fact that rents and other living costs are usually higher in the larger centres, the disparity in these two proportions is surprisingly small. It is probable that unduly high proportions of the part-time workers now in industrial employment are situated in these cities, affecting to some extent the average earnings reported therein.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation in the eight leading cities.

1. MONTREAL.

Employment in Montreal during 1944 showed an unfavourable trend during most of the year. Nevertheless, the volume of employment continued high, the index averaging 187.8, practically the same as in the preceding 12 months. The Dec. 1 index of 182.8, however, was 6.3 p.c. below that of 195.1 at the same date in 1943, the all-time maximum.

The personnel of the 2,269 reporting establishments averaged 289,550; the highest figure indicated in the 12 months was that of 294,036 at Jan. 1, and the lowest, 282,689 at Dec. 1. In 1943, activity had risen steadily from the opening of the year to the beginning of December. An average staff of 286,830 had then been reported by the 2,075 firms making returns.

Employment in manufacturing declined uninterruptedly in the last eight months of 1944, when the index stood at 230.8 p.c. of the 1926 average, as compared with 233.2 in 1943. The loss of just over one p.c. slightly exceeded that shown in manufacturing generally throughout the country. Nevertheless, employment in these industries in Montreal continued at a higher level in relation to the 1926 average than was the case in the Dominion as a whole; the index in the city was somewhat lower than the general provincial figure for manufacturing.

Food and printing and publishing and paper-using plants reported some improvement in the year under review as compared with 1943, but reduced activity was shown in textile, tobacco and beverage, iron and steel, chemical and other branches of manufacturing. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction was quieter, but communications, transportation, trade and services afforded more employment. In the last two industries, considerable numbers of part-time workers were employed.

The weekly payrolls distributed to those in recorded employment in Montreal during 1944 averaged \$9,158,612, a per capita figure of \$31.64; this exceeded by 3.7 p.c. the average of \$30.50 per week indicated in 1943. The 1942 per capita figure had been \$27.97. The payroll index averaged 165.1, as compared with 161.5 in 1943; these figures represent a relatively greater growth in the period for which statistics of payrolls are available (i.e. since June 1, 1941), than was shown in the Dominion as a whole, where the 1944 index of payrolls was 148.2, and that in 1943, 144.9.

The persons in recorded employment in Montreal in 1944 constituted 15.6 p.c. of the total reported by firms in the eight leading industries throughout the Dominion, while the salaries and wages paid these workers formed 15.5 p.c. of the aggregate reported disbursements. In 1943, the proportion of employees was 15.5 p.c., and that of payrolls, 15.4 p.c.

2. QUEBEC CITY.

There was a slackening in employment in Quebec during 1944, according to data received from 252 establishments with a combined working force of 38,752 men

and women. In the preceding 12 months, 242 reporting firms had reported an average of 38,987. The latest index was 268.4, as compared with 271.9 in 1943, the high figure in the city's record of 21 years.

The index of employment in manufacturing averaged 357.7; this was several points below the 1943 mean of 368.0, but was otherwise the highest in the record. Activity in manufacturing in this city declined to a rather greater extent than in the Dominion as a whole. Transportation afforded more employment in 1944 than in 1943, while construction was quieter.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by employers in Quebec averaged \$1,137,795. This represented an average of \$29.37 per employee, as compared with \$26.58 in 1943 and \$23.41 in 1942. The gain of 10.5 p.c. in the per capita figure in 1944 over 1943 exceeded that reported in any other city, being also greater than that indicated in the province, or in the Dominion as a whole. This experience repeats that of 1943, when the rise in the average weekly earnings in Quebec City was also unusually large. The latest index of payrolls in Quebec was 232.0, 7.9 p.c. higher than that of 215.0 in 1943, when the number in recorded employment had been lower by 1.3 p.c.

3. TORONTO.

On the whole, there was a little change in employment in Toronto during 1944, the index being the same at Dec. 1 as it had been at Jan. 1; at the peak at July 1, the figure was only 1.1 p.c. above the average for the 12 months. The latter figure stood at 197.7, 1.3 p.c. above the 1943 mean of 195.2. Information was received from 2,192 firms employing an average of 255,483 men and women. In 1943, 2,081 employers had indicated a working force of 251,322 persons.

The sums distributed in weekly earnings to those in recorded employment in the year under review were given as \$8,306,722, or an average of \$32.51 per employee, as compared with \$31.62 in the preceding 12 months. In both cases, the average exceeded the Dominion per capita figure. This is an interesting fact, particularly when the unusually high proportion of female labour in Toronto is considered. Thus, at Oct. 1, 1944, 408 per thousand of the persons in recorded employment were women, as compared with the Dominion figures of 261 per thousand. The latest index of aggregate payrolls was 156.0, while that in 1943 was 150.9.

During 1944, the workers reported by the co-operating firms in Toronto constituted 13.8 p.c. of the Dominion total, and received 14.1 p.c. of the aggregate weekly payrolls disbursed to those in recorded employment in the eight leading industries; in the year before, the proportions had been 13.6 p.c. of the personnel, and 14 p.c. of the reported payrolls.

Employment in manufacturing in Toronto continued at practically the same level in 1944 as in 1943, when the index was only fractionally lower than the latest figure of 229.0. Nevertheless, the situation deteriorated as the year advanced, the Dec. 1 index being 1.7 p.c. below that at Jan. 1; this movement was contra-seasonal. Curtailment was noted in textile, chemical and iron and steel plants, while the paper-using and other divisions showed improvement; part-time employment continued a factor in these industries. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, construction was slacker, but transportation, communications, services and trade reported heightened activity.

4. OTTAWA.

A minor falling-off in industrial employment was indicated in Ottawa during the year under review, according to data tabulated from 262 establishments with an average staff of 22,021 persons; in 1943, the men and women on the payrolls of the

255 reporting firms had numbered 22,188. The annual index in 1944 was 166.7, only slightly below that of 168.0 in the preceding 12 months. The index of payrolls, on the other hand, was 2.7 p.c. higher in the year under review, when the reported salaries and wages had averaged \$610,195. The per capita figure advanced from \$26.65 in 1943, to \$27.70 in 1944. The difference represented an increase of 3.9 p.c., a larger gain than was indicated in any other of the eight leading cities with the exception of Quebec. However, the average in Ottawa in the year under review was the lowest among the cities having a population of 100,000 and over.

Manufacturing showed a reduction during 1944, lumber, pulp and paper, iron and steel and other factories affording rather less employment than in 1943. Construction was also quieter, while trade reported some improvement, no doubt due in part to the employment of increasingly large numbers of part-time workers.

In addition to the workers on the staffs of industrial firms in Ottawa, the Dominion Government employed 33,890 men and women in September 1944, as compared with 32,191 in the same month in 1943, 29,210 in 1942, 22,293 in 1941, 17,514 in 1940 and 11,934 in 1939. The persons employed in September, 1944, were paid \$4,495,864 in monthly salaries and wages, a weekly average of \$30.61, as compared with \$4,176,773 in September, 1943; the mean was then \$29.94. The latest figures are subject to revision.

5. HAMILTON

The trend of employment in Hamilton was retrogressive in 1944, when the annual index, at 180.8, was 3.2 p.c. lower than in 1943. The working forces of the 376 co-operating establishments averaged 59,289, ranging from 58,439 at June 1, to 60,900 at the beginning of December. A combined staff of 61,008 had been reported by 361 firms in 1943.

The weekly payrolls disbursed by the employers making returns during the year under review averaged \$1,962,229; the index of payrolls was lower by 1.2 p.c. than in the preceding 12 months, but the average earnings per employee were higher by two p.c., the per capita figure rising from \$32.45 in 1943 to \$33.10 in 1944; the latter was exceeded only by the averages in Windsor and Vancouver. The relatively favourable position of workers in Hamilton in this comparison is mainly due to the employment of unusually large proportions of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries. In this connection, it is interesting to note that in 1944, 3.2 p.c. of all workers in the eight leading industries were reported by firms in this city, in which the indicated payrolls constituted 3.3 p.c. of the total salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers throughout the Dominion.

6. WINDSOR

There was a general contraction in employment in Windsor in 1944, the movement being favourable on only four monthly occasions in the year. From Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, the index declined by 3.2 p.c., while the annual index, at 291.0, was 4.8 p.c. below the 1943 figure, the maximum in the record. A combined working force of 39,714 was reported by the 228 firms whose statistics were tabulated; in the preceding 12 months, 217 employers had indicated a staff of 41,579. The persons in recorded employment in 1944 were paid the sum of \$1,694,969 in weekly salaries and wages. The index of payrolls stood at 142.0, being lower by 2.3 p.c. than in 1943. On the other hand, the average earnings per employee rose from \$41.61 in the preceding year, to \$42.68 in 1944. This figure is the highest for any city in Canada, greatly exceeding the Dominion mean of \$31.84 in 1944. The marked concentration of workers in the manufacture of iron and steel products largely accounts for the relatively favourable position of workers in Windsor in this respect, thus at Dec. 1, the persons

employed in iron and steel plants in that city constituted 73.4 p.c. of the total in recorded employment, as compared with proportions of 27.6 p.c. in Ontario, and 22.4 p.c. in the Dominion as a whole. Another and associated factor is the employment of unusually high proportions of males in Windsor, where over 81 p.c. of the reported workers at Oct. 1, 1944, were men, as compared with the Dominion-wide ratio of not quite 74 p.c.

Manufacturing in Windsor showed a considerable recession in 1944; this took place mainly in iron and steel plants, in which the index, at 359.9, was lower by 7.3 p.c. than in the preceding year. Other branches of manufacturing, however, were more active. Construction continued relatively slack.

7. WINNIPEG.

Further expansion in industrial activity was indicated on the whole in Winnipeg, where the 500 co-operating establishments reported an average staff of 61,166 persons, in the preceding year, the 578 firms furnishing data had had 58,320 employees, on the average. The index had then stood at 139.2, as compared with 145.2 during the year under review. Although this gain of 4.3 p.c. was at variance with the movement generally indicated in the larger cities, it must nevertheless be noted that industrial activity in Winnipeg continued at a lower level in relation to the 1926 experience than was the case in any other of the eight leading centres. This was largely a result of the industrial distribution in the city, in which were reported particularly high proportions of workers in trade, and relatively low proportions in manufacturing, for obvious reasons, the growth of employment in manufacturing during the war has been extraordinarily marked, while trade in general has had a low priority in respect of labour procurement.

The weekly salaries and wages paid to those in recorded employment in Winnipeg during 1944 averaged \$1,757,093, representing a mean of \$28.73 per worker. In 1943, the per capita figure had been \$28.00, and that in 1942, \$27.06. The latest index of aggregate payrolls stood at 134.6, being 6.6 p.c. above that in the preceding 12 months.

Activity in manufacturing in Winnipeg moderately increased in the year under review, the index of employment reaching a new high, at 184.8, as compared with 177.8 in 1943. Animal food, printing and publishing and chemical factories reported improvement, but there was a falling off in iron and steel and textile plants. Transportation and trade afforded more employment, but construction continued quiet.

8. VANCOUVER.

Employment in Vancouver was curtailed during 1944, there being a decline of 9.2 p.c. between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1; the average index, at 242.6, however, was only 1.3 p.c. below the 1943 mean, the highest in the record. Lumber mills reported heightened activity, but there was an important recession in the iron and steel division. The general index of employment in manufacturing averaged 424.3, as compared with 440.1 in 1943. Among the non-manufacturing industries, communications, transportation, services and trade were brisker, but construction showed a decrease.

The staffs of the 676 reporting firms averaged 86,998, whose weekly earnings amounted to \$2,914,753 in 1944, when the pay envelope of the typical worker in recorded employment contained \$33.62 per week. In 1943, the 87,886 persons on the strength of the 639 co-operating employers had received an average of \$33.43. The latest index of salaries and wages was lower by 2.4 p.c. than in 1943, a loss which was accompanied by that of 1.3 p.c. the number of employees. It is interesting to note, however, that the index of payrolls in Vancouver, at 218.2, was decidedly higher than in any other of the larger cities, with the exception of Quebec.

Index Numbers in Eight Leading Cities.

Statistics for the cities are given in Tables 2, 7 and 9. Chart 11 illustrates the fluctuations of employment in the larger centres during the last few years, the curves being based upon the figures given in Table 2.

5. - COMPARISON OF THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING
IN THE FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trends of industrial employment in manufacturing in the five economic areas, in comparison with those in the Dominion as a whole, are depicted in Chart 12 in the period from 1925. These show considerable similarity in the course of the curves for the different areas during many of the years in the period of observation; in view of the variations in the industrial distributions of the persons engaged in manufacturing in different parts of the country this similarity possesses a good deal of interest.

The buoyant movement which reached its peak in all areas in 1929 was followed by equally widespread contractions; in the Dominion as a whole and in four of the five economic areas, the minimum of recorded employment was reached in 1933, but in British Columbia, as in the United States, the low point was reported in the preceding year.

Manufacturing from East to West then showed steady, though moderate recovery until 1937, in which was indicated the second high point in industrial activity in the period of observation. There was a general slackening in 1938, extending into the winter of 1938-39. The outbreak of hostilities in September of the latter year brought with it decided expansion in industrial activity in all areas. This upward movement gathered momentum in succeeding months until extremely high levels were reached in all provinces; in the case of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the peak of employment in manufacturing was reached in 1943 when the disparity in the curves in the various areas was more pronounced than in earlier years. A divergence in trend characterized the situation in this regard in 1944, there being slightly downward movements in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while a continuation of the upward tendency was noted in the Maritime and the Prairie Provinces, taken as units. These divergencies in the trend nevertheless served to bring closer together the curves for the various areas and the Dominion as a whole.

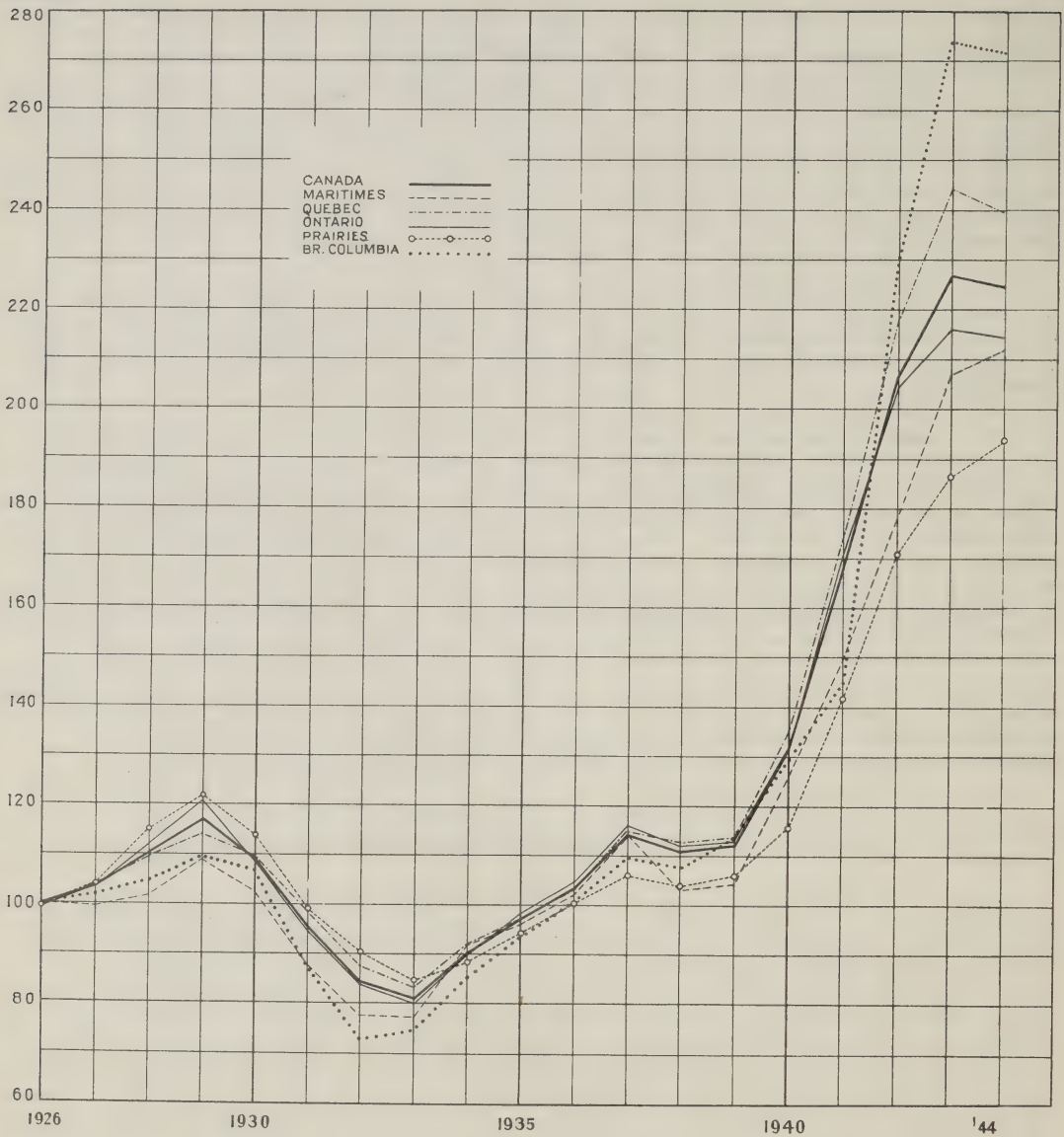
6. - Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment
at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, 1944.

In response to wartime demands for relatively up-to-date information respecting the sex distribution^{1/} of the persons in recorded employment, the Bureau of Statistics undertook enquiries into the sex distribution of the workers on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments as at Oct. 1, in 1942 and 1943, and commencing with Apr. 1, 1944, established the surveys of sex distribution on a semi-annual basis, the dates of which are fixed as at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1. The current statistics of employment and payrolls relate to extremely large proportions of workers in the industries included therein, so that the results of the investigations into the sex distribution may be considered as depicting with considerable accuracy the situation generally existing at the dates of the enquiries. It may be added that for the industries covered, these dates probably represent the annual low and high levels of employment among females.

^{1/} For further information, see the bulletin "Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1944", issued as a supplement to the Oct. 1, 1944, bulletin on Employment and Payrolls.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT TRENDS
IN THE
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
IN THE
FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE
1926 - 1944

1926=100



At Oct. 1, 1944, a total of 1,928,111 persons was reported by the establishments co-operating in the nine leading industrial groups, of whom 1,406,132 were men or boys, and 521,979 were women or girls. The latter number constituted 271 per thousand workers of both sexes, a ratio which slightly exceeded that of 270 at Apr. 1, 1944, and was also higher than the Oct. 1, 1943, proportion of 262. In the 12 months ending Oct. 1, 1944, it was estimated that there had been an increase of 1.2 p.c. in the number of female workers, while the number of male employees had fallen by 3.3 p.c.; there was, on the whole, a reduction of 2.1 p.c. in the number in recorded employment between Oct. 1, 1943, and Oct. 1, 1944. It is probable that many of the women added to the working force were part-time workers.

The Trend of Average Earnings.— It is worthy of note that despite the indicated decline in the number of male wage-earners in the year, the weekly per capita earnings reported in the various industries and areas between Oct. 1 of 1943 and 1944 showed widespread gains, resulting in certain cases from higher wage rates, but more generally, from the upgrading of workers (male and female) as they acquired experience. The movement of workers from low-pay to high-pay industries was a factor of lesser importance in 1944 than in earlier phases of the industrial war effort. As in 1943, there was a tendency for the smallest gains in the weekly averages to appear in the industries and areas where the proportions of women workers showed unusually large increases. The length of service of the female recruits to industry would obviously be one of many factors contributing to this result, as would the fact that absenteeism is frequently more pronounced among women, particularly among those with home responsibilities.

The Distribution of the Women Workers in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1944.— The number of women in recorded employment in the nine leading industrial divisions at Oct. 1, 1944, was 521,979, of whom 332,180, or 63.6 p.c. belonged in manufacturing, including electric light and power; the Oct. 1, 1943, ratio had been 66 p.c., and that at Oct. 1, 1942, 66.4 p.c. In trade were reported 88,732 females, while those in financial institutions and services numbered 35,854 and 27,659, respectively.

The following table gives an indication of the changes in the proportions of females per thousand workers of both sexes engaged in manufacturing during the war. The earlier data are averages for the year, taken from the Annual Census of Industry, while the statistics of the monthly surveys depict the situation existing on or about the first of the indicated month.

TABLE VI.— Proportions of Females per 1,000 workers in Manufacturing According to the—

	<u>Annual Census of Manufactures</u>	<u>Monthly Surveys of Employment and Payrolls</u>
Average 1938	214	—
1939	220	—
1940	218	—
1941	226	—
1942	257	—
1943	282	—
Oct. 1, 1942	—	260
Oct. 1, 1943	—	282
Apr. 1, 1944	—	283
Oct. 1, 1944	—	286

The data of the Annual Census relate to all manufacturing establishments irrespective of size, whereas the monthly surveys are limited, in the main, to returns from establishments employing 15 persons and over. Thus the two sets of statistics are not entirely comparable in their coverage, apart from the differences

which may exist due to the fact that the Census figures are averages for the year, while the figures currently obtained depict the proportions at dates when the employment of women probably reaches its annual low point in the early spring and its peak in the autumn. In spite of these qualifications, it is felt that sufficient comparability exists to depict with reasonable accuracy the war-time trends of female employment in the important group of manufacturing industries.

From 214 per thousand employees in 1938, the proportion of females in the factory employment rose to 220 per thousand in 1939. The pronounced expansion in activity in the heavy manufacturing industries in 1940 tended to lower this ratio, which fell in that year to 218, thence rising to 226 per thousand workers in 1941, and to 257, on the average, in 1942. At Oct. 1 of that year, the females in recorded employment made up 260 per thousand workers, according to the current survey; as already stated, it is probable that the employment of women ordinarily reaches its peak in the autumn, thus largely accounting for the difference between the annual average figure for 1942 and that at Oct. 1 of the same year. The ratio of females per thousand workers continued to rise in 1943 and 1944, when Oct. 1 figures were 282 and 286 per thousand, respectively. From 1939 to the autumn of 1944, therefore, there was an increase of some 30 p.c. in the proportion of women per thousand employees of both sexes engaged in manufacturing.

Without exception, there were highly important increases in the number and proportions of female workers in the various manufacturing industries between 1939 and Oct. 1, 1944. Extremely marked expansion was indicated in the aircraft industry, where the ratio rose from 30 per thousand of both sexes in 1939, to 291 in the latter part of 1944, while the number of females employed therein increased by many thousand-fold. In shipbuilding, the advance was from 14 per thousand in 1939, to 68 at Oct. 1, 1944. At that date, as in 1939, the tobacco and textile industries reported the highest proportions of female workers indicated in 1944; the growth in the proportion of women in the last two industries during the war, however, was not so great as in many other lines.

Examining the figures from another angle, it is interesting to note that the textile industries, which in 1939 had provided work for nearly 43 p.c. of all those reported by the firms furnishing returns to the Census of Industry, employed only about 24 p.c. of the total at Oct. 1, 1944. On the other hand, the iron and steel division, which had accounted for five p.c. of the total women employed in manufacturing according to the Annual Census for 1939, reported no less than 21.6 p.c. of the total included in the survey for Oct. 1, 1944. The majority at the latter date belonged in the firearm and aircraft industries.

7. - Comparison of the Number of Persons in Recorded Employment
at June 1, 1941, with the Number of Wage-Earners
Enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941.

In studying the statistics of employment and payrolls published in the monthly bulletins, the question of coverage of total employment is obviously of considerable importance in determining the extent to which the current data are generally representative of the situation in particular industries. Under ordinary circumstances, a count of wage-earners in employment is made only when the Decennial Censuses are taken, so that only on infrequent occasions are data available to serve as a yard stick against which may be measured the current statistics of employment. For several obvious reasons, the census enumeration is not entirely satisfactory for this purpose, being based upon data from individuals rather than from establishments; nevertheless, the census material constitutes the only possible basis of comparison.

1. Industrial Coverage in the Dominion.

In the bulletin entitled "An Estimate of Total Employment on October 1, 1943, in Industries Reporting to the Monthly Survey of Employment" prepared in 1944

by Mr. A. H. LeNeveu, of the Census Branch, appeared a comparison of the numbers of employees reported at June 1, 1941, by the firms furnishing statistics in the monthly survey, with the number of persons reporting themselves as wage-earners at the census date. Table VII, taken from this study, shows separately the industries included in the monthly surveys, and the industries excluded therefrom, the exclusion being mainly due to the impracticability of obtaining monthly data from the small units of operation generally characteristic of such industries. It will be recalled that the monthly statistics are limited, in general, to returns from firms employing 15 persons and over in the following main industrial groups:- manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services, trade and finance.

The table shows that the coverage in the various industries ranges from 41.3 p.c. in the services included, (mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments) and 43.8 p.c. in wholesale trade, to 95.5 p.c. in

Table VII.- Number of Wage-Earners Employed on June 1, 1941, as Enumerated in the Decennial Census, and Number of Persons Employed at the same date by the Establishments Furnishing Data to the Monthly Survey of Employment and Payrolls.

Industry	Number of Wage-Earners Enumerated At June 1, 1941	Number of Persons Employed at June 1, 1941, by firms Co-operating in the Monthly Survey of Employment	P. C. Col.(2) is of Col.(1)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Total all industries.....	2,693,119	1,587,879	58.96
Industries included in Monthly Survey.....	1,999,833	1,587,879	79.40
Logging.....	77,459	46,928	60.58
Mining.....	85,847	83,148	96.86
Manufacturing.....	914,753	873,318	95.47
Construction.....	166,600	131,765	79.09
Transportation and communications	242,417	194,023	80.04
Trade and finance.....	420,410	220,576	52.47
Trade.....	340,271	160,617	47.20
Retail.....	253,037	122,381	48.36
Wholesale.....	87,234	38,236	43.83
Finance.....	80,139	59,959	74.82
Service - personal.....	92,347	38,121	41.28
Industries not included in Monthly Survey.....	693,286	-	-
Agriculture.....	172,353	-	-
Fishing and trapping.....	7,358	-	-
Service (pt. not included above)	513,575	-	-
Professional.....	177,941	-	-
Public.....	136,092	-	-
Recreational.....	13,475	-	-
Business.....	9,227	-	-
Personal.....	176,840	-	-
Domestic.....	162,062	-	-

* Wage-earners employed in unspecified industries on the census date, June 1, 1941, have been distributed on a proportional basis among the industry groups shown in this table.

manufacturing and 96.9 p.c. in mining; in the last two, the extremely high coverage is no doubt due in part to differences in the industries in which individual workers and the establishments were classified, respectively. It is also a fact that considerable numbers of persons engaged in the distribution of commodities are included in the reports furnished by manufacturers for their more-numerous factory employees. Not all of these establishments find it convenient, or possible, to show separately their distributive staffs. Accordingly, the apparent coverage in manufacturing is unduly high, while that in trade appears unduly low. Nevertheless, the extremely large numbers of small trading establishments, as of small restaurants and other industries in the service division, inevitably constitute important obstacles to the collection of satisfactory statistics at frequent intervals for substantial proportions of the employees therein. In regard to this matter, it may be mentioned that at the date of the Decennial Census in 1931, the coverage of the workers enumerated as belonging in trade and services were 35.3 and 32 p.c., respectively; between June 1, 1931, and June 1, 1941, the number of trading establishments co-operating in the monthly surveys* rose by nearly 165 p.c., while in services the increase exceeded 122 p.c. In spite of these impressive increases in the number of reports tabulated, the coverage of the total wage-earners had risen by 1941 to only 41.3 p.c. in the case of services, and to 47.2 p.c. in the case of wholesale and retail trade, taken as a unit. It would, therefore, appear unlikely that a much higher coverage in these two industries can be obtained.

The bulletin mentioned in the second paragraph in this section discusses changes in employment by size of establishment, particularly in those industries in which the coverage of the monthly surveys is low; the studies made along these lines provide evidence that the trends of employment in the smaller establishments in trade and services will not radically differ from the trends in the larger establishments. It thus appears that, in general, the monthly surveys of employment serve adequately to portray the current fluctuations in employment and payrolls in all industries represented therein.

2.- Provincial Coverage.

Table VIII contains a provincial comparison of the statistics reported by the firms furnishing data at June 1, 1941, with the number of wage-earners enumerated in the Census taken June 1, 1941.

The percentages given in Column 5 of this table indicate a relatively low coverage of the total number of wage-earners in Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in all of which the working population is largely agricultural. In the other provinces, the firms furnishing monthly data at June 1, 1941, employed from just over one-half to nearly two-thirds of the total wage-earning population in all industries at the Census date.

In the more valid comparison for the industries included in the monthly surveys, the percentage variations in the coverage are much smaller. In this case also, the representation in the small, highly agricultural province of Prince Edward

*Adjustment is made in the index numbers of employment and payrolls for the increases in the number of reporting employers. It may be estimated that as a result of the increases in the co-operating establishments between June 1, 1941, and Dec. 1, 1944, the coverage of total wage-earners in the included industries will have risen to 78 p.c. at the latter date.

Island nevertheless tends to be low. The coverage in Saskatchewan^{1/} for much the same reason, was also below the general average. In the remaining provinces, the establishments co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls at June 1, 1941, employed proportions of the total wage-earners in the included industries which ranged from 72 p.c. in New Brunswick, to 83.9 p.c. in Ontario and 85 p.c. in Manitoba.^{2/} Thus in these more highly industrialized provinces, the

Table VIII.- Number of Wage-Earners Employed at June 1, 1941, as Enumerated in the Decennial Census, and Number of Employees Reported at June 1, 1941, by the Establishments Furnishing Data to the Monthly Surveys of Employment and Payrolls.

Provinces	Wage-Earners Employed at June 1, 1941, as Enumerated in the Decennial Census			Number of Employees in the monthly survey for June 1, 1941	Per- centage Col.4 is of Col.1	Per- centage Col.4 is of Col.2
	Total Wage- Earners in all industries	Wage-Earners included in the monthly surveys	Wage-Earners in industries excluded from the monthly surveys			
	(Col.1)	(Col.2)	(Col.3)	(Col.4)	(Col.5)	(Col.6)
P. E. I.	12,303	5,829	6,474	2,307	18.75	39.58
N. S.	125,806	92,524	33,282	69,460	55.21	75.07
N. B.	87,716	63,038	24,678	45,403	51.76	72.02
Que.	777,169	613,018	164,151	476,054	61.25	77.66
Ont.	1,061,032	815,133	245,899	684,426	64.51	83.96
Man.	151,309	100,826	50,483	85,721	56.65	85.02
Sask.	121,543	58,337	63,206	37,453	30.81	64.20
Alta.	134,316	79,920	54,396	58,774	43.76	73.54
B. C.	221,925	171,208	50,717	128,281	57.80	74.93
CANADA	2,693,119	1,999,833	693,286	1,587,879	58.96	79.40

1/ Another factor in Saskatchewan is the absence of any large urban centre; thus in 1941, the cities of Regina and Saskatoon together accounted for 11.3 p.c. of the total population in Saskatchewan, and for only 34 p.c. of the total urban population in the province.

2/ The high figure in Manitoba is largely due to the concentration of population in Winnipeg, which as the centre of distribution for the entire Prairie Area, contains many large-scale establishments. The population of the Greater Winnipeg Area formed 39.8 p.c. of the provincial population, and 90.3 p.c. of the total urban population in Manitoba in 1941.

percentage coverage shows less variation than is found in that for the different industries shown in Table VII, the low figure in New Brunswick being some seven points below the Dominion proportion, while the high percentage in Manitoba was about six points above. It is evident from these comparisons, therefore, that the Canadian method of obtaining current statistics from establishments having upwards of 15 employees results in a wide coverage of wage-earners, in the industrial and geographical aspects. In the latter respect, particularly, the coverage is not only high, but is relatively even in the various provinces, despite the diversified industrial distributions of wage-earners therein.

E.- Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Apr. 1, 1944,
and of the Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Distributed to these
Employees at that Date, According to
Size of Establishment.

The distribution of employment by size of establishment is a matter which attracts considerable interest. For specific purposes, a breakdown of the monthly returns received at Apr. 1, 1944, from employers ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, was made by size of establishment; the results of this special tabulation are briefly discussed in the following paragraphs. The data are summarized in Table IX.

To some extent, the distribution by size of establishment will vary in accordance with seasonal movements. The fact that the analysis was made when employment was at a high level as a result of production for the war undoubtedly will also have an effect upon the distribution, since in many cases the relatively small establishments in the consumers' goods industries and other divisions having low "priority" ratings in the matter of obtaining help in times of labour scarcity, have lost employees during the war to the establishments engaged more directly on war production or services. Nevertheless, the results of this special tabulation are interesting as depicting the situation existing under wartime labour conditions.

The table shows that the firms employing fewer than 15 persons^{*} provided work for not quite one p.c. of the total number of wage-earners and salaried employees in recorded employment at Apr. 1, 1944. Establishments having from fifteen to forty-nine workers at the first of April

* Although a staff of 15 employees or over is ordinarily required for inclusion in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls, firms reducing their staffs to a number below this for seasonal or other reasons are not necessarily excluded from the statistics.

reported $8\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. of the total; in the 50 to 99 class belonged 9.4 p.c. of the total; in the 100 to 199 class, 10.7 p.c.; in the 200 to 499 class, 16.5 p.c., while employers having in excess of 500 persons reported 53.9 p.c. of the aggregate number in recorded employment at the first of April. The salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating establishments showed a somewhat similar range, as follows: persons working

Table IX. - Statistics of Employment and Payrolls in Canada at Apr. 1, 1944,
Arranged in Six Groups According to Size of Establishment.

Establishments Reporting	Aggregate No. of Employees No.	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls \$	Average Earnings Per Employee \$
1 - 14 Employees	18,617	575,144	30.89
15- 49 "	162,347	4,628,589	28.51
50- 99 "	178,801	5,123,444	28.65
100-199 "	205,339	6,021,885	29.33
200-499 "	315,080	9,823,243	31.18
500 or more "	1,028,700	35,719,697	34.72
	1,908,884*	61,892,002	32.42

in establishments having under 15 employees earned 0.9 p.c. of the total amount distributed at the first of April: those in the class 15 to 49 earned 7.5 p.c.; the 50 to 99 group were paid 8.3 p.c. of the aggregate payroll; in the 100 to 199 group, the salaries and wages constituted 9.7 p.c. of the total; in the 200 to 499 range the earnings made up 15.9 p.c. of the combined salaries and wages, while establishments employing over 500 men and women disbursed 57.7 p.c. of the total amounts reported as having been paid in weekly salaries and wages at Apr. 1, 1944. In the last group, considerable overtime work in war industries will have tended to raise the proportion of the earnings.

The table shows that the lowest average earnings per employee at the first of April, 1944, were paid by firms employing from 15 to 49 persons, where the mean was \$28.51. The per capita figure showed progressive rises in the remaining classes until the maximum average of \$34.72 was indicated in establishments employing over 500 persons. This figure was over seven p.c. higher than the mean of \$32.42 for all establishments.

PART 2.

9. - STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS IN THE DOMINION.

Introduction.

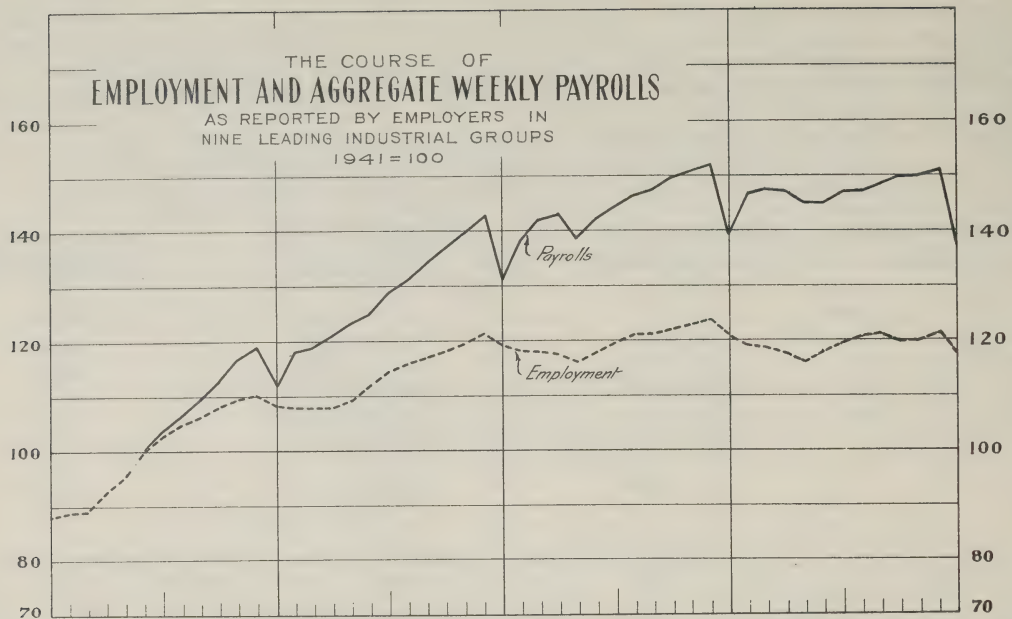
A monthly record of weekly payrolls* distributed by firms ordinarily employing 15 persons and over has been maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics since the spring of 1941, to complement the monthly data on employment which are available since 1920. The first current statistics of payrolls were collected with the employment returns for Apr. 1, 1941, but the record is considered as beginning only with June 1 of that year, the information obtained in the first and second inquiries having been incomplete in the case of several important industries. Soon

* Includes 26,562 employees in establishments in industries for which statistics are not published in the monthly bulletins on employment and payrolls.

* Commencing at Nov. 1, 1944, the Bureau established a monthly record of man-hours and average hourly earnings of wage-earners.

THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AND AGGREGATE WEEKLY PAYROLLS

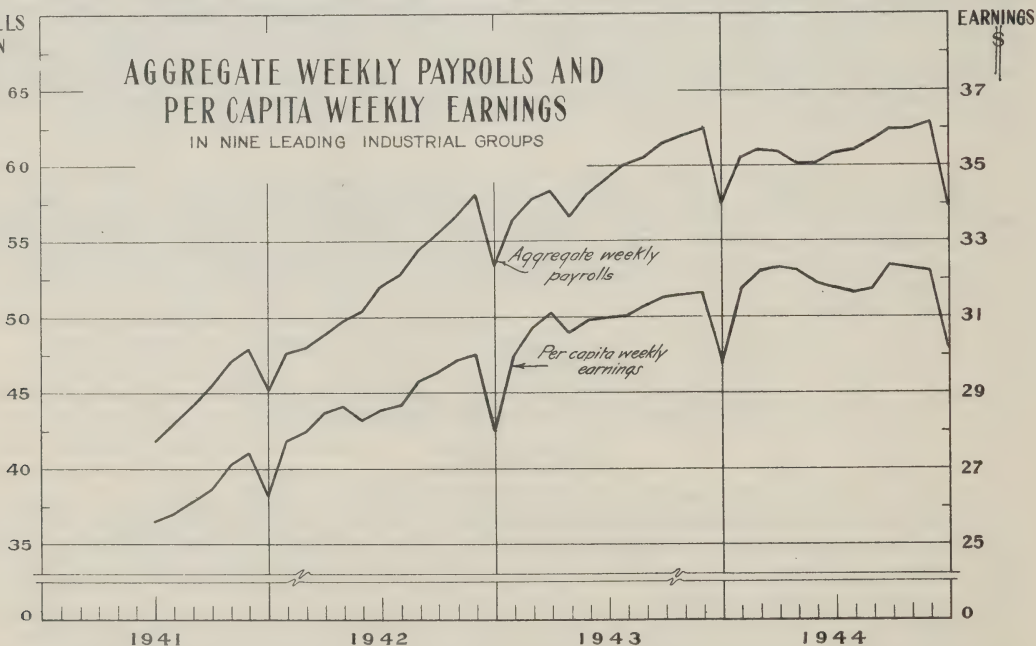
AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIAL GROUPS
1941=100



PAYROLLS
MILLION

AGGREGATE WEEKLY PAYROLLS AND PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS

IN NINE LEADING INDUSTRIAL GROUPS



after the institution of the payroll statistics, the necessity of expressing the figures in the form of an index number became evident; in order to carry the record back as far as possible, the payrolls reported at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding, were taken as the base of this index of payrolls, and the data originally furnished at that date have been revised and extended for the purpose. To establish and maintain comparisons of the monthly trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment, on their original base, 1926=100, are currently converted to the base, June 1, 1941 = 100. For all general purposes apart from comparison with the payroll data, however, the index numbers of employment on the 1926 base should be used.

The use of so short a basic period for the payroll statistics, and following so brief an experience with the data, is obviously unsatisfactory, despite the meticulous care taken to ensure the maximum accuracy possible under the circumstances. When time permits, a more satisfactory common basic period will be established for the index numbers of employment and payrolls.

The statistics tabulated show the amounts disbursed by the co-operating employers on or about the first of the month, for services rendered in the week preceding. Table I on page 2 gives averages of the data reported in 1943 and 1944, by provinces and in the leading cities and industrial groups. In Table X are shown indexes of employment and payrolls monthly from 1941; below this table, appears a description of the method followed in tabulating the statistics of payrolls. Tables at the back of this report contain the index numbers of payrolls and per capita weekly earnings in the Dominion, the economic areas and the larger cities at specified dates in 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944.

During 1944, the employees of the establishments in the eight leading industries co-operating in the current surveys of employment and payrolls averaged 1,850,851, whose weekly payrolls averaged \$58,917,047. In the nine leading industries, (including finance), the persons in recorded employment averaged 1,916,180, and the payrolls, \$61,033,381 per week; the latter indicates an annual payroll of \$3,173,735,800 distributed by leading establishments in the following industries:- manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services, trade and finance.

The weekly per capita earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment in the eight main industrial groups amounted to \$31.84 in 1944, while in the nine groups, the average was \$31.85; in 1943, the mean in the eight leading industries was \$30.78, and in the nine leading divisions, \$30.79, while the 1942 figures were \$28.56 and \$28.61, respectively. There was thus an increase of \$1.06 per week in the average earnings of persons employed by the larger firms (i.e. by those ordinarily employing 15 persons and over) in 1944 as compared with 1943. The gain amounted to 3.4 p.c. In the period since the statistics of payrolls were instituted at June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1944, the aggregate weekly payrolls advanced by over 52 p.c., accompanying the gain of 21.6 p.c. in the number in recorded employment. The per capita figures rose by 27.5 p.c. in the same comparison.

The aggregates and averages given in this Annual reflect the earnings of extremely large proportions of the wage-earning population in the Dominion; it should be noted that the payrolls reported do not include those whose earnings normally are unusually high, (such as certain professional workers and persons on commission), nor those in the lower-paid brackets, as, for example, agricultural and domestic workers, and those employed in small businesses where earnings frequently are low. As a result of wartime conditions, it is probable that the current statistics of employment and payrolls at present cover a larger proportion of the total wage-earners than would normally be the case.

TABLE X. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, JUNE 1, 1941 - DEC. 1, 1944, BASED ON JUNE 1, 1941=100,
TOGETHER WITH PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS.

Month	Nine Leading Industries			Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Index Numbers of Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
<u>1941</u> June 1	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.49	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.25	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.57
July 1	102.8	103.6	25.60	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.32
Aug. 1	104.8	107.0	25.79	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.3	109.4	26.13	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.9	26.22
Oct. 1	108.2	112.8	26.46	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.4	116.7	27.10	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.1	118.8	27.40	110.4	119.4	27.32	112.1	123.1	28.15
<u>1942</u> Jan. 1	108.2	112.0	26.27	108.4	112.1	26.13	111.4	114.3	26.32
Feb. 1	107.9	117.9	27.73	108.2	118.3	27.65	113.8	126.0	28.39
Mar. 1	107.8	118.8	27.99	108.0	119.3	27.92	116.5	129.8	28.58
Apr. 1	107.9	120.9	28.47	108.0	121.4	28.41	118.7	133.9	28.94
May 1	109.3	123.2	28.65	109.5	123.8	28.59	120.4	137.0	29.19
June 1	112.0	124.7	28.27	112.3	125.3	28.20	122.6	137.2	28.73
July 1	114.5	128.7	28.55	114.9	129.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	29.16
Aug. 1	115.8	130.8	28.68	116.3	131.6	28.62	126.4	143.2	29.08
Sept. 1	116.8	134.2	29.31	117.3	135.3	29.29	128.3	148.5	29.72
Oct. 1	118.1	136.8	29.55	118.6	137.8	29.51	129.9	152.5	30.15
Nov. 1	119.3	139.5	29.85	119.9	140.6	29.81	130.1	153.3	30.70
Dec. 1	121.3	142.8	30.08	122.0	144.0	30.06	132.0	159.7	31.17
Average (12 months)	113.2	127.5	28.61	113.6	128.3	28.56	122.9	139.9	29.17
<u>1943</u> Jan. 1	119.5	130.9	28.01	120.1	131.7	27.92	130.7	142.5	28.11
Feb. 1	117.9	138.3	30.00	118.5	139.3	29.96	132.2	157.0	30.65
Mar. 1	118.1	141.8	30.74	118.6	143.0	30.72	135.0	162.1	31.49
Apr. 1	117.6	142.8	31.13	118.1	144.1	31.14	135.5	164.3	31.81
May 1	116.1	138.5	30.60	116.5	139.6	30.59	132.7	159.5	31.09
June 1	117.9	142.1	30.93	118.5	143.4	30.93	133.5	163.1	31.62
July 1	119.5	144.3	30.99	120.1	145.5	30.97	134.8	164.7	31.62
Aug. 1	121.0	146.3	31.08	121.6	147.5	31.06	135.5	166.2	31.77
Sept. 1	121.2	147.3	31.30	121.8	148.7	31.30	136.8	169.0	32.03
Oct. 1	122.0	149.4	31.52	122.6	150.8	31.53	137.7	171.9	32.37
Nov. 1	122.8	150.6	31.59	123.4	152.0	31.60	137.4	172.7	32.62
Dec. 1	123.9	151.9	31.61	124.6	155.4	31.61	137.4	174.0	32.86
Average (12 months)	119.8	143.7	30.79	120.4	144.9	30.78	134.6	163.9	31.50
<u>1944</u> Jan. 1	120.9	139.5	29.77	121.5	140.4	29.69	134.8	156.5	30.18
Feb. 1	119.3	146.9	31.76	119.8	148.1	31.76	135.3	170.6	32.78
Mar. 1	118.4	147.9	32.26	118.8	149.1	32.27	134.8	172.2	33.23
Apr. 1	117.6	147.3	32.37	118.1	148.6	32.37	134.2	171.7	33.28
May 1	116.1	145.2	32.27	116.5	146.2	32.26	132.9	168.1	32.92
June 1	117.6	145.1	31.83	118.1	146.0	31.80	132.8	166.7	32.64
July 1	119.5	147.0	31.75	120.0	148.1	31.72	134.4	167.7	32.44
Aug. 1	120.3	147.4	31.66	120.7	148.4	31.63	133.9	166.8	32.38
Sept. 1	121.0	148.5	31.72	121.5	149.6	31.69	134.6	168.6	32.55
Oct. 1	119.7	149.9	32.36	120.0	151.0	32.36	133.2	169.2	33.02
Nov. 1	120.0	149.9	32.30	120.4	151.0	32.28	131.7	168.1	33.20
Dec. 1	121.2	151.0	32.20	121.6	152.1	32.19	131.0	168.0	33.35
Average (12 months)	119.3	147.1	31.85	119.8	148.2	31.84	133.6	167.8	32.66

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Prior to their absorption in the existing authorized basic wage rates, cost-of-living allowances were also included.

Statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, as those tabulated prior to April, 1941.

10. - The Trends of Employment and Payrolls in Canada in the years, 1941-1944.

Index numbers of employment and payrolls in the eight and the nine leading industrial groups, and in manufacturing, in the last three years are given in Table X, which shows that from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1944, the rise in the general index of employment (i.e. that for the eight leading industries) was 21.6 p.c., while the increase in the payrolls was 52.1 p.c. In the same comparison, there was an advance of 31 p.c. in recorded employment in manufacturing, and of 68 p.c. in the payrolls therein. The general per capita weekly earnings advanced between June 1, 1941 and Dec. 1, 1944, by \$6.94, or 27.5 p.c., and those in manufacturing, by \$7.78, or 30.4 p.c.

During 1944, the average increase in the eight leading industries as compared with June 1, 1941, was 19.8 p.c. in employment and 48.2 p.c. in payrolls. In manufacturing, the gain of 33.6 p.c. in the former was accompanied by that of 67.8 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages, while in the non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit the advance in employment in the year under review from the 1941 basic date averaged 1.3 p.c., and that in payrolls, 21.6 p.c. The marked degree of stimulation in manufacturing as a result of the war is clearly shown in these figures; nevertheless, the situation in all industries has been affected to an important extent by wartime conditions.

11. - The Distribution of the Average Weekly Payrolls and of the Persons in Recorded Employment in 1943 and 1944.

Table I on page 2 of this review indicates in most cases a relatively even distribution of employees and payrolls during 1944, as was also the case in 1943; in general, the variations existing in the proportions of employees and payrolls in the different provinces and cities were mainly due to the industrial distribution of workers within the given unit of population. The sex and age distributions also exercise a considerable influence, although this is minimized by wartime conditions. Still another factor is the amount of overtime and short time which may be reported, while the incidence of labour disputes in industries with relatively large payrolls in a province or city will also contribute to the disparities which may be shown; for instance, in Nova Scotia, disputes in the coal-mining areas have had an important effect upon the provincial payrolls on several occasions in the period of observation.

In the eight leading cities for which statistics have been segregated for a lengthy period, the greatest discrepancy in the proportions of employees and payrolls in 1944, as in 1943, was in Windsor; in the year under review, the co-operating establishments in that city provided work, on the average, for 2.1 p.c. of the total wage-earners in recorded employment, and disbursed 2.9 p.c. of the aggregate earnings. The eight cities taken as a unit paid out 46.7 p.c. of the reported Dominion total of payrolls, while the employees therein constituted 46.1 p.c. of the aggregate staff of the firms furnishing data in 1944; in the preceding 12 months, 45.9 p.c. of the employees were situated in the eight larger centres, and their earnings had constituted 46.8 p.c. of the total reported payrolls. The weekly earnings in these cities in the year under review averaged \$32.29, as compared with the Canada mean of \$31.84. In view of the higher rents and other living costs usually found in the larger centres of population, the difference of 45 cents in the averages is perhaps less than would be expected; in 1943, the disparity was rather greater, at 60 cents. That the differences are comparatively small, is probably due in the main to the influence of the relatively high wages paid in transportation and mining.

The third section of the table, dealing with the industrial aspect, shows that manufacturing provided work for 63.5 p.c. of the total personnel reported in 1944, when such industries distributed 65.2 p.c. of the aggregate payrolls of the co-operating establishments; in 1943, 63.9 p.c. of the staffs were employed in

factories, which paid 65.4 p.c. of the recorded salaries and wages. The small declines in these proportions are largely accounted for, in the case of employment, by reductions in the number engaged on war production, and in the case of payrolls, by curtailment in the amount of overtime work in the heavy manufacturing industries, together with some degree of transfer from the latter group to the generally lower-paid light manufacturing industries. In 1943, the production of durable manufactured goods provided work for 35.9 p.c. of all persons in recorded employment, and disbursed 40.3 p.c. of the total payrolls; in the year under review, however, 34.8 p.c. of the reported employees belonged in these industries, where the aggregate salaries and wages constituted 39.2 p.c. of the total in the eight leading industries. On the other hand, the proportion in the class of non-durable manufactured goods advanced from 27 p.c. of the employees, and 23.9 p.c. of the payrolls distributed in the eight leading industries in 1943, to 27.7 p.c. and 24.8 p.c., respectively, in 1944. In 1939, the heavy manufacturing industries had employed just over 20 p.c. of the total working force reported in the monthly surveys.

Although employment in the production of durable goods as a result of the war has already diminished, the existing concentration of workers therein nevertheless continues as a problem of extreme difficulty to be solved in the post-war period. The effect of this concentration upon the general purchasing power of the wage-earning population also is worthy of comment. Thus, if the 1944 labour force were maintained after the war at its present level without any change in the general rates of wages, but the industrial distribution of these workers reverted to that existing in 1939, the reported payrolls in manufacturing would be lower by some \$66 millions than in the year under review, due to the difference in the average earnings generally indicated in the heavy and the light manufacturing industries.

As in 1943, mining and transportation reported payrolls in 1944 which were disproportionately large in relation to the number of workers; this was due in part to generally high wage-rates, associated also with the employment of predominantly male staffs, together with a good deal of overtime work. On the other hand, in logging, construction, communications, services and trade, the employees received somewhat disproportionately small shares of the aggregate payrolls. In the first two, the reported staffs are preponderantly male, but there are high rates of labour turnover, and other factors affect the situation, notably the intermittent nature of the work, dependent to a considerable extent upon weather conditions. The fact that workers on highway and railway construction and maintenance are usually paid at rates below the general average in industry, also lowers the proportion of the payrolls. In 1944, these two groups employed over 68.5 p.c. of the number reported in construction as a whole. The peculiar circumstances affecting the statistics in logging have been dealt with in section 2 page 18. In services and trade, there are high proportions of female labour, a fact which ordinarily implies many workers in the younger age classes; considerable numbers of part-time workers in some establishments in these industries also tend to lower the earnings. Another factor in the case of services is the practice of providing board and lodging for many of those employed in hotels and restaurants, which constitute a large proportion of the co-operating establishments in the service division. In communications, the ratios of employees and payrolls were quite similar, the industry employing in 1944, 1.6 p.c. of the personnel of all reporting firms in the eight leading industries, and disbursing 1.5 p.c. of the indicated salaries and wages.

12. - Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, by Industries, in the Dominion, the Economic Areas and the Leading Cities, at selected Dates, Dec. 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1944.

In Tables 5, 6 and 7 are given index numbers of employment and payrolls at specified dates from Dec. 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1944, for a considerable list of

industries in the Dominion, in the five economic areas, and the eight leading cities. The indexes of employment in these tables have been converted from their 1926 basic average to June 1, 1941, as 100, to facilitate comparison with the payroll indexes. In 1944, as in 1943 and 1942, the reported salaries and wages generally showed considerably greater gains in the period of observation than was the case among the personnel; in the relatively few instances where employment and payrolls have declined since 1941, it will be noted that the loss in the personnel invariably has exceeded that in the reported earnings, so that the index numbers of payrolls have continued at levels substantially above those of the numbers employed. Factors contributing to this result are the widespread distribution of war work and the governmental regulation of salaries and wages. It will be recalled that the imposition of a ceiling on salaries and wages from 1940 was accompanied by the payment of cost-of-living allowances proportioned to the rise in living costs of wage-earners, as depicted in the cost-of-living index prepared in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The cost-of-living bonus was absorbed into the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944. While there have been many upward revisions of wage-rates in particular cases, these have tended to remove existing inequalities in the rates in different areas and trades, and hence have assisted in promoting a higher degree of uniformity than previously existed.

In Table 5 are given index numbers of employment and payrolls for a considerable list of industries. In manufacturing as a whole, the highest index of payrolls in the months shown in the table was that for Dec. 1, 1943; a year later the index had fallen by 3.4 p.c. On the other hand, among the non-manufacturing classes, with the exception of construction and maintenance, the indexes at the end of 1944 were higher than at Dec. 1, 1943, also exceeding those in most of the earlier months for which statistics are shown.

In each of the economic areas, according to Table 6, employment in manufacturing was curtailed at Dec. 1, 1944, as compared with that date in 1943, and in all areas except the Prairie Provinces, the index of payrolls were also slightly lower; the falling-off therein, however, was on a smaller scale than that indicated in the number of workers. In the Prairie Area, there was a slight advance in the payrolls in this comparison. Many of the non-manufacturing classes in all provinces showed increases during the year in employment and in payrolls.

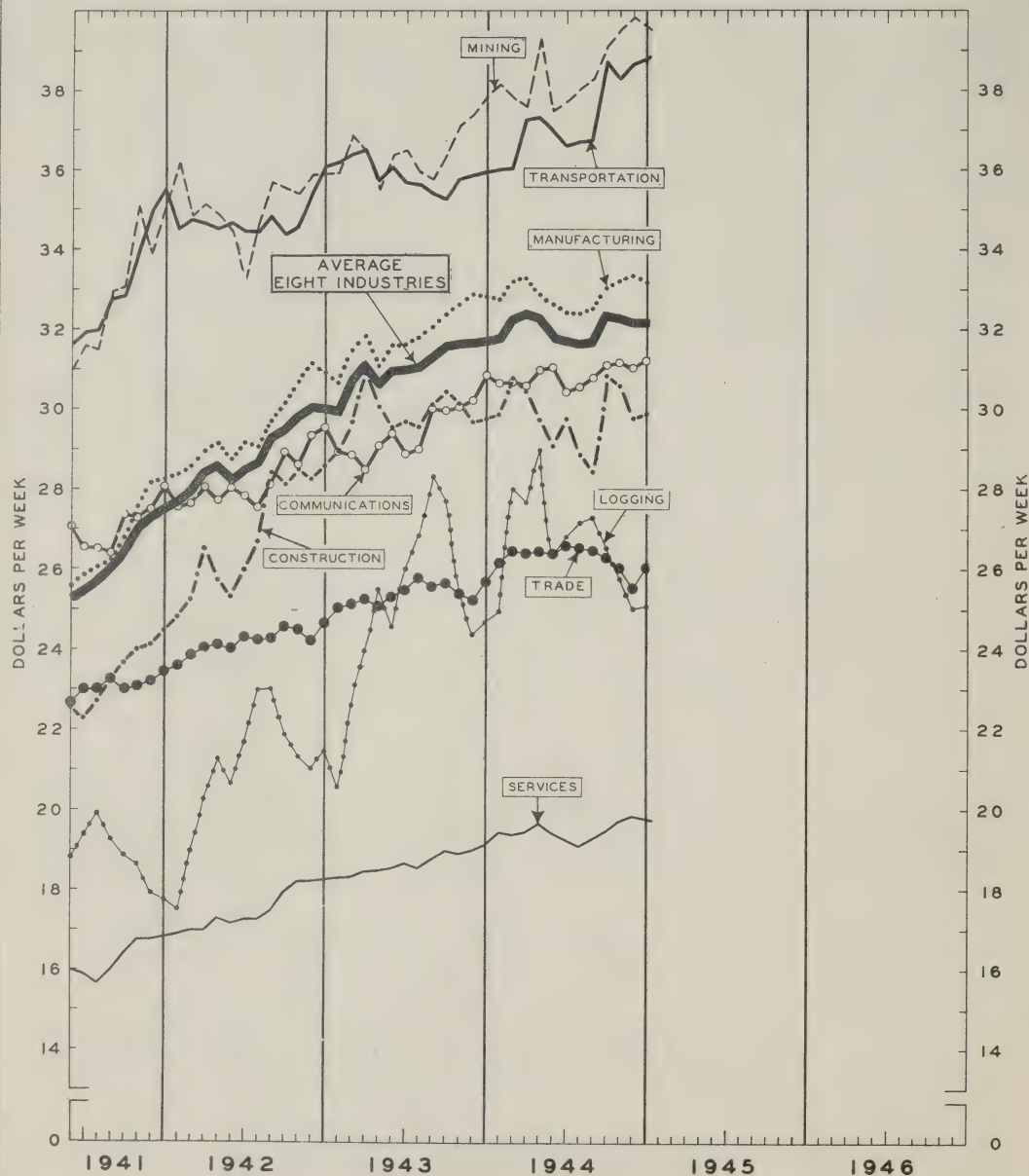
Table 7 gives data for the larger industrial cities, in which manufacturing operations also tended to decline moderately during 1944; the losses in employment were accompanied by smaller reductions in the amounts of the payrolls distributed in most cases. Also as in the economic areas, many of the non-manufacturing classes in the cities reported a greater volume of employment and higher weekly payrolls at the end of 1944 than had been the case at the close of 1943.

13.- Summary Statistics of Employment and Payrolls for the Economic Areas, the Leading Cities and Leading Industrial Groups, at Selected Dates,
Dec. 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1944.

In Tables, 8, 9 and 10 are given statistics showing the number of employees and the aggregate weekly payrolls reported at certain dates in 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944, by firms in the nine leading industrial groups, the five economic areas and the eight largest cities, respectively. Index numbers of employment on the original 1926 base are also given, together with these figures converted to the June 1, 1941, base as 100, to provide comparisons of the index numbers of employment and payrolls. Table I on page 2 contains the 1943 and 1944 averages of employees, aggregate weekly payrolls and per capita weekly earnings.

The marked expansion in employment and payrolls that has taken place since 1941 in all the main industrial groups except construction and mining and in

AVERAGE PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS EIGHT INDUSTRIES



the various provinces and the eight largest cities, is clearly shown in these tables. In many cases, however, the increases in the period Dec. 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1944, were smaller than those which had been indicated up to Dec. 1, 1943. The moderate declines noted in some cases in the payrolls and the average earnings at Dec. 1 of 1944 as compared with 12 months earlier were partly due to curtailment of overtime work, and partly to a diminution in the numbers employed in the higher-paid heavy manufacturing industries. These factors particularly affected the situation in the province of British Columbia and in the city of Vancouver.

14. - Average Weekly Earnings Reported Quarterly in 1944, with comparisons from 1941, 1942 and 1943.

The weekly average earnings of the persons in recorded employment in a lengthy list of industries quarterly during 1944, with comparative figures for Dec. 1 in 1941 and 1942, and June 1 and Dec. 1, in 1943, are given in Table 11. Chart 14 on page 56 depicts the trends of the per capita earnings in the eight leading industries monthly from the summer of 1941. With relatively few exceptions, the weekly earnings of the typical individuals employed in the industries listed in Table 11 have shown a steady advance. It may again be noted that in most cases the rise between Dec. 1, 1941, and Dec. 1, 1942, considerably exceeded that shown in the 12 months ending Dec. 1, 1943, being also greater than the gain in succeeding 12 months. Another point that is important is the fact that the increases in the averages in the earlier stages of the war effort took place in a period of rapidly rising employment, with a high degree of dilution of labour; in the year under review, on the other hand, the upward movement in employment was checked, and in many instances, curtailment was indicated. Since the contractions in general will no doubt have affected first the least efficient and consequently the lower-paid workers, the increases in the last 12 months are perhaps less noteworthy than those in the preceding years. As has been pointed out in previous bulletins on employment and payrolls, the factors largely contributing to the increases during the war in the average weekly earnings have been as follows:- (1) the upgrading of employees as they acquired experience, particularly in manufacturing; (2) the use of incentive bonuses and overtime payments and (3) the granting of many general wage increases by the National and the Regional War Labour Boards. Tending to counteract these more buoyant factors in certain industries was the use of greater proportions of part-time workers, and a very general increase in the employment of female labour. Absenteeism continued to exert an unfavourable influence on the earnings of many individuals, and industrial disputes also caused losses in numerous cases.

The general increase in the average weekly salaries and wages in manufacturing as a whole at Dec. 1, 1942, over Dec. 1, 1941, had amounted to \$3.02 per week; the gain in the subsequent 12 months was \$1.69, while from Dec. 1, 1943, to Dec. 1, 1944, the increase was 49 cents. There was thus an advance of 18.5 p.c. in the average earnings of persons employed in manufacturing from Dec. 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1944. In the eight leading industries, the gain between these two dates was 17.8 p.c., the average having risen by \$4.87. These percentages greatly exceed the rise of 2.3 p.c. in the cost-of-living index between Dec. 1, 1941, and Dec. 1, 1944; however, when the increases in commodities and services which cannot be reflected in the cost-of-living index, and the much higher rates of taxation are considered, it appears that the advance in the standard of living possible under war time conditions, comes at least as much from the employment of additional members of the family, as from increases in the earnings of individual wage-earners.

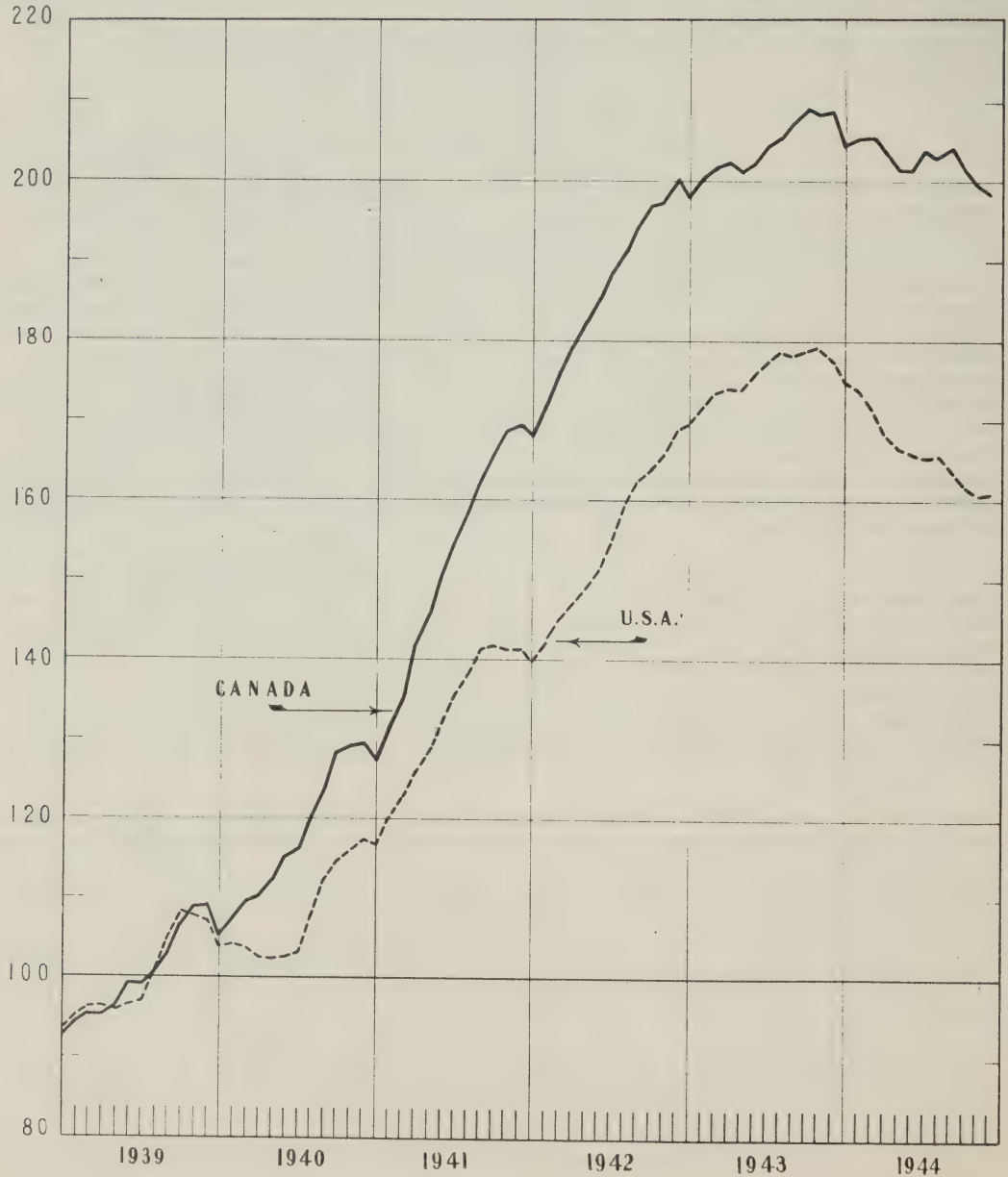
Of the 1,175,415 employees reported by the co-operating manufacturers during 1944, over 5b p.c. belonged in fairly broad industrial groups in which the average weekly earnings were equal to or exceeded the all-manufacturing figure of \$32.66; these divisions were as follows: pulp and paper manufacturing, beverages,

Chart 15

EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES

1939=100

1939 - 1944



sugar, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products; miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products and central electric stations. In the classes where the per capita earnings were relatively low, the employment of large proportions of female workers was one of the factors producing this result; other causes are absenteeism, high labour turnover, absence of overtime work, part-time employment, the relative simplicity of most of the operations for which payment is made, industrial disputes, the employment of adolescents, etc., etc. It is also worthy of note, however, that the percentage of increase in the industries in which the weekly per capita figures were below the general average during the period of observation exceeded those reported in many of the industrial divisions paying weekly earnings which were above the average.

The largest advances at Dec. 1, 1944, over Dec. 1, 1943, in the per capita earnings in the industries listed in Table 11 were in leather, pulp and paper, tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus, land vehicles and aircraft, structural iron and steel, mining, (particularly of coal and other non-metallic minerals), telegraphs, transportation in all of its branches, and railway construction and maintenance.

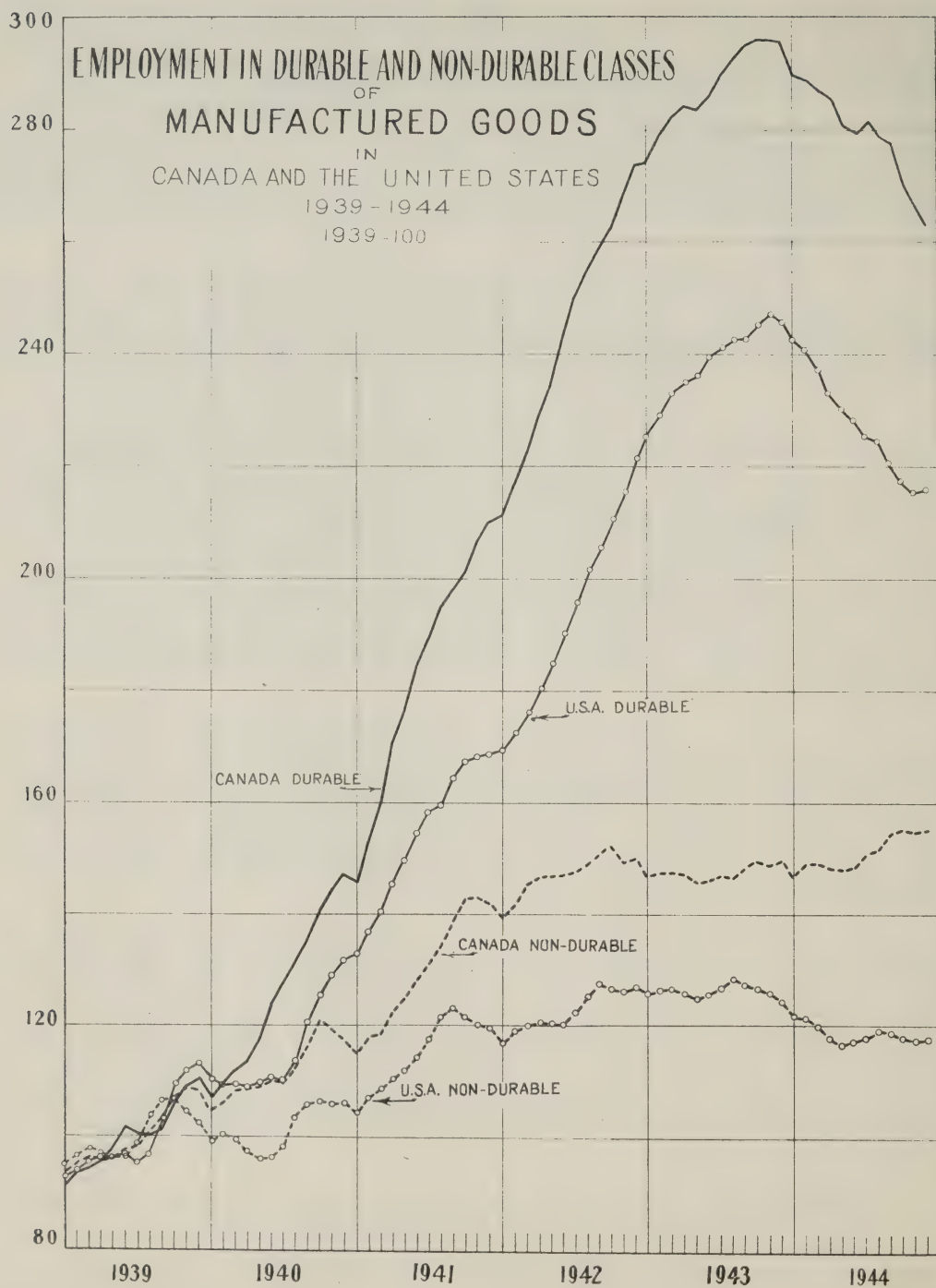
The collection of statistics for the logging industry presents unusual difficulty, largely as a result of the method of payments used in many camps; in these cases, the earnings are credited throughout the season to the account of the employees. They are then drawn against for current needs, final settlement being made only when the bushman has completed his period of service with the company. This practice is commonly reported, particularly in the case of operators in Quebec and Ontario. Also in many cases, board and lodging are provided the workers at relatively low rates, a service for which allowance cannot be made in the monthly surveys. The high rate of labour turnover is another factor complicating the preparation of statistics for logging; such turnover obviously tends not only to lower the aggregate earnings reported, but in reality also has an important effect upon the earnings of the individual.

There is probably greater variation in the earnings of loggers in the different economic areas than is found in any other industry. This partly results from the nature of the operations in the various parts of the country, involving the use of different methods in taking out the timber. Thus, at Dec. 1, 1944, the averages reported ranged from \$20.50 in Quebec, to \$43.18 in British Columbia; as stated above, the accumulation of earnings for distribution at the end of the season is a particularly common practice in Quebec, so that the currently-tabulated figures probably under-estimate the average wages received.

The highest per capita figures in 1944 were reported in automobile plants, steel shipyards, steam railway operation and metallic ore mining, in all of which the proportions of male workers are substantially above the average, and there has been considerable overtime work. At the other end of the scale come employees in hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, hosiery and knitting mills, boot and shoe and garment and personal furnishings factories; in these, the proportions of female labour are high. In the first two, part-time workers are also commonly employed, while in hotels and restaurants, board and lodging are provided in many cases, but no allowance can be made in these figures for the value of such perquisites.

15. - Comparison of the Course of Employment and Payrolls in Manufacturing in Canada and the United States.

Monthly data on employment in manufacturing have been published for a great many years in the United States, as in the Dominion. In the latter, however, the collection of monthly statistics of payrolls was commenced only in 1941, whereas



the American record of payrolls was established at the same time as that of employment. The scope of the surveys, the methods followed in compiling the information, the dates to which the returns relate, and the basic periods used in calculating the indexes in the two countries differ; there are also important variations in the two industrial classifications and groupings. The American figures for general manufacturing* are computed from reports supplied by representative establishments in 154 manufacturing industries; these reports cover more than 65 p.c. of the total wage-earners in all manufacturing industries of the country, and about 80 p.c. of all wage-earners in the 154 industries covered. The Canadian indexes are based upon returns furnished monthly by establishments having 15 employees and over, and in 1942 included some 90 p.c. of the total number of salaried employees and wage-earners in manufacturing, according to the Annual Census of Industry for that year. The American statistics of employment and payrolls in manufacturing cover wage-earners only. Since the indefinite nature of these terms as commonly used makes extremely difficult any distinction between the two classes, the importance of this factor cannot be assessed. While there are too many possible differences in the statistics tabulated in the two countries to permit comparisons in any detail, enough correspondence undoubtedly exists to give interest and significance to comparisons of the general trends.

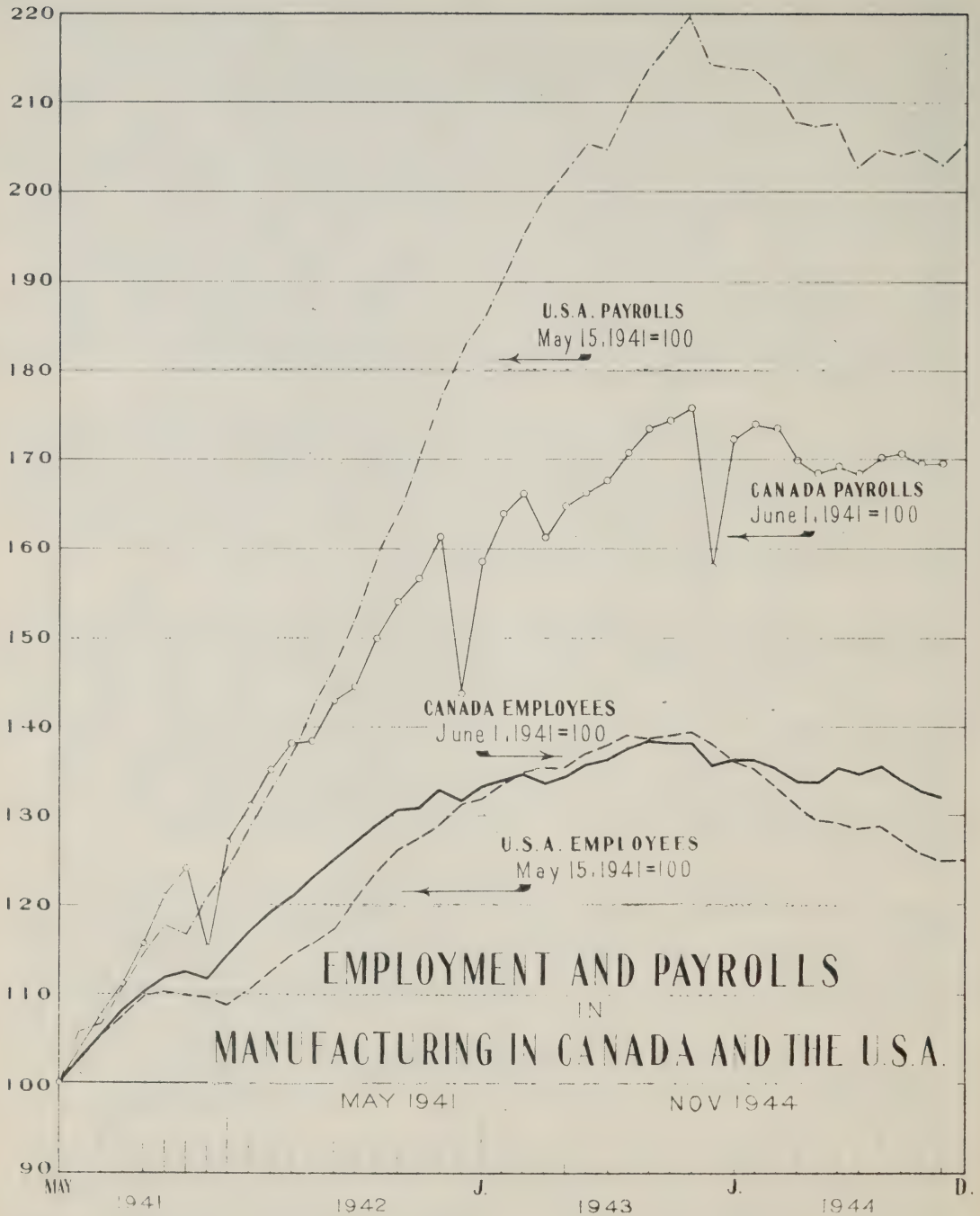
The base period at present used in calculating the Dominion indexes of employment is the 1926 average, while the American indexes of employment and payrolls in manufacturing are calculated on the average for 1939 as 100. Accordingly, the Canadian figures of employment have been converted to the 1939 base as 100 p.c. for the purposes of the comparisons illustrated in Charts 15 and 16. The Canadian index in that year was 111.8 p.c. of the 1926 averages, so that the conversion lowers the Dominion indexes as currently published.

The course of employment in manufacturing in the two countries from 1938 has been almost continuously upward, in movements which have been generally similar in direction, although they have differed in magnitude. To some extent, the relatively greater growth indicated in the Dominion during most of the period depicted may be due to the fact that the numbers of workers involved are smaller than those in the United States, tending to exaggerate the fluctuations as compared with those indicated in the much larger body of workers across the border. However, a more important factor is Canada's participation in the war for a period of just over two years before the American entry in December, 1941. The importance of the latter factor is plainly shown by the generally greater degree of correspondence in the movements of the curves in the period in which both countries were at war.

Extraordinarily great expansion in employment in manufacturing in Canada and the United States took place between 1939 and the latter months of 1943, while, also in each country, the general movement in 1944 was retrogressive. Chart 15 illustrates the trends in manufacturing as a whole, the curves being plotted from index numbers calculated on the 1939 averages as 100. In the Dominion, the general increases up to the end of 1943 were on a relatively larger scale than was the case across the border, while in the year under review the shrinkage which was noted in both countries was not so pronounced in Canada as in the United States.. Accordingly, employment in manufacturing in the Dominion remained at a decidedly higher level in relation to that in 1939 than was the case across the border. Activity in both countries, however, continued in exceedingly great volume in 1944..

Chart 16 shows the trends in plants turning out durable and non-durable manufactured goods in Canada and the United States. A substantial degree

* The American figures are taken from the Monthly Labour Review and from the press letters issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.



of similarity in the course of employment in the two groups is shown, particularly in the period, 1941 - 1943. In 1944, on the other hand, there was some divergence in the curves for the light manufacturing industries, that for Canada rising slightly, while the American curve showed a moderately downward movement.

Chart 17 illustrates the monthly fluctuations of employment and payrolls in Canada and the United States in the period for which the statistics of payrolls are available in this country, i.e. from May, 1941. The American indexes, which as already stated, relate to the middle of the month, have been converted from their original basic period of 1939 to May 15, 1941, for comparison with the Canadian figures; the latter, relating to the last pay period in the month, are based on the number of employees and the payrolls disbursed on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding as 100 p.c.

As was shown in Chart 15, employment in manufacturing in Canada has reached a generally higher level during the war than was indicated in the States. Thus in 1943, when activity in both countries reached the maximum, the Canadian index averaged 204.2, as compared with the American average of 175.7 on the same base (1939=100). Measured from the spring of 1941, however, there was a slightly more rapid growth in the States in 1943 than in Canada, where the annual index was 135.6 p.c. of the June 1, 1941, figure, while the American average was 136.6 p.c. of the May 15, 1941, index. (These movements are depicted in Chart 17). During 1944, on the other hand, the volume of employment in this country was better maintained, there being a falling-off of only 0.7 p.c. from 1943 in the Canadian index for manufacturing, as compared with the decline of 5.1 p.c. in the same comparison in the American index.

Coming now to the trends of payrolls in the two countries, also depicted in Chart 17, it is evident that the growth in employment in each case has been accompanied by extremely large increases in the payrolls. The gains reported by American manufacturers, however, have been relatively much greater than those in the Dominion, where the expansion has nevertheless been impressive. The average index of wage-earner payrolls in the United States showed a rise of 107.2 p.c. from May 15, 1941, while the Canadian index of payrolls for salaried employees and wage-earners was higher by 69.5 p.c. than at June 1, 1941. The increase in employment in the same period in American factories was 29.6 p.c., while that in manufacturing in the Dominion was 34.6 p.c. Several factors contribute to the much greater disparity shown by the indexes of payrolls than by the figures of employment; among these may be mentioned first the probability that the inclusion of salaries in the statistics tends to some extent to exercise a stabilizing effect upon the Canadian indexes. Secondly, the fact that in many American establishments, work in excess of 40 hours per week is regarded as overtime and paid accordingly, and thirdly, the greater governmental regulation of salaries and wages enforced in the country. It is likely that the last of these three factors has been of particular importance.

In the period May 15, 1941, to Nov. 15, 1944, the average weekly earnings reported in manufacturing in the United States rose by 59.7 p.c., from \$29.34 at the former, to \$46.86 at the latter date, while the Dec. 15, 1944, figure of \$47.45 showed a gain of 61.7 p.c. from the spring of 1941. Between June 1, 1941, and Dec. 1, 1944, the Canadian per capita figure in manufacturing, (exclusive of central electric stations), advanced by the substantially smaller proportion of 30.4 p.c. The magnitude of this difference lends weight to the belief that the regulation of salaries and wages in the Dominion, in conjunction with the maintenance of the ceiling on prices, has proved highly effective in the fight against inflation.

The following table prepared by the Economics and Statistics Branch of

the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, shows the trends of average earnings in Canada and the United States from 1939 to 1944. The Canadian averages for 1939, 1940 and 1941 are based upon Annual Census of Industry data; although they are not entirely comparable with the statistics obtained for subsequent years in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls, they are sufficiently similar in trend to provide a reasonably accurate basis of comparison.

Table XI.- Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing in Canada and the United States.

YEAR	DURABLE MANUFACTURED GOODS		NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURED GOODS		ALL MANUFACTURING	
	CANADA	U. S.	CANADA	U. S.	CANADA	U. S.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1939	23.75	26.50	21.65	21.78	22.42	23.86
1940	26.26	28.44	22.75	22.27	24.16	25.20
1941	29.01	34.04	24.13	24.92	26.32	29.58
1942	32.23	42.73	25.52	29.13	29.14	36.65
1943	34.40	49.30	27.28	34.12	31.43	43.14
1944	35.82	52.07	28.55	37.12	32.59	46.08

These figures show clearly the much greater advances taking place during the war in the average weekly earnings of persons employed in manufacturing in the United States than in Canada. From 1939 to 1944, the increases in this country were as follows:- in manufacturing as a whole, 45.4 p.c., in the durable goods industries, 50.8 p.c. and in the non-durable goods industries, 31.9 p.c. The gains in the United States in the same comparison were:- manufacturing as a whole, 93.1 p.c., durable goods industries, 96.5 p.c. and non-durable goods industries, 70.4 p.c.

oooOooo

18/5/45

TABLE 1. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated province or area, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at Dec. 1, 1944.

	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	CANADA
1927 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	104.0	106.6	106.3	-	-	-	101.1	104.6
1928 - Average	106.7	-	-	-	108.3	113.5	117.9	-	-	-	106.4	111.6
1929 - Average	114.8	-	-	-	113.4	123.1	126.3	-	-	-	111.6	119.0
1930 - Average	118.3	-	-	-	110.3	114.6	117.1	-	-	-	107.9	113.4
1931 - Average	108.1	-	-	-	100.9	101.2	111.5	-	-	-	95.6	102.6
1932 - Average	92.2	-	-	-	85.5	88.7	90.0	-	-	-	80.6	87.5
1933 - Average	85.3	-	-	-	82.0	84.2	86.2	-	-	-	78.0	83.4
1934 - Average	101.0	-	-	-	91.7	101.3	90.0	-	-	-	90.4	96.0
1935 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	95.4	103.3	95.2	-	-	-	97.7	99.4
1936 - Average	109.4	-	-	-	100.7	106.7	99.3	-	-	-	101.1	103.7
1937 - Average	121.0	-	-	-	115.4	118.3	99.3	-	-	-	106.8	114.1
1938 - Average	111.5	89.2	120.1	102.4	117.0	113.7	100.0	94.6	108.1	102.8	104.2	111.8
1939 - Average	110.5	95.5	121.7	97.8	120.8	114.3	103.2	96.5	109.9	108.8	107.5	113.9
1940 - Average	122.2	103.1	132.1	111.3	127.9	129.2	109.0	103.0	111.5	116.8	113.3	124.2
1941 - Average	155.0	117.4	170.9	137.7	167.8	160.0	126.6	122.2	123.4	135.6	136.6	152.3
1942 - Jan. 1	183.9	113.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6	165.8
Feb. 1	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5	165.4
Mar. 1	169.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1	165.1
Apr. 1	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6	165.2
May 1	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8	167.4
June 1	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9	171.7
July 1	177.2	117.0	193.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9	175.7
Aug. 1	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3	177.8
Sept. 1	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4	179.3
Oct. 1	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	194.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6	181.3
Nov. 1	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2	183.3
Dec. 1	195.1	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	189.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4	186.5
Average - 1942	174.2	108.7	196.1	150.8	186.2	179.4	135.6	132.2	126.3	146.9	164.8	173.7
1943 - Jan. 1	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2	183.7
Feb. 1	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.6	181.4	181.2
Mar. 1	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4	181.4
Apr. 1	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0	180.6
May 1	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.8	178.2
June 1	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6	181.2
July 1	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9	183.7
Aug. 1	184.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8	185.9
Sept. 1	187.6	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8	186.2
Oct. 1	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4	187.6
Nov. 1	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8	188.7
Dec. 1	199.6	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7	190.5
Average - 1943	182.1	114.7	203.1	159.6	200.0	185.8	141.4	137.5	132.0	153.9	190.0	184.1
1944 - Jan. 1	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2	185.7
Feb. 1	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0	183.2
Mar. 1	175.1	132.7	190.6	167.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3	181.7
Apr. 1	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7	180.5
May 1	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3	178.2
June 1	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6	180.5
July 1	187.8	136.7	206.5	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	145.2	158.5	187.5	183.5
Aug. 1	185.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7	184.3
Sept. 1	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	185.5	150.3	143.3	145.5	164.0	198.1	185.5
Oct. 1	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	193.8	185.8	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6	183.3
Nov. 1	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	196.7	185.9	148.1	143.9	141.8	158.5	182.6	183.8
Dec. 1	191.8	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.6	189.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.5	185.7
Average - 1944	183.1	132.8	199.3	165.4	196.4	184.7	147.0	141.9	138.3	160.5	185.7	183.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1944.

7.7 .1 4.6 3.0 31.1 41.1 11.1 5.1 2.2 3.8 9.0 100.0

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES. (1926=100)

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at Dec. 1, 1944.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1927 - Average	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
1928 - Average	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.6	103.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
1929 - Average	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
1930 - Average	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.9
1931 - Average	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	32.3	37.1	104.5
1932 - Average	88.1	101.8	95.2	99.3	83.7	74.4	86.6	88.5
1933 - Average	81.0	95.1	87.5	90.2	74.6	75.9	80.2	83.0
1934 - Average	84.5	95.1	83.5	99.5	84.1	93.1	82.9	87.4
1935 - Average	87.3	96.9	97.5	102.2	92.6	115.0	87.9	96.6
1936 - Average	92.1	95.2	101.5	106.3	98.3	121.3	92.3	103.7
1937 - Average	101.2	100.3	107.9	107.9	112.1	146.4	95.1	110.7
1938 - Average	103.9	107.5	107.3	105.0	106.8	138.3	93.1	109.1
1939 - Average	106.6	119.6	109.9	108.4	103.7	133.4	93.9	111.4
1940 - Average	114.7	126.4	123.1	119.2	124.4	161.2	101.0	120.2
1941 - Average	142.7	167.8	152.9	149.2	159.5	227.3	122.8	146.8
1942 - Jan. 1	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.9	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	155.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	187.7	185.9	279.2	132.9	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	223.8	180.9	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Average - 1942	167.4	223.2	180.2	161.9	186.6	282.5	132.4	205.0
1943 - Jan. 1	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.9	279.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Average - 1943	187.6	271.9	195.2	168.0	186.7	305.6	139.2	245.8
1944 - Jan. 1	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	183.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	173.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
Aug. 1	186.3	269.6	197.3	170.5	181.6	289.7	145.5	237.6
Sept. 1	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	143.0	237.4
Oct. 1	185.6	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	284.1	144.6	232.0
Nov. 1	184.1	263.7	196.8	170.8	182.4	286.8	146.6	229.0
Dec. 1	182.8	247.8	198.0	172.9	185.5	289.5	151.3	232.6
Average - 1944	197.8	268.4	197.7	166.7	180.8	291.0	145.2	242.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1944.

15.0 1.9 13.6 1.2 3.2 2.1 3.4 4.4

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES. (1926=100)

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at December 1, 1944.

	Manufac- turing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade	Eight Industries
1927 - Average	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Average	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.9	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929 - Average	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Average	109.0	109.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
1931 - Average	95.3	80.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5
1932 - Average	84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5
1933 - Average	80.9	58.5	97.5	83.9	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	83.4
1934 - Average	90.2	124.7	110.8	79.1	80.3	109.3	115.1	117.9	96.0
1935 - Average	97.1	126.9	123.3	79.8	81.2	97.8	118.2	122.1	99.4
1936 - Average	103.4	138.7	136.5	81.0	84.1	88.2	124.5	127.5	103.7
1937 - Average	114.4	189.3	153.2	85.4	85.2	99.5	130.2	132.1	114.1
1938 - Average	111.0	142.8	155.9	85.0	84.4	105.4	135.2	132.6	111.8
1939 - Average	112.3	119.1	163.8	84.4	85.6	113.0	137.4	136.6	113.9
1940 - Average	131.3	166.9	168.4	87.2	89.7	90.7	143.2	142.9	124.2
1941 - Average	168.4	197.8	176.6	96.7	98.9	126.6	167.5	156.5	152.3
1942 - Jan. 1	187.1	258.4	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4	165.8
Feb. 1	191.2	267.2	176.3	100.2	98.2	113.1	167.0	156.8	165.4
Mar. 1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.6	103.7	169.1	151.7	165.1
Apr. 1	199.4	203.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0	165.2
May 1	202.3	168.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5	167.4
June 1	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	158.7	171.7
July 1	209.5	168.2	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	162.9	175.7
Aug. 1	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	162.5	177.8
Sept. 1	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	182.2	162.3	179.3
Oct. 1	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	163.5	181.3
Nov. 1	219.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	166.6	183.3
Dec. 1	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	161.3	182.0	164.5	196.5
Average - 1942	206.5	196.5	171.3	103.7	105.5	130.3	178.8	156.1	173.7
1943 - Jan. 1	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8	183.7
Feb. 1	222.1	233.6	161.4	103.1	106.5	125.7	179.6	149.3	181.2
Mar. 1	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1	181.4
Apr. 1	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8	180.6
May 1	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7	178.2
June 1	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6	181.2
July 1	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4	183.7
Aug. 1	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	118.7	144.3	196.2	151.8	195.9
Sept. 1	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0	186.2
Oct. 1	231.4	146.0	164.1	106.4	120.0	136.2	199.5	156.3	187.5
Nov. 1	230.3	192.6	155.4	106.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2	182.7
Dec. 1	230.2	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9	180.5
Average - 1943	226.2	180.4	158.5	104.5	114.4	120.9	189.9	155.1	184.1
1944 - Jan. 1	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0	185.7
Feb. 1	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9	183.2
Mar. 1	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.3	156.5	181.7
Apr. 1	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.9	198.9	159.4	180.5
May 1	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4	178.2
June 1	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3	180.5
July 1	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.3	207.7	161.2	183.5
Aug. 1	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7	184.3
Sept. 1	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0	185.6
Oct. 1	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7	183.3
Nov. 1	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.6	170.3	183.8
Dec. 1	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.6	124.2	109.5	204.6	178.5	185.7
Average - 1944	224.5	215.9	154.5	108.8	121.2	104.6	202.2	164.2	183.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1944.									
	61.1	4.8	3.7	1.6	8.5	7.4	2.5	10.4	10.0

TABLE 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, 1944 (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

Industries	1944						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	226.4	227.3	226.5	225.5	223.2	223.1	64.1
Animal products - edible	206.9	210.5	207.4	209.9	215.0	226.1	2.5
Fur and products	121.6	120.9	122.9	125.6	127.9	125.9	.2
Leather and products	135.1	135.6	140.0	140.2	139.3	137.1	1.6
Boots and shoes	122.0	124.3	125.4	127.7	127.2	126.3	1.0
Lumber and products	113.4	113.6	115.8	115.4	115.7	120.9	3.6
Rough and dressed lumber	87.1	86.6	89.8	90.8	92.2	99.2	1.9
Furniture	110.5	111.5	123.1	123.7	123.3	125.3	.6
Other lumber products	215.0	217.4	205.9	198.8	196.7	198.3	1.1
Musical instruments	34.2	34.4	30.4	28.5	29.3	28.8	.3
Plant products - edible	134.1	155.7	152.2	160.5	151.3	162.8	2.7
Pulp and paper products	133.0	132.8	133.2	133.0	133.3	134.6	4.6
Pulp and paper	117.7	117.0	117.4	117.4	113.9	122.5	2.0
Paper products	211.5	211.2	208.3	209.0	206.8	204.7	.9
Printing and publishing	127.1	127.5	128.4	127.7	127.3	126.9	1.7
Rubber products	141.3	149.5	153.6	159.5	163.7	164.4	1.1
Textile products	153.5	157.7	159.9	161.4	159.7	157.5	7.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	156.5	159.0	159.3	160.4	159.0	156.5	2.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	112.9	114.0	113.9	113.9	112.2	110.1	1.2
Woolen yarn and cloth	169.3	171.7	172.8	171.9	170.2	167.0	.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	561.0	579.4	579.7	599.0	600.7	595.5	.6
Hosiery and knit goods	145.1	147.5	149.7	151.3	150.0	148.7	1.3
Garments and personal furnishings	150.9	157.5	160.7	162.5	160.7	159.3	2.7
Other textile products	165.1	170.5	175.3	177.4	173.9	169.1	.9
Tobacco	144.1	153.1	151.6	140.4	130.8	125.5	.6
Beverages	237.3	235.4	230.9	230.3	236.3	241.4	.7
Chemicals and allied products ^{1/}	618.0	621.6	610.3	587.9	586.1	590.9	4.1
Clay, glass and stone products	137.5	137.8	137.3	137.5	136.6	136.6	.8
Electric light and power	137.5	135.4	135.3	134.9	135.6	140.0	1.0
Electrical apparatus	329.0	327.4	329.5	330.9	329.9	329.5	2.7
Iron and steel products	345.9	345.5	343.3	341.6	334.2	330.7	24.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	252.1	248.2	249.5	250.2	249.3	247.9	1.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	223.2	226.7	224.6	221.8	222.6	220.6	1.3
Agricultural implements	129.6	133.7	135.9	122.2	121.7	122.1	.5
Land vehicles & aircraft	312.9	315.2	314.9	312.6	305.5	302.4	10.5
Automobiles and parts	304.1	302.9	300.9	294.6	286.5	282.7	2.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing ^{1/}	1567.5	1545.4	1518.5	1552.1	1519.9	1497.2	3.9
Heating appliances	166.3	168.7	168.2	164.0	164.3	164.1	.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	297.9	297.2	297.0	292.6	288.9	288.9	1.3
Foundry and machine shop products	278.7	281.2	283.1	279.4	267.6	260.1	.7
Other iron and steel products	409.5	405.5	396.3	398.0	383.4	379.5	4.4
Non-ferrous metal products ^{1/}	489.9	475.9	459.9	453.9	454.1	453.9	3.6
Non-metallic mineral products	212.6	212.6	212.8	209.6	207.5	211.4	.9
Miscellaneous	364.3	368.2	367.3	371.4	371.6	372.4	1.1
LOGGING	260.7	271.8	270.4	240.5	162.4	175.9	2.9
MINING	155.1	159.5	159.3	158.1	155.4	152.8	3.9
Coal	98.1	101.7	101.1	99.2	97.0	94.8	1.4
Metallic ores	285.9	291.4	292.3	292.5	283.5	273.3	1.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	152.7	151.0	150.0	156.2	156.7	162.2	.6
COMMUNICATIONS	105.1	105.1	104.9	105.6	106.1	107.8	1.6
Telegraphs	129.2	129.5	128.9	129.1	128.2	128.8	.4
Telephones	98.5	93.4	93.3	95.0	100.1	102.1	1.2
TRANSPORTATION	117.5	114.2	114.8	117.1	120.8	122.4	8.5
Street railways and cartage	178.8	178.1	177.7	179.9	182.0	185.4	2.5
Steam railways	105.4	104.2	104.5	105.0	105.1	106.0	4.6
Shipping and stevedoring	93.5	79.3	82.3	90.9	110.3	111.7	1.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	105.8	90.9	85.3	81.8	87.2	101.3	7.0
Building	113.8	100.0	90.4	83.0	83.9	86.2	2.0
Highway	119.3	97.2	81.4	79.7	99.8	132.1	2.9
Railway	85.2	85.0	83.7	82.5	78.9	88.1	2.1
SERVICES	194.3	195.9	196.8	198.9	200.7	202.2	2.5
Hotels and restaurants	195.6	195.3	195.7	196.6	197.8	199.7	1.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	191.9	197.0	198.8	203.0	205.6	206.6	.9
TRADE	172.0	155.9	156.5	159.4	160.4	161.3	9.5
Retail	184.8	168.1	162.8	166.4	167.7	169.8	7.1
Wholesale	139.1	138.9	140.3	141.4	142.1	142.7	2.4
SIX LEADING INDUSTRIES	135.7	133.2	131.7	130.5	128.2	130.5	100.0
Finance	125.6	125.7	125.8	125.4	125.4	125.4	-
Banks and trust companies	129.8	129.8	129.8	129.9	129.9	129.8	-
Brokerage and stock market operations	124.7	129.9	133.0	135.7	136.1	136.3	-
Insurance	119.9	119.7	119.7	118.6	118.7	118.7	-
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES (including finance)	182.8	180.4	179.0	177.2	175.6	177.8	-

^{1/} Revised, as a result of changes in industrial classification.

TABLE 4. INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1944. (1926=100) Cont'd.

Note: For the relative importance in 1943 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

Industries	1944						Average
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING	228.8	225.0	226.2	223.7	221.3	220.1	224.5
Animal products - edible	225.5	229.1	224.9	229.1	222.6	226.0	227.7
Fur and products	126.8	123.6	126.5	126.9	129.1	124.8	125.9
Leather and products	137.5	136.4	135.1	135.6	135.7	126.8	137.4
Boots and shoes	126.3	126.3	126.2	124.5	123.6	124.6	125.2
Lumber and products	128.0	131.8	132.6	126.1	123.3	120.7	121.4
Rough and dressed lumber	107.4	110.0	112.1	104.3	100.2	96.3	98.0
Furniture	126.3	129.3	129.2	124.9	126.5	129.2	125.9
Other lumber products	203.4	213.2	212.0	209.1	207.2	204.2	206.9
Musical instruments	30.1	28.4	29.3	28.5	27.7	29.3	30.0
Plant products - edible	163.1	170.1	166.7	214.1	189.9	186.0	169.7
Pulp and paper products	137.2	138.9	139.7	137.7	138.1	132.4	135.8
Pulp and paper	125.2	128.0	128.6	125.3	124.0	122.6	122.1
Paper products	209.6	206.7	212.6	209.4	212.3	214.1	209.6
Printing and publishing	128.9	130.3	130.3	130.3	131.7	133.7	129.7
Rubber products	164.2	163.6	170.7	171.2	173.9	179.2	162.9
Textile products	166.5	153.2	158.4	154.9	157.7	159.2	157.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	154.6	157.3	155.3	154.9	156.8	160.0	157.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	112.7	110.5	108.7	108.1	109.6	111.6	111.3
Woolen yarn and cloth	167.5	167.9	167.0	166.7	166.6	167.7	168.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	591.1	592.4	591.5	599.9	599.4	615.2	593.5
Hosiery and knit goods	146.6	143.2	143.5	143.6	145.2	147.5	146.9
Garments and personal furnishings	157.8	150.4	152.6	155.7	158.6	159.6	157.2
Other textile products	157.4	165.1	157.1	170.4	175.6	177.0	171.2
Tobacco	123.6	123.4	120.9	124.5	131.2	132.2	133.4
Beverages	246.7	253.9	261.7	263.4	269.4	261.9	247.6
Chemicals and allied products 1/	604.8	608.6	614.4	611.7	616.5	616.0	607.2
Clay, glass and stone products	139.0	136.9	134.4	130.9	131.6	133.0	135.8
Electric light and power	145.7	149.2	150.6	147.3	145.1	144.2	141.7
Electrical apparatus	332.1	332.3	327.8	323.1	323.6	321.9	328.0
Iron and steel products	331.6	326.8	326.8	318.9	313.2	309.4	330.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	252.7	250.1	246.4	245.5	245.9	250.1	249.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	223.0	222.9	222.0	218.2	219.1	222.3	222.6
Agricultural implements	126.9	128.8	127.8	128.1	130.6	132.4	128.3
Land vehicles and aircraft	303.0	302.1	301.1	296.4	298.9	285.4	293.4
Automobiles and parts	292.9	294.7	293.1	291.0	291.3	292.7	294.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing 1/	1508.7	1412.7	1359.0	1341.1	1330.8	1274.3	1452.4
Heating appliances	167.2	168.0	173.6	173.2	178.1	181.9	169.8
Iron and steel fabrication 1/(n.e.s.)	291.1	291.5	295.9	289.6	289.9	294.7	292.9
Foundry and machine shop products	232.9	230.7	234.0	234.0	236.1	235.2	234.4
Other iron and steel products	377.9	374.3	377.1	361.8	347.4	340.5	379.3
Non-ferrous metal products 1/	445.9	435.7	427.2	411.9	402.3	399.9	442.6
Non-metallic mineral products	220.6	221.2	216.3	212.1	207.5	208.0	212.7
Miscellaneous	373.3	373.6	360.3	350.9	356.5	359.8	366.1
LOGGING	175.4	155.6	155.0	131.0	239.8	300.9	215.8
MINING	153.1	155.1	152.4	150.6	149.2	151.9	154.5
Coal	95.9	96.0	95.6	95.5	95.7	97.4	97.3
Metallic ores	269.9	268.6	262.7	257.6	253.2	258.1	274.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	165.4	161.3	175.2	173.5	171.3	170.4	163.8
COMMUNICATIONS	110.0	112.9	113.1	111.6	110.7	110.6	108.6
Telegraphs	131.3	133.0	133.1	129.8	129.1	129.5	130.0
Telephones	104.2	107.4	107.6	106.6	105.6	105.4	102.6
TRANSPORTATION	124.4	125.2	124.1	125.2	123.9	124.2	121.2
Street railways and cartage	196.8	199.7	189.3	188.7	198.6	189.5	184.5
Steam railways	106.7	107.7	107.8	107.9	107.5	108.0	106.5
Shipping and stevedoring	119.2	117.3	111.6	118.0	112.3	111.2	104.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	110.8	124.5	130.8	114.2	112.7	109.5	104.8
Building	90.7	94.3	96.5	100.0	102.9	98.9	95.3
Highway	151.3	185.6	199.2	149.0	144.0	141.1	130.8
Railway	93.9	98.9	100.4	97.2	94.5	91.3	90.0
SERVICES	207.7	207.9	207.1	205.4	204.6	204.6	202.2
Hotels and restaurants	206.6	209.9	210.7	207.9	205.7	206.4	202.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	209.6	204.5	200.9	201.3	202.6	201.4	201.9
TRADE	161.2	161.7	159.0	165.7	170.3	179.5	164.2
Retail	157.5	167.4	166.7	171.8	177.7	160.6	171.7
Wholesale	145.3	147.3	150.0	150.5	151.6	151.9	145.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	133.5	134.3	135.5	133.3	132.8	135.7	132.0
FINANCE	125.7	126.1	126.1	128.5	128.6	123.5	126.4
Banks and trust companies	130.0	130.3	130.1	132.7	132.9	122.7	130.7
Brokerage and stock markets	139.9	146.1	146.7	149.2	150.0	148.9	139.6
Insurance	119.1	119.4	119.4	121.7	121.5	121.6	119.8
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES (including finance)	180.7	181.5	182.6	180.6	181.1	182.8	180.2

1/ Revised, as a result of changes in industrial classification.

TABLE 5. - INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, AT SPECIFIED DATES, DEC. 1, 1941 - DEC. 1, 1944.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1. - Index Numbers of Payrolls.

Industries	Dec. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1942	June 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1944	June 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1944
MANUFACTURING	123.1	159.7	163.1	174.0	172.2	166.7	168.6	168.0
Animal products - edible	111.3	122.8	124.6	147.5	144.3	153.7	155.0	167.1
Fur and products	102.8	114.2	113.4	117.0	107.5	116.4	113.8	130.0
Leather and products	112.2	121.8	120.8	123.3	127.1	123.7	125.4	129.8
Boots and shoes	107.9	117.5	119.5	119.3	125.2	122.1	123.2	126.6
Lumber and products	107.0	118.4	119.0	127.7	126.2	126.2	143.0	133.1
Rough and dressed lumber	102.0	110.6	107.4	107.9	106.1	114.1	129.8	114.3
Furniture	118.8	118.7	108.4	117.0	121.7	122.6	126.5	131.4
Other lumber products	113.1	142.1	161.7	194.9	192.4	177.5	199.3	194.1
Plant products - edible	120.5	125.9	117.0	139.7	131.9	130.7	158.2	156.4
Pulp and paper products	112.9	109.7	109.7	116.4	117.1	118.6	123.7	123.8
Pulp and paper	113.4	109.4	112.5	114.7	114.2	120.0	127.5	121.4
Paper products	121.6	122.0	119.8	133.5	135.4	130.5	134.1	140.1
Printing and publishing	109.2	105.5	102.3	112.3	114.2	112.5	115.3	121.1
Rubber products	120.2	114.9	116.1	140.9	159.8	164.9	170.4	180.4
Textile products	111.9	121.3	117.2	119.5	123.1	118.0	117.4	125.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	113.9	120.0	115.4	118.2	121.4	114.8	117.0	123.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	112.1	116.3	112.3	111.5	114.5	104.1	106.6	112.2
Woollen yarn and cloth	119.2	123.3	114.2	123.1	123.8	116.9	110.0	124.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	108.7	121.2	122.2	126.7	132.7	133.4	136.4	144.0
Hosiery and knit goods	113.7	113.6	108.1	116.8	119.8	115.8	113.9	122.9
Garments and personal furnishings	110.4	127.1	123.7	122.4	125.9	121.9	118.4	126.3
Other textile products	107.7	119.0	116.0	119.3	124.7	119.2	119.9	130.3
Tobacco	113.8	168.2	138.5	159.6	180.9	151.6	151.9	171.6
Beverages	118.7	131.6	118.9	134.2	129.4	138.2	150.6	148.9
Chemicals and allied products 1/	155.7	228.2	221.5	212.3	212.5	199.4	205.5	213.5
Clay, glass and stone products	111.2	125.0	120.8	133.8	129.0	128.9	126.5	130.3
Electric light and power	99.4	103.9	103.6	107.0	105.9	107.9	114.9	110.5
Electrical apparatus	122.6	159.8	165.8	188.4	188.2	182.1	184.1	187.4
Iron and steel products	132.0	198.0	209.8	224.1	220.7	209.0	206.4	201.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	118.6	137.9	137.5	145.6	136.3	136.4	136.0	138.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	114.7	132.9	128.1	127.1	123.7	115.4	119.2	123.2
Agricultural implements	116.0	147.9	148.2	152.4	163.7	154.2	156.0	163.8
Land vehicles and aircraft	127.6	175.2	189.9	210.4	222.1	208.8	203.7	197.9
Automobiles and parts	101.0	133.7	136.4	136.6	138.6	129.0	130.7	133.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing 1/	160.6	440.1	509.6	557.6	490.1	481.8	467.7	449.0
Heating appliances	108.8	118.4	117.8	132.9	130.4	121.8	133.1	142.3
Iron and steel fabrication 1/(n.e.s.)	126.6	177.9	176.0	168.5	163.0	167.4	162.1	168.0
Foundry and machine shop products	129.6	178.7	144.6	168.9	171.8	155.8	170.3	170.4
Other iron and steel products	159.0	268.8	269.1	266.7	252.3	229.3	230.5	214.0
Non-ferrous metal products 1/	132.8	188.2	201.2	213.1	197.0	192.0	180.5	171.5
Non-metallic mineral products	109.4	121.9	127.9	137.7	133.7	134.9	138.0	136.1
Miscellaneous	135.5	231.0	222.3	234.0	246.1	243.9	229.9	237.1
LOGGING	151.7	168.1	117.2	198.7	244.1	149.2	134.4	239.1
MINING	113.4	105.0	101.9	105.8	107.7	102.5	104.4	108.0
Coal	144.9	137.6	127.6	153.0	156.1	144.1	156.9	168.5
Metallic ores	101.9	91.2	89.5	86.2	88.2	82.3	78.2	79.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	112.4	114.3	118.9	118.1	116.2	132.8	146.6	143.3
COMMUNICATIONS	105.1	115.8	115.5	119.9	122.1	127.3	132.2	130.4
Telegraphs	110.6	128.1	129.8	126.6	125.1	128.3	135.5	135.0
Telephones	103.3	112.0	111.0	117.9	121.2	127.0	131.8	129.0
TRANSPORTATION	116.2	123.3	131.6	135.9	130.8	142.8	143.8	151.4
Street railways and cartage	104.5	122.0	129.6	140.3	136.9	145.8	148.7	149.9
Steam railways	119.7	124.8	131.4	134.4	134.4	140.8	142.4	152.6
Shipping and stevedoring	122.0	118.7	136.4	133.9	103.4	145.7	141.3	149.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	112.2	134.6	117.5	120.0	82.6	92.5	117.2	102.7
Building	127.8	167.4	134.7	117.8	78.5	71.5	82.8	82.2
Highway	109.1	106.6	91.8	119.2	67.2	98.9	144.0	106.7
Railway	86.4	112.5	124.3	125.7	116.7	126.8	145.3	139.3
SERVICES	104.6	121.4	130.1	135.6	137.3	140.7	143.1	145.2
Hotels and restaurants	107.8	127.7	140.3	147.7	150.4	151.7	158.3	159.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	100.6	113.6	117.7	120.3	120.5	126.6	123.7	127.0
TRADE	109.2	112.0	108.4	117.2	112.8	115.7	117.0	125.2
Retail	110.2	113.9	105.6	118.1	111.6	114.9	114.9	125.5
Wholesale	108.7	107.4	107.8	115.2	115.6	117.4	121.6	124.5
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	119.4	144.0	143.4	153.4	149.1	146.0	149.6	152.1
FINANCE	107.5	114.4	114.0	118.2	120.1	122.6	122.6	124.5
Banks and Trust Companies	112.4	118.6	119.5	122.9	124.0	126.9	126.8	132.7
Brokerage and Stock Market Operation	105.9	92.2	104.6	118.1	123.5	135.4	138.4	140.8
Insurance	102.6	111.5	108.9	113.4	115.0	117.5	117.5	115.3
TOTAL	118.8	142.8	142.1	151.9	147.9	145.1	149.5	151.0

1/ Revised as a result of changes in classification.

T-BL 5. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, AT SPECIFIED DATES,
DEC. 1, 1941, TO DEC. 1, 1944. (Concluded).

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926-100 to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2. - Index Numbers of Employment.

Industries	Dec. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1942	June 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1944	June 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1944
MANUFACTURING	112.1	132.0	135.5	137.4	134.8	132.8	134.6	131.0
Animal products - edible	103.1	105.5	106.9	121.1	120.0	130.8	135.9	137.7
Fur and products	103.4	100.2	102.8	101.6	89.4	101.9	101.4	109.1
Leather and products	105.2	102.4	102.6	100.1	102.2	100.1	99.3	99.5
Boots and shoes	102.2	96.9	96.5	84.0	95.7	86.4	55.6	95.1
Lumber and products	93.0	93.1	97.0	97.1	95.3	100.0	109.7	99.3
Rough and dressed lumber	86.5	85.0	85.0	79.2	77.6	85.7	90.9	83.2
Furniture	105.8	97.4	95.3	98.5	110.0	112.0	115.5	115.5
Other lumber products	103.0	114.8	133.5	149.0	138.9	133.5	143.4	137.5
Plant products - edible	118.3	113.5	103.2	124.7	114.2	114.2	147.0	138.3
Pulp and paper products	104.9	99.8	100.7	105.1	103.8	104.9	108.9	107.9
Pulp and paper	103.0	97.3	99.8	99.8	97.4	101.7	106.7	101.7
Paper products	114.6	111.8	113.1	127.9	124.5	122.4	127.0	128.0
Printing and publishing	102.9	97.3	96.2	102.2	102.6	101.4	104.1	106.8
Rubber products	110.1	95.4	94.1	103.6	114.1	122.1	126.8	133.1
Textile products	103.9	104.2	101.3	98.9	100.3	98.8	96.2	99.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	103.7	102.6	95.1	93.4	93.8	92.1	91.4	93.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	102.8	100.6	95.2	91.3	90.5	87.5	86.4	88.7
Woolen yarn and cloth	107.1	106.4	92.2	92.1	92.8	89.6	89.6	90.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	99.5	101.3	94.3	96.3	99.0	101.7	101.0	105.1
Hosiery and knit goods	103.4	95.7	100.3	102.7	104.7	104.0	100.2	103.1
Garments and personal furnishings	105.5	110.6	107.9	102.0	103.3	102.4	98.1	102.6
Other textile products	100.4	102.3	102.1	100.8	105.6	101.9	100.7	106.6
Tobacco	108.6	151.1	123.0	126.0	141.7	117.3	113.0	123.6
Beverages	114.4	117.7	103.0	115.7	112.3	117.4	127.3	127.3
Chemicals and allied products 1/	146.7	201.9	190.7	178.1	173.1	167.7	174.3	174.8
Clay, glass and stone products	102.3	101.7	98.6	104.7	103.0	102.5	100.8	99.8
Electric light and power	98.1	93.1	93.6	95.1	90.3	93.4	100.5	96.2
Electrical apparatus	108.1	132.6	139.0	156.3	154.6	154.6	153.9	150.1
Iron and steel products	119.5	164.8	171.5	176.6	172.5	166.2	163.7	155.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	112.5	122.4	124.2	125.8	118.1	117.4	116.7	119.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	108.4	113.5	109.9	102.6	99.7	98.0	98.6	98.7
Agricultural implements	101.7	119.2	124.4	120.6	125.9	113.2	118.4	122.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	117.0	148.6	158.7	172.0	175.1	168.2	167.5	158.7
Automobiles and parts	102.4	120.4	119.6	119.5	117.3	110.2	114.3	114.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing 1/	141.4	346.2	360.9	388.4	361.0	356.0	339.5	316.3
Heating appliances	103.4	100.7	105.7	107.4	106.2	103.6	109.6	114.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	113.8	145.4	140.1	133.9	131.3	127.7	130.8	130.3
Foundry and machine shop products	111.6	138.4	112.8	121.1	121.9	112.0	100.7	101.2
Other iron and steel products	137.4	212.4	209.1	198.4	184.5	176.7	175.6	168.5
Non-ferrous metal products 1/	116.8	167.5	166.3	173.7	158.3	156.2	147.0	137.6
Non-metallic mineral products	102.1	109.7	114.1	118.9	118.4	117.6	120.4	115.7
Miscellaneous	117.2	161.2	167.4	168.6	167.6	169.5	164.5	164.1
LOGGING	158.1	149.2	92.8	151.7	170.8	111.1	97.8	190.1
MINING	103.6	91.4	88.1	89.2	89.9	86.3	86.0	85.5
Coal	110.6	101.1	97.3	109.7	110.5	103.6	104.5	106.4
Metallic ores	99.2	85.3	81.5	77.0	78.6	73.4	70.6	69.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	105.3	97.7	98.1	96.3	93.2	100.7	108.8	105.8
COMMUNICATIONS	103.5	107.0	106.6	107.6	107.9	110.9	116.4	113.8
Telegraphs	101.3	111.9	113.9	111.0	111.6	111.5	115.2	112.1
Telephones	104.2	105.2	104.1	106.5	106.6	110.7	116.7	114.3
TRANSPORTATION	104.9	110.3	115.7	120.7	115.7	123.4	125.6	125.7
Street railways	101.9	110.6	113.7	122.6	121.3	126.6	129.2	126.4
Steam railways	106.6	113.0	118.7	122.2	121.2	123.0	125.5	125.7
Shipping and stevedoring	106.0	100.7	108.3	111.0	86.7	117.7	117.6	117.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	102.8	108.5	90.5	92.0	64.1	72.6	94.1	78.8
Building	118.6	145.7	111.3	92.8	64.1	61.1	70.6	70.2
Highway	107.0	89.6	72.8	91.7	45.1	73.3	110.5	78.3
Railway	73.4	89.1	89.9	90.8	83.0	87.3	100.0	91.4
SERVICES	99.7	106.5	112.3	115.5	115.2	118.3	121.2	119.7
Hotels and restaurants	99.5	106.8	115.0	120.6	119.6	122.1	128.8	126.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	100.1	106.0	108.1	107.7	108.3	112.5	109.4	109.7
TRADE	106.6	104.9	96.0	108.4	99.8	102.9	103.3	114.5
Retail	108.5	107.5	95.9	110.4	98.9	102.4	101.3	115.8
Wholesale	98.7	96.5	96.8	102.3	103.0	104.8	110.1	111.5
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	110.4	122.0	118.5	124.6	118.8	118.1	115.5	121.6
FINANCE	105.0	108.7	105.6	108.1	108.4	108.0	108.6	110.7
Banks and trust companies	110.8	115.6	113.8	116.6	116.7	116.6	116.8	119.2
Brokerage and stock market operation	94.7	81.7	90.8	102.4	107.9	110.5	119.0	120.8
Insurance	98.4	97.1	96.3	97.9	98.0	97.1	97.6	99.4
TOTAL	110.1	121.3	117.9	123.9	118.4	117.6	121.0	121.2

1/ Revised, as a result of changes in industrial classification.

TABLE 6. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES
AT SPECIFIED DATES, DEC. 1, 1941 TO DEC. 1, 1944.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1. - Index Numbers of Payrolls.

Areas and Industries		Dec. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1942	June 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1944	June 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1944
Maritime Provinces	- Manufacturing	121.7	163.4	181.3	198.6	194.1	194.6	186.7	198.4
	Lumber products	94.6	132.7	123.6	153.7	155.9	164.9	200.5	149.7
	Pulp and paper	113.9	117.7	128.2	127.1	123.6	130.0	129.8	128.5
	Iron and steel	140.3	216.1	247.7	273.7	265.5	261.1	239.9	267.0
	Logging	160.7	218.9	109.2	202.6	268.0	111.3	103.3	267.0
	Mining	132.9	116.6	109.5	130.3	129.7	127.9	142.4	152.3
	Transportation	152.7	180.6	231.0	216.5	217.6	213.7	179.8	211.8
	Construction	181.3	165.4	112.0	168.4	86.3	118.3	175.5	137.7
	Trade	120.4	115.8	107.9	125.9	119.0	124.4	126.0	140.7
	- All Industries	138.6	154.9	152.2	176.2	161.2	161.5	167.2	177.0
Quebec	- Manufacturing	126.1	167.6	175.5	189.2	183.6	178.0	180.0	176.9
	Lumber products	104.5	125.2	123.0	133.2	132.7	139.6	162.1	146.1
	Pulp and paper	113.5	105.4	107.8	115.6	117.2	121.7	129.8	124.8
	Textile products	110.4	122.3	120.9	122.2	126.5	121.0	121.7	129.9
	Chemical and allied pro- ducts	157.7	250.2	249.2	233.8	239.8	229.3	234.6	240.7
	Iron and steel	141.3	216.0	239.1	271.6	257.6	243.6	241.1	228.1
	Logging	190.5	210.2	105.6	234.9	319.0	160.5	133.5	301.7
	Mining	112.2	112.2	116.1	118.9	119.8	114.1	112.2	112.6
	Communications	101.9	110.5	109.4	114.4	119.0	122.8	125.4	124.6
	Transportation	116.6	115.1	121.3	125.2	114.8	132.9	139.1	145.3
	Construction	119.4	155.4	114.9	116.4	75.1	86.6	124.2	96.7
	Services	106.2	131.6	144.2	149.1	150.1	152.7	155.1	156.6
	Trade	104.3	112.3	107.9	116.7	116.3	116.7	114.8	122.2
	- All Industries	123.3	154.4	153.1	166.3	160.0	155.3	159.9	160.8
Ontario	- Manufacturing	120.8	148.9	148.3	156.1	157.3	151.9	155.7	156.1
	Lumber products	106.5	114.9	126.7	135.5	128.2	128.3	142.0	134.5
	Plant products - edible	123.1	120.4	116.0	134.0	126.2	126.6	157.0	146.4
	Pulp and paper	113.9	111.5	109.8	115.8	116.6	114.9	118.7	121.9
	Textile products	114.9	119.8	112.2	116.0	118.7	113.2	111.2	118.9
	Chemical and allied pro- ducts	135.5	196.0	188.1	185.7	178.2	159.7	168.1	179.7
	Electrical apparatus	122.3	146.7	147.3	167.4	167.3	163.9	167.6	172.2
	Iron and steel	124.4	171.2	171.1	177.3	179.1	171.1	172.4	170.3
	Non-ferrous metal products	132.1	166.9	174.5	177.1	179.2	177.0	168.0	165.7
	Logging	167.8	179.3	108.9	178.7	276.1	142.9	162.9	316.4
	Mining	99.5	90.5	87.0	79.3	83.1	79.5	75.7	78.7
	Communications	104.0	111.6	111.5	118.3	121.9	129.0	132.6	129.2
	Transportation	112.4	122.7	124.2	132.1	124.9	134.9	139.3	144.6
	Construction	99.9	103.2	101.3	96.8	75.4	77.3	89.9	89.5
	Services	107.8	118.0	127.5	132.1	131.6	135.6	136.6	139.6
Ontario Prairie Provinces	Trade	108.2	107.0	103.0	110.9	106.4	109.7	111.4	118.1
	- All Industries	116.2	135.7	134.0	140.5	139.9	136.1	139.2	142.2
	- Manufacturing	127.0	152.5	152.7	167.7	169.1	164.5	162.8	169.4
	Animal products - edible	121.7	146.3	142.7	185.6	186.6	195.7	184.4	215.3
	Lumber products	106.1	108.8	113.7	111.6	124.2	119.2	133.5	123.8
	Plant products - edible	121.2	140.1	124.7	159.9	139.2	142.9	154.2	165.3
	Textile products	101.6	124.7	122.7	118.3	125.6	128.3	127.6	131.6
	Iron and steel	132.7	174.7	185.4	199.2	200.0	181.4	173.0	176.8
	Mining	138.1	144.5	133.5	152.1	149.7	142.6	153.5	161.6
	Communications	106.0	112.3	111.9	116.0	116.0	118.4	124.9	125.1
	Transportation	111.5	115.2	122.6	129.1	125.6	139.4	142.3	147.8
	Construction	88.6	99.8	99.1	113.7	77.2	95.3	112.4	102.2
	Services	94.6	108.7	114.3	120.8	124.2	127.4	132.0	132.9
	Trade	111.7	114.9	107.3	123.5	114.0	117.9	120.5	131.0
	- All Industries	114.5	126.6	126.2	139.5	132.9	136.4	140.4	145.3
British Columbia	- Manufacturing	126.3	209.9	217.3	230.2	222.6	212.4	217.7	205.9
	Animal products - edible	101.9	118.3	115.5	145.2	119.7	133.3	159.9	167.7
	Lumber products	111.1	117.3	109.6	115.6	115.7	116.8	124.5	123.0
	Plant products - edible	117.4	165.2	128.7	187.2	144.6	156.0	234.8	234.4
	Pulp and paper	107.3	115.7	107.9	119.5	119.2	121.4	127.1	128.8
	Iron and steel	179.2	517.7	579.2	586.3	573.0	514.9	492.9	438.6
	Non-ferrous metal products	100.2	126.4	111.0	119.0	113.0	106.4	105.0	106.7
	Logging	99.9	106.8	133.5	161.2	143.5	150.8	129.8	142.3
	Mining	110.0	86.7	90.3	94.9	99.6	88.2	87.9	85.3
	Transportation	111.9	127.1	133.5	136.0	143.5	150.9	149.6	155.4
	Construction	103.7	236.5	247.3	178.9	146.5	136.9	142.8	133.0
	Services	103.2	127.1	128.6	138.1	143.6	148.6	154.3	153.8
	Trade	112.7	120.7	114.7	128.3	126.1	129.2	134.4	141.6
	- All Industries	116.1	169.6	176.2	179.8	173.8	168.7	170.0	166.1
B. C.									

1/ Revised, as a result of changes in industrial classification.

TABLE 6. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - (Concluded)

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941 as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2. - Index Numbers of Employment

Areas and Industries		Dec. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1942	June 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1944	June 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1944
Maritime Provinces	- All Manufacturing	108.7	128.8	136.5	142.3	139.3	139.5	137.5	139.5
	Lumber products	82.1	106.2	106.3	105.4	105.8	120.1	136.7	103.6
	Pulp and paper	100.2	103.2	106.8	107.3	102.5	103.0	104.6	101.9
	Iron and steel	127.4	174.8	188.1	201.0	193.5	190.7	179.7	188.4
	Logging	154.5	172.5	76.8	149.4	170.9	76.0	66.8	168.9
	Mining	98.6	85.1	82.3	89.3	88.9	89.3	89.4	89.6
	Transportation	141.0	164.7	191.4	189.7	186.5	182.7	162.0	175.0
	Construction	151.5	141.5	86.4	122.3	84.6	85.5	121.9	100.4
	Trade	114.3	115.6	98.5	115.4	100.5	105.7	106.8	125.3
	- All Industries	123.4	129.2	115.0	131.0	114.9	117.0	121.1	125.9
Quebec	- All Manufacturing	113.5	135.3	140.8	143.1	141.7	138.1	138.0	132.4
	Lumber products	84.4	88.1	89.4	86.9	88.3	94.0	108.2	95.5
	Pulp and paper	105.1	97.0	99.4	103.2	102.0	105.9	111.3	106.2
	Textile products	103.6	105.9	104.5	101.7	103.3	102.3	98.9	103.4
	Chemical and allied products	151.0	218.9	214.9	193.5	192.0	147.2	199.1	195.4
	Iron and steel	124.8	173.6	194.7	207.5	199.6	192.8	188.2	171.7
	Logging	186.2	165.7	91.4	173.9	174.3	107.9	85.7	201.8
	Mining	108.3	103.9	106.5	107.8	107.4	101.4	99.8	97.2
	Communications	105.4	108.7	107.5	108.1	109.5	112.3	117.5	115.7
	Transportation	104.6	102.5	106.8	110.9	101.3	114.8	122.2	119.7
Quebec	Construction	108.5	121.5	95.1	96.0	58.2	71.0	112.3	76.4
	Services	102.7	114.2	120.6	123.8	124.2	125.9	130.4	125.1
	Trade	105.9	105.9	98.2	112.2	106.2	118.5	102.7	112.7
	- All Industries	114.3	128.5	125.7	132.4	125.3	123.5	127.1	125.6
Ontario	- All Manufacturing	110.7	125.5	124.1	127.2	125.2	123.3	126.6	124.1
	Lumber products	93.4	92.1	106.5	107.1	100.8	102.1	114.3	105.6
	Plant products - edible	122.1	108.2	103.7	124.2	113.0	116.0	155.1	134.4
	Pulp and paper	105.9	100.5	101.3	106.3	105.1	104.4	107.8	109.8
	Textile products	104.2	100.9	96.2	95.0	95.9	93.3	91.6	94.5
	Chemical and allied products	127.3	178.0	161.7	157.7	147.1	132.9	145.1	148.2
	Electrical apparatus	109.6	122.9	127.9	141.6	138.7	142.4	143.9	142.9
	Iron and steel	114.1	145.1	143.8	143.4	140.9	137.9	138.8	134.6
	Non-ferrous metal products	113.0	137.0	137.0	140.6	137.7	135.5	129.1	126.2
	Logging	158.7	151.6	84.0	131.2	188.4	119.0	119.3	226.5
Ontario	Mining	94.5	82.4	76.0	68.4	71.7	69.5	68.1	68.3
	Communications	101.2	100.9	100.2	102.4	104.2	108.2	113.2	110.5
	Transportation	103.5	111.0	113.0	121.3	111.8	121.3	124.6	123.3
	Construction	87.5	85.5	79.7	74.6	59.2	65.0	70.7	70.6
	Services	102.9	106.0	112.1	113.7	111.3	115.5	116.2	117.1
	Trade	103.9	99.3	92.1	101.9	94.6	97.5	98.4	108.4
	- All Industries	107.5	116.2	113.0	116.5	113.6	112.5	115.6	116.6
Prairie Provinces	- All Manufacturing	116.8	131.6	131.6	142.0	141.5	138.6	139.2	138.6
	Animal products - edible	112.0	127.5	130.3	169.1	160.2	178.1	169.9	183.5
	Lumber products	99.9	87.1	92.3	89.9	101.2	94.8	105.6	94.3
	Plant products - edible	118.0	136.2	118.5	151.0	129.7	132.7	145.1	157.0
	Textile products	101.9	116.7	116.2	105.5	112.4	116.0	113.2	114.5
	Iron and steel	115.6	146.3	151.3	160.1	157.9	141.3	138.9	132.1
	Mining	128.6	123.1	111.8	129.2	125.7	117.4	122.3	125.7
	Communications	104.8	105.2	106.6	107.4	105.6	109.4	115.2	111.2
	Transportation	100.5	105.8	110.6	115.2	114.7	119.9	125.3	122.8
	Construction	82.0	80.0	77.4	80.7	56.3	70.2	81.7	72.7
Prairies	Services	88.8	96.7	99.8	107.0	108.9	112.6	117.8	115.8
	Trade	108.8	108.7	98.4	112.2	100.4	105.9	108.1	121.2
	- All Industries	105.6	110.6	108.0	117.1	110.9	113.2	117.1	118.4
British Columbia	- All Manufacturing	115.6	167.6	167.6	179.7	173.4	169.0	174.1	163.7
	Animal products - edible	110.2	108.4	108.3	123.0	95.6	102.2	135.6	132.6
	Lumber products	102.5	95.8	90.5	93.0	92.2	95.2	99.4	96.6
	Plant products - edible	115.9	147.1	108.2	158.6	109.4	123.2	204.0	196.7
	Pulp and paper	104.6	107.5	102.3	109.0	108.8	109.0	112.8	112.2
	Iron and steel	157.9	399.0	423.6	442.1	438.5	403.7	379.1	336.9
	Non-ferrous metal products	88.7	114.1	105.5	112.4	106.7	102.3	100.4	99.6
	Logging	94.2	95.1	119.9	129.3	122.2	128.3	124.3	129.5
	Mining	99.1	80.1	83.3	83.7	83.9	78.5	77.3	72.1
	Transportation	99.8	105.3	109.0	112.6	121.2	127.7	123.9	123.5
B. C.	Construction	93.5	170.3	162.2	123.9	106.1	102.2	105.6	99.2
	Services	96.7	107.1	110.7	114.6	115.4	119.9	123.4	124.1
	Trade	109.7	111.0	100.4	113.6	103.7	107.3	112.3	122.2
	- All Industries	107.1	138.9	139.1	143.7	138.1	136.1	139.4	135.3

1/ Revised as a result of changes in industrial classification.

TABLE 7. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES,
AT SPECIFIED DATES, DEC. 1, 1941, TO DEC. 1, 1944.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on, or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1. - Index Numbers of Payrolls

Cities and Industries		Dec. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1942	June 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1944	June 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1944
MONTREAL	- Manufacturing	127.1	172.7	180.6	197.4	192.5	183.7	184.1	181.9
	Plant Products - edible	114.2	116.0	110.4	121.8	126.8	123.0	125.3	131.6
	Pulp and paper	111.2	112.8	108.8	124.6	128.2	125.4	129.1	135.7
	Textiles	108.8	122.2	120.2	119.6	126.5	122.6	120.4	127.9
	Tobacco	117.9	164.4	145.4	159.1	164.5	160.7	160.4	173.3
	Iron and steel	146.0	220.0	242.8	271.2	261.1	241.2	244.0	232.2
	Communications	103.3	108.6	110.8	114.5	120.0	123.3	123.5	123.7
	Transportation	121.1	100.2	107.1	111.6	81.9	124.3	134.5	137.3
	Construction	130.4	144.4	108.6	110.3	115.1	94.8	113.7	111.0
	Services	104.5	129.4	138.0	150.6	153.1	156.1	152.8	150.4
	Trade	103.8	114.0	109.9	118.0	117.5	117.2	114.9	123.4
	- All Industries	123.0	156.9	160.7	173.9	168.6	164.3	165.7	165.6
QUEBEC	- Manufacturing	136.4	215.1	255.3	294.8	275.7	288.4	290.3	241.3
	Chemicals	205.7	377.1	439.5	402.2	403.5	378.1	394.3	360.3
	Iron and steel	134.7	276.0	393.5	607.1	532.7	593.0	569.4	390.7
	Transportation	105.6	120.0	125.4	131.6	131.6	140.9	161.9	148.6
	Construction	117.3	213.4	144.1	150.6	135.5	140.7	161.8	151.9
	Services	105.8	116.3	131.8	134.7	141.5	148.5	159.9	161.7
	Trade	103.2	111.8	109.9	126.6	123.8	134.1	129.3	134.0
	- All Industries	128.3	192.4	214.8	245.2	230.5	241.7	244.8	210.7
TORONTO	- Manufacturing	128.2	165.0	167.2	177.7	181.4	174.6	173.3	171.9
	Plant products - edible	118.0	108.9	106.0	114.4	113.2	112.0	107.8	124.7
	Pulp and paper	114.3	109.7	104.4	116.2	118.2	115.6	117.8	124.1
	Textiles	119.2	128.2	121.6	123.4	126.6	119.5	115.9	124.8
	Chemicals	155.3	218.0	220.8	234.0	238.4	200.9	205.7	219.3
	Electrical apparatus	119.2	151.4	161.1	181.0	182.3	180.5	181.0	187.5
	Iron and steel	133.6	228.0	234.9	249.3	255.7	243.8	244.8	226.8
	Communications	104.4	111.8	112.2	115.9	122.3	124.7	128.0	123.7
	Transportation	101.6	124.7	129.3	138.1	132.6	139.4	142.6	146.9
	Construction	73.7	93.9	82.0	92.8	85.1	78.9	83.2	93.5
	Services	106.4	116.1	127.7	135.0	137.1	139.6	136.0	142.9
	Trade	112.0	111.0	105.3	112.7	107.7	110.6	111.4	118.7
	- All Industries	120.7	148.6	149.1	158.6	158.7	155.8	155.3	156.3
OTTAWA	- Manufacturing	117.2	131.9	134.1	148.2	139.6	143.0	144.4	151.6
	Pulp and paper	111.2	113.2	117.0	124.6	126.1	121.3	125.3	132.1
	Iron and steel	129.8	146.7	154.8	177.0	149.5	168.9	167.7	184.0
	Construction	193.7	115.9	107.4	98.2	78.2	84.4	98.9	95.4
	Services	117.8	139.0	144.1	152.9	154.6	149.9	150.9	157.6
	Trade	101.3	113.5	112.6	126.8	123.2	122.6	125.2	130.5
	- All Industries	122.7	125.3	126.4	136.6	128.8	132.1	135.3	140.3
HAMILTON	- Manufacturing	125.8	150.4	136.1	141.5	143.1	135.8	137.0	142.7
	Textiles	118.1	115.4	103.0	111.6	113.8	106.0	100.8	116.3
	Electrical apparatus	131.4	163.0	145.8	170.2	169.9	161.1	175.3	181.8
	Iron and steel	130.8	166.6	148.9	149.0	150.5	139.9	140.1	142.0
	Construction	87.7	111.3	93.0	87.1	63.4	80.0	69.0	84.8
	Trade	107.7	109.2	101.4	108.8	107.6	112.0	113.2	126.0
	- All Industries	122.1	144.9	131.5	136.7	136.7	130.9	132.7	139.1
WINDSOR	- Manufacturing	105.4	146.2	148.7	147.3	152.2	142.6	143.2	144.1
	Iron and steel	104.5	149.6	152.2	149.3	155.0	143.6	142.9	143.9
	Construction	157.8	201.1	146.3	164.8	118.1	142.3	154.0	183.6
	Trade	93.9	104.0	100.8	116.1	108.6	112.6	119.1	120.6
	- All Industries	106.1	145.7	147.3	146.8	150.3	142.3	143.2	144.7
WINNIPEG	- Manufacturing	128.5	149.4	150.4	164.1	167.7	164.0	156.9	167.8
	Animal products - edible	115.6	141.9	137.3	177.1	178.7	186.6	178.7	212.8
	Textiles	98.4	123.7	121.8	113.0	120.8	129.2	126.2	124.9
	Chemicals	851.2	828.8	618.4	590.0	617.6	671.6	667.6	640.7
	Iron and steel	119.7	149.5	170.9	184.0	180.9	174.2	157.0	169.6
	Communications	96.0	103.2	96.2	104.4	98.1	98.5	103.4	110.4
	Transportation	107.7	110.8	120.8	133.0	131.1	135.4	140.0	144.2
	Construction	34.3	48.4	44.0	34.6	25.6	32.9	35.4	38.6
	Services	105.1	116.2	120.6	128.3	132.6	140.8	141.7	143.7
	Trade	116.6	118.2	108.5	128.7	114.0	119.0	118.3	134.8
	- All Industries	112.6	126.3	124.5	137.2	134.2	134.9	131.7	142.6
VANCOUVER	- Manufacturing	140.9	289.8	318.7	324.1	323.6	297.5	284.7	264.1
	Lumber products	115.3	106.1	99.6	112.2	113.3	115.1	120.1	126.5
	Iron and steel	189.3	591.7	669.1	657.1	658.0	583.3	536.4	475.2
	Communications	111.7	116.8	118.5	115.9	116.5	124.9	137.5	135.4
	Transportation	110.6	119.9	150.0	130.2	147.3	150.1	144.7	157.4
	Construction	124.0	243.4	160.4	189.5	139.6	129.0	147.2	146.2
	Services	104.4	133.2	132.6	143.1	149.2	153.1	158.9	156.3
	Trade	112.8	120.9	115.4	131.3	129.2	130.8	134.4	144.6
	- All Industries	127.1	215.9	225.2	233.5	232.1	219.2	214.8	207.4

TABLE 7. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - (Concluded).

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941 as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2. - Index Numbers of Employment.

Cities and Industries		Dec. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1942	June 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1944	June 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1944
MONTREAL	- Manufacturing	116.2	138.5	146.3	151.5	148.7	146.3	142.3	137.4
	Plant products - edible	109.5	102.6	95.1	99.4	101.3	97.8	99.0	103.1
	Pulp and paper	107.8	109.0	106.4	114.6	118.5	115.8	118.7	120.3
	Textiles	104.3	107.7	107.1	101.6	105.9	104.6	97.7	104.0
	Tobacco	111.2	136.0	123.8	112.9	117.2	114.9	109.1	114.8
	Iron and steel	128.8	171.9	199.1	211.1	203.6	197.7	193.3	176.4
	Communications	104.9	106.0	104.9	105.5	107.6	111.7	116.2	116.5
	Transportation	107.6	86.2	90.7	93.7	75.2	103.3	116.3	108.3
	Construction	122.3	117.7	93.9	86.9	95.8	78.6	90.6	89.2
	Services	101.7	109.4	113.5	123.9	125.6	127.8	128.2	127.6
	Trade	106.0	107.2	99.4	114.6	108.4	107.4	104.5	116.7
	- All Industries	113.3	128.8	132.4	138.3	134.9	133.9	132.0	129.6
QUEBEC	- Manufacturing	125.6	175.1	199.6	206.0	195.7	190.7	190.9	168.5
	Chemicals	169.4	268.0	292.7	246.5	238.8	229.0	231.6	202.3
	Iron and steel	113.2	237.6	743.1	467.0	432.7	400.2	390.6	297.4
	Transportation	103.6	109.3	113.3	117.1	113.5	122.3	127.4	123.3
	Construction	108.0	135.9	103.4	100.4	93.2	90.1	101.6	99.6
	Services	104.8	103.2	114.6	115.6	120.6	125.0	132.5	133.1
	Trade	103.6	108.7	100.6	110.2	103.6	112.9	113.2	123.2
	- All Industries	118.7	155.2	168.6	173.8	165.5	163.6	165.6	151.2
TORONTO	- Manufacturing	116.7	138.7	139.3	143.1	142.5	141.0	141.4	137.9
	Plant products - edible	117.2	100.0	98.9	114.0	110.4	111.5	123.2	124.4
	Pulp and paper	106.5	98.5	97.7	107.6	106.7	104.7	108.2	112.4
	Textiles	108.8	108.2	103.3	98.7	99.6	96.8	94.0	98.3
	Chemicals	145.0	199.0	190.5	194.3	194.3	166.8	175.5	183.5
	Electrical apparatus	108.7	133.2	145.4	160.4	155.4	158.0	158.0	157.3
	Iron and steel	126.1	186.8	188.0	187.7	187.2	187.4	187.7	170.0
	Communications	101.8	103.4	101.7	103.0	105.1	108.7	110.3	108.7
	Transportation	101.3	113.7	115.0	125.2	122.2	126.6	127.4	127.7
	Construction	72.3	86.9	75.1	78.8	74.7	68.1	75.4	82.5
	Services	101.7	105.9	114.3	118.5	118.1	119.9	114.7	120.1
	Trade	108.2	103.5	95.0	106.7	97.6	100.7	101.0	110.7
	- All Industries	111.9	127.4	128.1	131.4	129.2	128.2	129.2	129.2
OTTAWA	- Manufacturing	105.1	111.4	115.1	123.3	112.9	114.2	118.2	116.8
	Pulp and paper	105.8	107.6	111.0	117.8	114.7	109.4	111.8	112.3
	Iron and steel	100.6	100.7	102.2	117.3	98.6	110.6	116.7	116.6
	Construction	137.6	90.2	90.3	77.2	60.9	70.5	79.9	75.2
	Services	108.9	117.4	117.6	124.0	121.7	123.6	124.7	126.0
	Trade	104.2	108.5	103.8	113.8	107.0	110.7	111.1	122.9
	- All Industries	109.2	109.4	109.4	115.9	106.7	109.7	113.5	114.7
HAMILTON	- Manufacturing	113.1	124.8	118.2	116.4	115.3	114.3	114.6	116.1
	Textiles	104.3	97.2	91.0	96.4	96.8	94.5	90.1	95.5
	Electrical apparatus	116.2	123.6	120.1	127.0	130.0	129.4	133.5	132.5
	Iron and steel	119.4	142.6	133.6	124.4	121.8	118.4	117.6	116.5
	Construction	74.1	83.1	72.6	63.1	46.0	44.2	53.6	65.4
	Trade	104.5	100.5	93.9	99.7	97.0	100.3	100.4	117.2
	- All Industries	110.3	120.3	113.8	112.9	110.5	110.4	111.4	114.6
WINDSOR	- Manufacturing	106.1	137.6	135.3	132.8	131.5	126.1	126.0	125.8
	Iron and steel	105.5	140.4	137.9	134.1	133.3	125.9	124.4	124.3
	Construction	153.4	162.2	118.7	140.3	97.2	112.2	116.5	142.2
	Trade	98.3	103.7	98.0	116.9	112.0	118.4	121.3	129.3
	- All Industries	106.2	135.5	132.4	131.5	129.2	125.3	125.4	125.9
WINNIPEG	- Manufacturing	119.3	128.9	131.3	139.7	140.9	138.3	135.0	137.6
	Animal products - edible	102.0	116.3	120.7	141.8	144.8	163.6	157.9	170.3
	Textiles	101.1	116.1	121.1	105.0	114.2	117.9	112.9	113.6
	Chemicals	811.8	701.8	480.8	497.0	503.7	565.0	561.0	521.2
	Iron and steel	106.0	123.7	141.1	152.7	153.8	137.1	130.2	130.3
	Communications	106.2	97.2	95.9	96.7	93.8	98.8	103.3	102.4
	Transportation	103.9	102.9	107.9	117.7	117.0	122.2	125.5	128.8
	Construction	41.9	46.3	42.7	32.4	23.1	29.1	33.4	34.8
	Services	112.5	116.5	109.2	114.0	118.2	125.4	127.1	128.9
	Trade	112.2	111.7	99.0	114.3	100.3	108.0	105.7	124.4
	- All Industries	108.8	114.0	111.8	120.5	116.5	118.1	117.0	123.8
VANCOUVER	- Manufacturing	126.8	226.1	234.1	244.4	246.2	232.5	219.5	205.6
	Lumber products	104.7	86.2	85.3	93.4	95.0	98.1	98.2	103.4
	Iron and steel	167.8	466.0	494.2	501.6	506.3	461.3	411.0	367.1
	Communications	102.3	108.7	107.2	108.9	105.2	110.5	114.8	114.8
	Transportation	109.9	104.7	111.5	114.9	137.3	133.9	132.7	138.8
	Construction	112.2	202.9	132.4	142.0	101.5	100.8	114.1	114.8
	Services	97.2	112.8	115.0	120.3	121.2	124.5	127.7	128.0
	Trade	109.4	110.2	99.8	114.0	103.8	107.5	111.5	122.6
	- All Industries	116.8	170.4	169.3	179.0	177.5	171.6	167.3	163.9

TABLE 8.- SUMMARY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AT SPECIFIED DATES, DEC. 1, 1941 TO DEC.1, 1944

Date	Employees Reported at Indicated Date	Aggregate Payrolls Paid to these Employees on or about Indicated Date for Services Rendered in Week Preceding	Per Capita Average Weekly Earnings Paid on or about Indicated Date	Index Numbers of		
				Employment	Index Con- verted to Base June 1, 1941=100 for Comparison with Index of Payrolls	Payrolls (Amounts Disbursed by Reporting Firms to their Staffs at June 1, 1941, for Services in Last Week in May=100)
MARITIME PROVINCES						
Dec. 1, 1941	140,618	3,332,030	23.70	187.9	123.4	138.6
Dec. 1, 1942	146,146	3,818,412	26.13	195.1	128.2	154.9
June 1, 1943	132,717	3,811,995	28.72	175.3	115.0	152.2
Dec. 1, " 1944	151,188	4,418,854	29.23	199.6	131.0	176.2
Mar. 1, 1944	132,560	4,046,046	30.52	175.1	114.9	161.2
June 1, "	135,435	4,076,269	30.10	178.2	117.0	161.6
Sept. 1, "	140,939	4,244,244	30.11	184.5	121.1	167.2
Dec. 1, "	146,469	4,496,125	30.69	191.8	125.9	177.0
QUEBEC						
Dec. 1, 1941	524,932	13,266,706	25.27	180.0	114.3	123.3
Dec. 1, 1942	591,583	16,733,335	28.29	202.2	128.5	154.4
June 1, 1943	581,006	16,791,556	28.90	197.8	125.7	153.1
Dec. 1, " 1944	614,047	18,443,155	30.04	206.3	132.4	166.3
Mar. 1, 1944	582,468	17,813,643	30.58	197.1	125.3	160.0
June 1, "	574,048	17,289,679	30.12	194.3	123.5	155.3
Sept. 1, "	593,042	17,844,099	30.09	200.0	127.1	159.9
Dec. 1, "	586,627	17,974,124	30.63	197.6	125.6	160.8
ONTARIO						
Dec. 1, 1941	705,878	20,449,041	28.97	174.0	107.5	116.2
Dec. 1, 1942	764,444	24,028,808	31.43	188.2	116.2	135.7
June 1, 1943	743,257	23,765,736	31.98	182.9	113.0	134.0
Dec. 1, " 1944	767,379	25,052,970	32.65	188.6	116.5	140.5
Mar. 1, 1944	748,087	24,984,133	33.40	183.9	113.6	139.9
June 1, "	742,721	24,342,633	32.77	182.1	112.5	136.1
Sept. 1, "	767,819	25,070,019	32.65	186.5	115.6	139.2
Dec. 1, "	775,337	25,654,503	33.10	188.0	116.6	142.2
PRAIRIE PROVINCES						
Dec. 1, 1941	183,306	5,158,660	28.14	135.5	105.6	114.5
Dec. 1, 1942	191,953	5,723,491	29.82	141.9	110.6	126.6
June 1, 1943	187,617	5,724,407	30.51	138.5	108.0	126.2
Dec. 1, " 1944	203,752	6,349,342	31.16	150.3	117.1	139.5
Mar. 1, 1944	193,173	6,063,396	31.39	142.3	110.9	132.9
June 1, "	198,705	6,283,018	31.62	145.2	113.2	136.4
Sept. 1, "	206,596	6,500,111	31.46	150.3	117.1	140.4
Dec. 1, "	209,108	6,736,616	32.23	151.9	118.4	145.3
BRITISH COLUMBIA						
Dec. 1, 1941	133,564	3,925,961	29.39	144.5	107.1	116.1
Dec. 1, 1942	173,717	5,843,132	33.64	187.4	138.9	169.6
June 1, 1943	174,642	6,171,476	35.34	187.6	139.1	176.2
Dec. 1, " 1944	180,362	6,331,406	35.10	193.7	143.7	179.8
Mar. 1, 1944	173,569	6,139,893	35.37	186.3	138.1	173.8
June 1, "	171,504	5,968,957	34.80	185.6	136.1	168.7
Sept. 1, "	176,780	6,056,189	34.45	188.1	139.4	170.0
Dec. 1, "	170,870	5,931,748	34.71	182.5	135.3	166.1
CANADA						
Dec. 1, 1941	1,688,298	46,132,298	27.32	168.8	110.4	119.4
Dec. 1, 1942	1,867,843	56,147,178	30.06	186.5	122.0	144.0
June 1, 1943	1,819,239	56,266,170	30.93	181.2	118.5	143.4
Dec. 1, " 1944	1,916,728	60,596,803	31.61	190.5	124.6	153.4
Mar. 1, 1944	1,829,857	59,047,111	32.27	181.7	118.8	149.1
June 1, "	1,822,413	57,960,556	31.80	180.5	118.1	146.0
Sept. 1, "	1,884,176	59,714,662	31.69	185.5	121.5	149.6
Dec. 1, "	1,888,411	60,794,016	32.19	185.7	121.6	152.1

TABLE 9.- SUMMARY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE EIGHT LEADING CITIES,
AT SPECIFIED DATES, DEC. 1, 1941, TO DEC. 1, 1944.

Date	Employees Reported at Indicated Date	Aggregate Payrolls Paid to these Employ- ees on or about Indicated Date for Services Rendered in Week Preceding	Per Capita Average Weekly Earnings Paid on or about Indicated Date	Index Numbers of			
				Employment Published Index (1926=100)	Index Con- verted to Base June 1, 1941=100 for Comparison with Index of Payrolls	Payrolls (Amounts Disbursed by Reporting Firms to their Staffs at June 1, 1941, for Services in Last Week in May=100)	
MONTREAL	Dec. 1, 1941	No. 242,752	\$ 6,472,592	26.66	159.8	113.3	123.0
	Dec. 1, 1942	275,959	8,325,266	30.17	181.7	128.8	156.9
	June 1, 1943	285,697	8,712,715	30.50	186.8	132.4	160.7
	Dec. 1, "	300,096	9,596,327	31.97	195.1	138.3	175.9
	Mar. 1, 1944	292,898	9,340,351	31.89	190.3	134.9	168.6
	June 1, "	291,179	9,109,990	31.29	188.9	133.9	164.3
	Sept. 1, "	287,473	9,207,457	32.03	186.2	132.0	166.7
	Dec. 1, "	282,747	9,214,264	32.59	182.8	129.6	166.6
QUEBEC CITY	Dec. 1, 1941	27,025	608,012	22.50	194.6	118.7	128.3
	Dec. 1, 1942	36,367	919,286	25.28	254.3	155.2	192.4
	June 1, 1943	39,560	1,035,661	26.17	276.3	168.6	214.8
	Dec. 1, "	40,996	1,194,673	29.14	284.8	173.8	245.2
	Mar. 1, 1944	39,036	1,127,315	28.88	271.2	165.6	230.5
	June 1, "	38,795	1,187,075	30.60	268.1	163.6	241.7
	Sept. 1, "	39,334	1,201,317	30.54	271.4	165.6	244.8
	Dec. 1, "	35,803	1,035,790	28.93	247.8	151.2	210.7
TORONTO	Dec. 1, 1941	220,255	6,282,854	28.53	171.6	111.9	120.7
	Dec. 1, 1942	251,120	7,785,156	31.00	195.3	127.4	148.6
	June 1, 1943	248,720	7,837,273	31.51	193.3	126.1	149.1
	Dec. 1, "	259,776	8,410,829	32.38	201.5	131.4	158.6
	Mar. 1, 1944	255,500	8,439,061	33.03	198.0	129.2	159.7
	June 1, "	255,125	8,292,215	32.50	197.5	128.2	156.8
	Sept. 1, "	256,184	8,282,557	32.53	198.0	129.2	156.3
	Dec. 1, "	256,469	8,353,641	32.57	198.0	129.2	156.3
OTTAWA	Dec. 1, 1941	21,675	553,982	25.56	164.5	109.2	122.7
	Dec. 1, 1942	21,551	570,338	26.46	163.2	108.4	122.3
	June 1, 1943	21,754	578,724	26.60	164.7	109.4	126.4
	Dec. 1, "	23,024	625,761	27.18	174.5	115.9	136.6
	Mar. 1, 1944	21,196	589,640	27.62	160.7	106.7	128.8
	June 1, "	21,788	606,979	27.86	165.2	109.7	132.1
	Sept. 1, "	22,565	622,098	27.57	170.9	113.5	135.3
	Dec. 1, "	22,916	647,488	28.25	172.8	114.7	140.3
HAMILTON	Dec. 1, 1941	58,287	1,770,257	30.37	178.6	110.3	122.1
	Dec. 1, 1942	63,613	2,104,010	33.08	194.7	120.8	144.9
	June 1, 1943	60,179	1,911,957	31.77	184.2	113.8	131.5
	Dec. 1, "	59,869	1,994,435	33.31	182.8	112.9	136.7
	Mar. 1, 1944	58,613	1,994,690	34.03	178.9	110.5	136.7
	June 1, "	58,601	1,911,000	32.61	178.7	110.4	130.9
	Sept. 1, "	59,165	1,939,330	32.78	180.3	111.4	132.7
	Dec. 1, "	60,900	2,035,084	33.42	185.5	114.6	139.1
WINDSOR	Dec. 1, 1941	33,179	1,254,703	37.82	244.1	106.2	106.1
	Dec. 1, 1942	42,311	1,727,910	40.84	311.4	135.5	145.7
	June 1, 1943	41,388	1,749,042	42.26	304.5	132.4	147.8
	Dec. 1, "	41,166	1,750,095	42.51	302.3	131.5	146.8
	Mar. 1, 1944	40,443	1,791,677	44.30	297.0	129.2	150.3
	June 1, "	39,298	1,698,434	43.22	288.0	125.3	142.3
	Sept. 1, "	39,348	1,709,179	43.44	288.4	125.4	143.2
	Dec. 1, "	39,810	1,731,486	43.49	289.5	125.9	144.7
WINNIPEG	Dec. 1, 1941	55,355	1,444,964	26.10	132.9	108.8	112.6
	Dec. 1, 1942	58,077	1,622,260	27.93	139.3	114.0	126.3
	June 1, 1943	57,044	1,606,470	28.16	136.6	111.8	124.5
	Dec. 1, "	61,854	1,781,352	28.80	147.2	120.5	137.2
	Mar. 1, 1944	59,939	1,751,658	29.22	142.4	116.6	134.2
	June 1, "	60,810	1,761,471	28.97	144.3	119.1	134.9
	Sept. 1, "	60,267	1,719,012	28.52	143.0	118.0	131.7
	Dec. 1, "	63,787	1,862,363	29.20	151.3	125.8	142.5
VANCOUVER	Dec. 1, 1941	58,414	1,627,281	27.86	165.7	115.8	127.1
	Dec. 1, 1942	86,122	2,811,012	32.64	241.8	170.4	215.9
	June 1, 1943	85,894	2,855,585	34.41	240.2	169.3	225.2
	Dec. 1, "	90,893	3,096,183	34.06	254.0	179.0	233.5
	Mar. 1, 1944	90,119	3,092,572	34.32	251.6	177.3	232.1
	June 1, "	87,281	2,928,398	33.56	243.5	171.6	219.2
	Sept. 1, "	85,126	2,877,337	33.80	237.4	167.3	214.8
	Dec. 1, "	83,778	2,794,052	33.35	232.6	163.9	207.4

TABLE 10.- SUMMARY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE LEADING INDUSTRIAL GROUPS AT SPECIFIED DATES DEC. 1, 1941, TO DEC. 1, 1944.

	Date	Employees Reported at Indicated Date	Aggregate Payrolls Paid to these Employ- ees on or about Indicated Date for Services Rendered in Week Preceding	Per Capita Average Weekly Earnings Paid on or about Indicated Date	Index Numbers of		
					Employment		Payrolls (Amounts Disbursed by Reporting Firms at June 1, 1941, for Services in Last Week in May=100)
					Published Index (1926=100)	Index Converted to Base, June 1, 1941=100 for Comparison with Payroll Index	
		No.	\$	\$			
MANUFACTURING	Dec. 1, 1941	979,858	27,579,080	28.15	188.4	112.1	123.1
	Dec. 1, 1942	1,155,684	36,026,395	31.17	221.8	132.0	159.7
	June 1, 1943	1,170,935	37,027,356	31.62	224.2	133.5	163.1
	Dec. 1, " "	1,206,731	39,656,330	32.86	230.9	137.4	174.0
	Mar. 1, 1944	1,183,981	39,341,757	33.23	226.5	134.8	172.2
	June 1, " "	1,168,425	38,137,105	32.64	223.1	132.8	166.7
	Sept. 1, " "	1,185,449	38,589,087	32.65	226.2	134.6	168.6
	Dec. 1, " "	1,153,926	38,488,916	33.35	220.1	131.0	168.0
LOGGING	Dec. 1, 1941	74,264	1,331,095	17.92	250.3	158.1	161.7
	Dec. 1, 1942	70,067	1,476,110	21.07	236.2	149.2	169.1
	June 1, 1943	43,970	1,080,649	24.58	146.9	92.6	117.2
	Dec. 1, " "	71,111	1,752,781	24.37	240.2	151.7	168.7
	Mar. 1, 1944	80,933	2,265,300	27.99	270.4	170.8	244.1
	June 1, " "	52,600	1,383,791	26.31	175.9	111.1	149.2
	Sept. 1, " "	46,362	1,265,428	27.29	155.0	97.9	134.4
	Dec. 1, " "	90,095	2,255,908	25.04	300.9	190.1	239.1
MINING	Dec. 1, 1941	86,283	2,924,207	33.89	183.5	103.6	113.4
	Dec. 1, 1942	75,771	2,714,873	35.83	162.0	91.4	105.0
	June 1, 1943	73,066	2,655,254	36.35	156.2	88.1	101.9
	Dec. 1, " "	73,730	2,755,508	37.37	158.1	89.2	105.8
	Mar. 1, 1944	74,315	2,805,902	37.78	159.3	89.9	107.7
	June 1, " "	71,794	2,699,368	37.45	152.9	86.3	102.5
	Sept. 1, " "	71,631	2,739,608	38.26	152.4	86.0	104.4
	Dec. 1, " "	71,255	2,835,514	39.79	151.5	85.5	108.0
COMMUNICATIONS	Dec. 1, 1941	26,879	739,473	27.51	100.6	103.5	105.1
	Dec. 1, 1942	27,775	815,242	29.35	104.0	107.0	115.8
	June 1, 1943	27,677	812,821	29.37	103.6	106.6	115.5
	Dec. 1, " "	27,950	844,052	30.20	104.6	107.6	119.9
	Mar. 1, 1944	28,025	859,388	30.67	104.9	107.9	122.1
	June 1, " "	28,925	898,129	31.05	107.8	110.9	127.3
	Sept. 1, " "	30,308	932,360	30.76	113.1	116.4	132.2
	Dec. 1, " "	29,640	919,967	31.04	110.6	113.8	130.4
TRANSPORTATION	Dec. 1, 1941	131,573	4,587,415	34.94	104.1	104.9	116.2
	Dec. 1, 1942	137,992	4,891,159	35.37	109.4	110.3	123.3
	June 1, 1943	145,005	5,238,716	36.06	114.8	115.7	131.6
	Dec. 1, " "	151,234	5,420,831	35.84	119.7	120.7	135.9
	Mar. 1, 1944	145,097	5,225,313	36.01	115.7	115.7	130.8
	June 1, " "	154,540	5,706,660	36.93	122.4	123.4	142.8
	Sept. 1, " "	159,753	5,866,069	36.72	124.1	125.6	143.8
	Dec. 1, " "	160,159	6,186,558	38.63	124.2	125.7	161.4
CONSTRUCTION	Dec. 1, 1941	180,194	4,349,018	24.14	143.4	102.8	112.2
	Dec. 1, 1942	190,877	5,391,881	28.25	151.3	108.5	134.6
	June 1, 1943	189,494	4,711,380	29.54	126.3	90.5	117.5
	Dec. 1, " "	181,862	4,809,156	29.71	128.3	92.0	120.0
	Mar. 1, 1944	107,633	3,311,941	30.77	85.3	61.1	82.6
	June 1, " "	127,842	3,718,410	29.09	101.3	72.6	92.5
	Sept. 1, " "	166,867	4,745,213	28.44	130.8	94.1	117.2
	Dec. 1, " "	139,698	4,158,032	29.76	109.5	78.8	102.7
SERVICES	Dec. 1, 1941	37,968	636,001	16.75	170.4	99.7	104.6
	Dec. 1, 1942	40,548	739,744	18.24	182.0	106.5	121.4
	June 1, 1943	42,893	794,976	18.53	192.0	112.3	130.1
	Dec. 1, " "	44,402	842,458	18.97	197.4	115.5	135.6
	Mar. 1, 1944	44,309	858,546	19.38	196.8	115.2	137.3
	June 1, " "	46,031	892,573	19.39	202.2	118.3	140.7
	Sept. 1, " "	47,902	924,254	19.29	207.1	121.2	143.1
	Dec. 1, " "	47,541	942,091	19.82	204.6	119.7	145.2
TRADE	Dec. 1, 1941	171,279	3,976,009	23.21	167.1	106.6	109.2
	Dec. 1, 1942	169,128	4,101,775	24.25	164.5	104.9	112.0
	June 1, 1943	186,209	3,954,018	25.31	150.6	96.0	106.4
	Dec. 1, " "	178,908	4,514,630	25.23	169.9	108.4	117.2
	Mar. 1, 1944	165,564	4,378,964	25.45	156.5	99.9	112.6
	June 1, " "	172,256	4,535,502	26.33	161.3	102.9	115.7
	Sept. 1, " "	175,906	4,652,643	26.45	162.0	103.3	117.0
	Dec. 1, " "	196,097	5,007,030	25.53	179.5	114.5	125.2
FINANCE	Dec. 1, 1941	62,947	1,854,470	29.46	121.9	105.0	107.5
	Dec. 1, 1942	63,976	1,975,758	30.88	123.9	106.7	114.4
	June 1, 1943	63,325	1,967,516	31.07	122.6	105.6	114.0
	Dec. 1, " "	64,819	2,040,707	31.48	125.5	106.1	118.2
	Mar. 1, 1944	64,949	2,073,274	31.92	125.8	108.4	120.1
	June 1, " "	64,773	2,117,165	32.68	125.4	108.0	122.6
	Sept. 1, " "	65,304	2,124,465	32.58	126.1	108.6	122.6
	Dec. 1, " "	66,485	2,185,397	32.42	128.5	110.7	124.5

TABLE 11. - PER CAPITA AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES AT SPECIFIED DATES, DEC. 1, 1941 - DEC. 1, 1944.

Industries	Per Capita Averages							
	Dec. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1942	June 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1944	June 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1944
MANUFACTURING	28.15	31.17	31.62	32.86	33.23	32.64	32.55	33.35
Animal products - edible	26.35	28.90	29.01	30.52	30.55	29.81	29.01	30.82
Fur and products	24.80	28.66	28.76	30.04	28.06	30.01	29.50	31.35
Leather and products	19.60	22.45	22.33	23.16	23.43	23.14	23.65	24.34
Boots and shoes	18.77	21.60	22.04	22.32	22.75	22.23	22.63	23.37
Lumber and products	23.19	26.20	26.47	27.52	27.90	27.20	27.68	28.34
Rough and dressed lumber	23.93	27.01	26.15	28.41	28.82	28.04	28.24	29.04
Furniture	23.82	25.70	24.55	26.23	26.27	26.24	26.27	27.35
Other lumber products	20.98	24.75	24.68	26.74	27.37	26.22	27.42	27.71
Plant products - edible	22.84	25.03	25.66	25.51	26.35	26.14	24.54	25.81
Pulp and paper products	31.39	32.14	31.88	32.50	33.10	33.16	33.33	33.70
Pulp and paper	34.30	34.95	35.04	35.72	36.56	36.93	37.09	37.06
Paper products	25.51	26.38	25.75	25.75	26.42	25.90	26.04	27.01
Printing and publishing	30.78	31.73	31.14	32.31	32.70	32.57	32.50	33.29
Rubber products	26.60	29.22	30.02	32.61	33.58	32.39	32.20	32.49
Textile products	20.11	21.85	21.79	23.03	23.45	22.79	23.29	23.95
Thread, yarn and cloth	21.11	22.28	22.58	23.57	24.13	23.24	24.24	24.93
Cotton yarn and cloth	20.39	21.49	22.06	22.87	23.55	22.24	23.82	24.45
Woolen yarn and cloth	22.11	23.30	22.23	23.99	23.96	23.40	23.85	24.82
Artificial silk and silk goods	21.04	22.06	23.89	24.36	25.00	24.54	25.25	25.64
Hosiery and knit goods	18.62	20.66	20.23	21.37	21.51	20.94	20.61	21.65
Garments and personal furnishings	19.18	21.13	21.23	22.71	23.23	22.73	23.09	23.59
Other textile products	21.82	24.34	23.22	24.70	24.77	24.19	24.69	25.25
Tobacco	18.86	20.00	20.30	22.86	23.02	23.32	24.24	25.04
Beverages	30.48	32.95	34.10	34.26	34.02	34.80	35.03	34.67
Chemical and allied products 1/	28.03	29.88	30.90	31.72	32.76	31.98	31.69	32.85
Clay, glass and stone products	26.00	29.44	29.35	31.26	30.65	30.75	30.75	32.03
Electric light and power	32.60	35.90	35.69	36.27	37.81	37.24	36.88	37.05
Electrical apparatus	30.00	32.42	32.18	32.66	32.98	32.12	32.64	34.04
Iron and steel products	32.97	35.90	36.59	38.05	38.36	37.70	37.82	38.68
Crude, rolled and forged products	32.56	34.87	35.21	36.62	36.50	36.80	36.93	37.45
Machinery (other than vehicles)	32.55	35.49	34.91	36.85	36.73	34.83	35.67	36.78
Agricultural implements	30.77	33.63	32.48	34.44	35.52	35.02	33.89	34.35
Land vehicles and aircraft	33.87	36.58	37.33	38.19	39.69	38.76	38.43	39.69
Automobiles and parts	36.69	40.88	41.99	42.11	45.47	43.05	45.13	44.13
Steel shipbuilding and repairing 1/	34.61	38.78	39.58	41.38	38.99	39.45	40.55	41.51
Heating appliances	26.70	29.99	28.87	32.72	32.47	31.09	32.15	32.84
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	34.52	37.93	38.30	39.26	38.72	39.17	38.72	40.27
Foundry and machine shop products	31.29	35.19	34.36	37.02	37.69	37.01	37.75	37.64
Other iron and steel products	31.54	34.56	34.57	36.19	36.87	35.29	35.71	36.72
Non-ferrous metal products 1/	31.54	33.01	33.65	34.36	34.88	34.77	34.71	35.25
Non-metallic mineral products	35.19	36.71	37.08	38.37	37.42	38.09	38.12	39.20
Miscellaneous	21.58	29.15	29.36	30.87	32.24	31.61	30.65	31.81
LOGGING	17.92	21.07	24.58	24.37	27.99	26.31	27.29	25.04
MINING	35.89	35.83	36.35	37.37	37.76	37.45	38.25	39.79
Coal	32.62	33.89	33.07	35.39	35.87	35.39	38.15	40.28
Metallic ores	36.36	38.82	40.04	40.90	41.06	40.44	39.99	41.52
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	26.73	29.37	30.79	30.44	30.98	32.74	33.45	33.82
COMMUNICATIONS	27.51	29.35	29.37	30.20	30.67	31.05	30.76	31.04
Telegraphs	27.54	28.85	28.73	28.76	28.26	29.02	29.22	30.37
Telephones	27.50	29.54	29.61	30.71	31.53	31.75	31.29	31.26
TRANSPORTATION	34.94	35.37	36.06	35.54	36.01	36.93	36.72	38.63
Street railways and cartage	29.25	31.55	32.70	32.92	32.59	33.33	33.48	33.71
Steam railways	39.45	38.81	38.89	38.70	38.96	40.35	40.07	42.87
Shipping and stevedoring	29.29	29.86	31.92	31.10	30.73	31.92	30.96	32.88
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	24.14	28.25	29.54	29.71	30.77	29.09	28.44	29.76
Building	29.06	33.01	34.78	36.56	35.29	33.77	33.94	35.95
Highway	19.98	23.32	24.71	25.47	29.19	26.42	25.52	26.72
Railway	22.78	25.29	26.78	26.82	27.22	28.09	28.21	29.47
SERVICES	16.75	18.24	18.53	18.97	19.58	19.39	19.29	19.82
Hotels and restaurants	16.72	17.33	17.65	18.18	18.81	18.65	18.55	19.08
Personal (chiefly laundries)	18.34	19.66	19.98	20.37	20.36	20.65	20.65	21.14
TRADE	23.21	24.25	25.31	25.23	26.45	26.33	26.45	25.63
Retail	21.34	22.20	23.15	22.98	24.59	24.13	24.29	23.20
Wholesale	29.62	31.55	32.03	32.78	32.89	32.66	32.47	32.84
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	27.32	30.06	30.93	31.61	32.27	31.80	31.69	32.19
Finance	29.46	30.88	31.07	31.48	31.92	32.68	32.53	32.42
Banks and trust companies	26.49	26.78	27.42	27.53	27.74	28.40	28.33	29.07
Brokerage and stock market operations	34.13	34.43	35.18	35.18	34.92	37.39	35.43	35.60
Insurance	33.53	36.75	36.17	37.07	37.88	38.72	38.49	37.14
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	27.40	30.08	30.93	31.61	32.26	31.83	31.72	32.20

1/ Revised, as a result of changes in industrial classification.

Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ANNUAL REVIEW
OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
IN
CANADA
1945



OTTAWA
1946

A P P R E C I A T I O N .

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics takes this opportunity of publicly expressing again its appreciation of the co-operation rendered by firms and their officers in furnishing the monthly statistics on employment, payrolls and man-hours. To their promptness and regularity in reporting are largely due the generally representative nature of the surveys of these subjects. It is gratifying to find an increasing interest on the part of those completing the monthly questionnaires, expressed in a desire fully to understand just what data are required, and to supply these in as great detail as possible. To these payroll officials, the Bureau wishes to extend its sincerest thanks for their co-operation and their interest in this highly important work.

Herbert Marshall

Herbert Marshall,
Dominion Statistician.

C O N T E N T S

PART 1.

I	General Summary of the Situation in the Dominion During 1945.....	1
II	Employment and Payrolls by Industries.....	11
	1. Manufacturing.....	11
	2. Logging.....	27
	3. Mining.....	29
	4. Transportation.....	31
	5. Communications.....	31
	6. Construction and Maintenance.....	33
	7. Services.....	35
	8. Trade.....	35
	9. Finance.....	37
III	Employment and Payrolls by Economic Areas.....	37
IV	Employment and Payrolls in the Leading Cities.....	43
V	Course of Employment in Manufacturing in Canada and Economic Areas.....	57
VI	Sex Distribution of Employees Reported at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, 1945.....	59

PART 2.

I	Statistics of Weekly Payrolls in the Dominion - Introduction.....	65
II	Distribution of Annual Average Weekly Payrolls and of the Persons in Recorded Employment in 1944 and 1945.....	69
III	Employment and Payrolls by Economic Areas, Cities and Industries.....	71
IV	Annual Average Weekly Earnings by Industries.....	72
V	Statistics of Average Hours Per Week and Average Hourly Earnings.....	73
VI	Comparison of the Course of Employment and Payrolls in Manufacturing in Canada and the United States.....	79

TABLES I - XI.

I	Summary Statistics of Employment and Payrolls Reported in 1944 and 1945.....	2
II	Comparison of Employment as Reported in 1944 and 1945.....	4
III	Annual Average Index Numbers of Employment in Manufacturing, 1929 - 1945.....	13
IV	Annual Indexes of Employment in Canada as a whole, in the Eight Leading Cities and Elsewhere in the Dominion, 1929 - 1945.....	44
V	Average Indexes of Employment in Certain Industrial Groups in Canada and in the Leading Cities taken as a Unit, 1942 - 1945.....	45
VI	Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1945.....	60
VII	Sex Distribution of Employees in Manufacturing, 1939 - 1945.....	62
VIII	Proportions of Women per 1,000 Workers in Manufacturing, 1938 - 1945.....	63
IX	Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, June 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1945, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.....	64
X	Average Hours Worked and Hourly and Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing, 1945.....	77
XI	Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing in Canada and United States.....	83

TABLES 1 - 9.

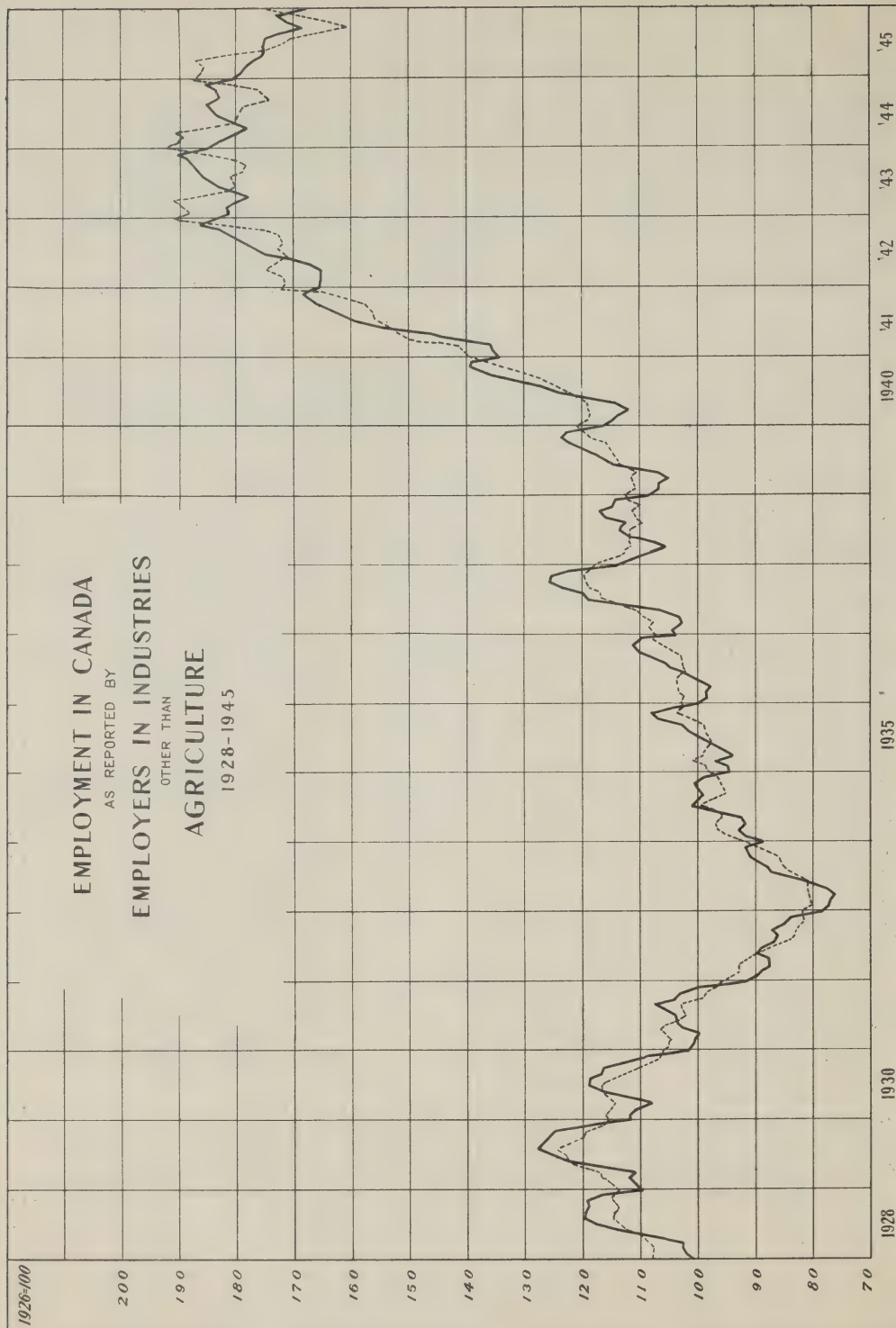
1.	Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas, (1926=100), Annually, 1927-1945, and Monthly, 1943 - 1945.....	85
2.	Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities, (1926=100), Annually, 1927 - 1945, and Monthly, 1943 - 1945.....	86
3.	Index Numbers of Employment by Industries, (1926=100), Annually, 1927-1945 and Monthly, 1943 - 1945.....	87
4.	Index Numbers of Employment by Industries, Monthly, 1945 (1926=100).....	88
5.	Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls by Industries in Canada, Averages, 1942 - 1945, and Quarterly, 1945 (June 1, 1941=100) 2 parts.....	90

TABLES 1 - 9. (Continued)

6. Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls by Economic Areas and Principal Industries, Averages, 1942 - 1945 and Quarterly, 1945, on June 1, 1941, base (2 parts).....	92
7. Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls by Cities and Principal Industries, Averages, 1942 - 1945, and Quarterly, 1945, on June 1, 1941, base (2 parts).	94
8. Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Persons in Recorded Employment in Various Industries in Canada, Annual Averages, 1942 - 1945, and Quarterly, 1945....	96
9. Average Hours and Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners, 1945.....	97

CHARTS.

1. Employment in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928 - 1945.....Facing Page	1
2. Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers, 1929 - 1945.....	6
3. Trends of Employment in Major Groups of Manufacturing during the War.....	8
4. Employment as Reported by Manufacturers, 1927 - 1945.....	10
5. Employment and Payrolls in Mining, Construction and Manufacturing.....	12
6. Employment and Payrolls in all Manufacturing and in Manufacture of Durable and Non-Durable Goods.....	14
7. Employment and Payrolls in Leather, Textile, Beverages and Tobacco and Food....	16
8. Employment and Payrolls in Pulp and Paper, Non-metallic Minerals and Chemicals	18
9. Employment and Payrolls in Iron and Steel and Non-ferrous Metal Products.....	20
10. Employment and Payrolls in Clay, Glass and Stone, Lumber and Electrical Apparatus Manufacture.....	22
11. Employment and Payrolls in Logging and Trade, 1939 - 1945.....	24
12. Employment and Payrolls in Communications, Transportation and Services.....	26
13. Employment as reported by Employers in Mining Establishments, 1925 - 1945.....	28
14. Employment as reported by Employers in Transportation, 1925 - 1945.....	30
15. Employment as reported by Employers in Construction, 1925 - 1945.....	32
16. Employment as reported by Employers in Trading Establishments, 1925 - 1945....	34
17. Employment and Payrolls in Maritime and Prairie Areas and British Columbia....	36
18. Employment and Payrolls in Quebec and Ontario.....	40
19. Employment and Payrolls in Montreal and Quebec.....	46
20. Employment and Payrolls in Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor.....	48
21. Employment and Payrolls in Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver.....	50
22. Manufacturing in the Economic Areas and in Canada as a whole, 1926 - 1945.....	56
23. Proportions of Women per 1,000 Workers in Canada and in the Economic Areas....	58
24. Course of Employment, Payrolls and Average Weekly Earnings in Nine Major Industries, 1942 - 1945.....	66
25. Trends of Per Capita Weekly Earnings in Major Industries, 1941 - 1945.....	68
26. Average Hours Per Week and Average Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing by Provinces, 1945.....	74
27. Average Hours and Average Hourly Earnings in Specified Industries, 1945.....	76
28. Trends of Employment in Manufacturing in Canada and United States, 1939 - 1945.....	78
29. Trends of Employment in the Durable and Non-Durable Manufactured Goods Industries in Canada and the United States, 1939 - 1945.....	80
30. Trends of Employment and Payrolls in Manufacturing in Canada and the United States, 1941 - 1945.....	82



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month, by the firms reporting compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
IN CANADA, 1945.

Dominion Statistician:	Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S.
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Part 1.

1.- GENERAL SUMMARY.

With the termination of hostilities in the European and the Pacific theatres of war in 1945, there was further and more marked recession from the high point of industrial activity which had been reached when wartime production was at its peak. Employment generally in the Dominion during the year nevertheless continued at an extremely high level in relation to pre-war standards. The annual index was just over four p.c. below that of 1944, and not quite five p.c. lower than the all-time high of 1943; in the significant comparison with 1939, however, there was an increase of 53.7 p.c. The 1945 index was also some 47 p.c. higher than in 1929, when industrial employment in Canada had reached its pre-war maximum.

The tendency from month to month was downward during most of the year under review, the only interruptions to the generally unfavourable movement having been at July 1 and again at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1. As would be expected, the most extensive declines, (apart from those at the opening of the year), were recorded after V-J Day, at Sept. 1 and Oct. 1. From Jan. 1 to the first of December, there was a falling-off of four p.c.; the experience of the years prior to the war shows that, ordinarily, there is considerable expansion in industrial activity between those two dates, the normal gain in this comparison approximating six p.c. During the period of the war, the seasonal upswing in employment received impetus from the demands created by wartime needs and conditions, with the result that the buoyant movement from the beginning to the end of the year was greatly intensified, the increases from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in the period, 1940-1944, averaging over twelve p.c. Thus the general trend during the 12 months under review varied from the pre-war normal, and even more so from that which was established as typical during the war.

The effect of the war had been particularly great in the manufacturing industries, many of the non-manufacturing classes having had low priority in respect of labour procurement when the market was tight. Consequently, most of the curtailment indicated in 1945 as compared with immediately preceding years took place in factory employment, while the non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit showed considerable improvement; except in mining, there were advances in each of the divisions in this broad group, in which the number in recorded employment rose as compared with 1944 by 4.7 p.c. The decline in manufacturing amounted to 9.3 p.c. These divergencies in movements resulted in a more normal distribution of workers between the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing divisions than has existed for several years. In 1945, just under 60 p.c. of all those on the payrolls of the co-operating firms were engaged in factory employment; in 1944, the proportion was 63.5 p.c. and that in 1943, 63.9 p.c. In 1939, however, the ratio in manufacturing had been not quite 52 p.c. The 1945 distribution, therefore, was still abnormal.

With the gradual release of workers from the Armed Forces and from war in-

Table I.- Summary of the Statistics of Employment and Payrolls Reported Monthly by the Co-operating Establishments During 1944 and 1945.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	1944			1945			Annual Averages of Index Numbers of		
	Annual Averages of			Annual Averages of			Annual Averages of		
	Weekly Payrolls	Weekly Earnings	(June 1, 1941=100)	Weekly Payrolls	Weekly Earnings	(June 1, 1941=100)	Employment	Payrolls	(June 1, 1941=100)
(a) Provinces	No.	\$		No.	\$		No.	\$	
Maritime Provinces	139,207	4,221,515	30.33	120.1	167.1		137,376	4,177,921	117.5
Prince Edward Island	2,696	70,061	26.06	124.0	152.4		2,585	67,933	117.1
New Brunswick	82,675	2,656,254	31.68	118.7	168.5		80,592	2,643,875	114.6
New Brunswick	53,946	1,615,200	28.16	122.6	165.3		54,209	1,666,113	122.7
Quebec	531,401	17,566,413	30.22	124.9	157.6		546,163	18,779,993	116.4
Ontario	765,792	24,773,469	32.78	114.3	138.2		738,348	23,989,229	110.6
Ontario	201,452	6,365,928	31.09	114.6	138.0		201,594	6,512,107	110.6
Prarie Provinces	93,318	2,899,962	31.05	113.8	133.3		93,007	2,979,752	113.0
Manitoba	38,998	1,181,208	30.29	108.6	130.9		40,104	1,246,210	109.4
Saskatchewan	69,846	2,275,768	33.05	119.3	148.9		69,483	2,288,115	117.0
Alberta	173,299	5,969,722	34.63	137.7	169.2		164,270	5,719,904	129.8
British Columbia	1,850,851	58,917,047	31.64	119.3	148.2		1,797,751	57,178,954	114.7
CANADA									
(b) Cities									
Montreal	289,950	9,158,612	31.64	133.1	165.1		267,588	8,548,185	122.3
Quebec City	38,752	1,137,795	29.37	163.7	232.0		31,903	913,423	122.3
Toronto	255,483	8,306,722	32.51	128.9	156.0		242,790	7,866,232	120.2
Ottawa	22,021	610,195	27.70	110.7	132.8		21,544	609,592	107.9
Hamilton	59,289	1,962,229	33.10	111.7	134.4		58,072	1,905,245	108.9
Windsor	39,714	1,694,969	42.68	126.6	142.0		33,318	1,350,745	105.4
Winnipeg	61,166	1,757,033	28.73	118.8	134.6		60,408	1,744,634	116.7
Vancouver	86,998	2,914,753	33.52	171.0	219.2		80,177	2,694,522	136.3
Halifax	-	-	-	-	-		25,183	700,772	134.4
Saint John	-	-	-	-	-		13,689	401,217	179.4
Sherbrooke	-	-	-	-	-		9,155	239,639	104.7
Three Rivers	-	-	-	-	-		9,986	291,778	125.1
Kitchener - Waterloo	-	-	-	-	-		16,764	499,328	29.78
London	-	-	-	-	-		21,032	625,603	118.2
Fort William - Port Arthur	-	-	-	-	-		13,536	481,536	96.3
Regina	-	-	-	-	-		10,156	284,833	122.2
Saskatoon	-	-	-	-	-		6,276	168,021	113.4
Calgary	-	-	-	-	-		17,853	557,816	126.3
Edmonton	-	-	-	-	-		17,146	502,720	126.3
Victoria	-	-	-	-	-		4,194	464,348	168.7
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,175,415	33,389,906	32.66	135.6	167.8		1,068,621	34,888,109	121.2
Durable Goods 1/	644,747	23,080,788	35.82	151.5	183.3		590,620	19,299,198	126.7
Non-Durable Goods	512,624	10,309,118	28.56	117.9	141.9		508,633	14,869,999	116.5
Electric Light and Power	18,044	671,634	37.23	94.6	109.2		19,358	713,912	101.4
Logging	64,579	1,702,502	26.64	136.3	182.4		74,400	1,994,576	156.2
Mining	75,247	2,755,156	39.05	87.2	105.3		69,173	2,870,324	82.9
Communications	29,072	895,734	30.81	111.8	127.1		31,527	992,680	121.0
Transportation	154,304	5,724,559	37.07	122.3	142.0		160,895	6,244,315	126.0
Construction and Maintenance	132,595	3,925,209	29.74	75.1	97.7		139,786	4,208,737	78.5
Services	46,215	896,978	19.21	118.3	140.9		51,054	1,014,544	120.4
Trade	176,242	4,617,003	26.41	104.7	117.3		192,235	5,165,769	114.7
TOTAL - EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,850,851	58,917,047	31.64	119.8	148.2		1,797,751	57,178,954	114.7
Finance	65,329	2,116,334	32.35	108.9	122.4		67,549	2,264,538	112.4
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,916,180	61,033,381	31.86	119.3	147.1		1,855,300	59,443,292	114.6
1/ This division includes the following- Iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 5, with the exception of electric light and									

dustries, the sex distribution of the persons in recorded employment during the year under review showed some variation from that indicated in more recent surveys. At Oct. 1, 1945, 253 per 1,000 workers in recorded employment in the nine leading industries were women, a ratio which was considerably less than that of 271 per 1,000 12 months earlier. The latest proportion was the lowest since 1942, when the number of women per 1,000 employees at Oct. 1 had been 235. Between Oct. 1, 1944 and Oct. 1, 1945, there were declines of 5.3 p.c. in recorded employment for men, and of 13.5 p.c. for women; it is nevertheless important to note that more than 51 p.c. of the total workers released by the co-operating firms in the 12 months were men.

During the period of industrial and military demobilization and re-conversion, a considerable amount of unemployment developed. Thus the number of unemployed applicants for work registered at the local offices of the National Employment Service^{1/} rose from 80,279 in January, to 185,274 in December, 1945; the number of unfilled vacancies declined from 126,511 in the former to 79,541 in the latter month. Claimants for unemployment insurance^{2/} benefits increased in number from 90,897 in 1944 to 29,639 in 1945. The proportion of unemployed members^{1/} reported quarterly by trade unions rose from 0.6 p.c. of the indicated membership at the end of December, 1944, to three p.c. 12 months later.

The general trends of industrial employment in Canada as reported by leading employers during a lengthy period are depicted in Chart 1, and those in more recent years in Chart 2. These show clearly the literally enormous expansion in industrial activity which took place in the Dominion in the period immediately after the fall of France in 1940, until the peak was reached in the latter part of 1943. In succeeding months, a greater degree of stability was indicated but at a rather lower level; the curve at the end of 1944 was at the same point as at the opening of the year. In 1945, the general movement was almost uninterruptedly downward. Despite the very definite recession in the year under review, the volume of employment continued decidedly above that recorded at any time prior to 1943.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated an aggregate of 184,300^{3/} returns on employment and payrolls in the following major industrial divisions; manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade; this figure represented a monthly average of 15,358^{4/} reports. The working forces of the establishments participating in the current surveys averaged 1,787,751,

- 1/ Labour Gazette, February, 1946.
- 2/ Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act (issued monthly).
- 3/ Including statistics from financial institutions, the reports on employment and payrolls tabulated in '45 aggregated 195,168, while the total number of persons in recorded employment averaged 1,855,300. (The 1944 annual Review of Employment contained industrial and geographical comparisons of the numbers employed by the firms co-operating in the monthly survey at the census date, with the total number of wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the 1941 Census).
- 4/ A continued growth is to be noted in the number of establishments included in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly surveys of employment and payrolls. The gain is due (1) to the establishments of new industries and to other accessions to the mailing list, (2) to increasingly regular co-operation from employers in general, and (3) to the fact that a steadily growing number of firms furnish statistics in detail for locality and industry. The different branches of a business appear in the tabulations as separate firms in the centres and in the industries for which separate reports are furnished; thus the segregation of monthly statistics for a considerable number of additional cities from the summer of 1944 resulted in an apparent increase in the number of co-operating establishments, without any real change in the coverage. The "number of firms", as used here, might more precisely be termed "the number of reports tabulated"; the former expression, however, is in accordance with the usage in other series and other countries. It should be noted that adjustment is made in the index numbers of employment for increased coverage of industry.

TABLE II.- Average Number of Reporting Firms, and of their Employees, and Average Indexes, for the Twelve Months, Jan.1 - Dec.1 of 1943 and 1944, Together with the changes shown in the figures for the latter as compared with those for 1943.

Geographical or Industrial Unit	1944			1945			Change from 1944 in the			
	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index (1926=100)	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index (1926=100)	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index Points	P.C.
(a) Provinces										
Maritime Provinces.....	1,058	139,207	183.1	1,124	137,376	179.1	66	- 1,831	-4.0	-2.2
Prince Edward Island.....	59	2,686	132.8	60	2,585	125.4	1	- 101	-7.4	-5.6
Nova Scotia.....	536	82,676	199.3	585	80,582	192.4	49	- 2,093	-6.9	-3.6
New Brunswick.....	463	53,846	165.4	479	54,209	165.5	16	363	0.1	0.1
Quebec.....	3,843	581,401	196.4	4,038	546,163	183.2	195	-35,238	-13.2	-6.7
Ontario.....	6,180	755,792	184.7	6,434	738,348	178.4	254	-17,444	-6.3	-3.4
Prairie Provinces.....	1,978	201,152	147.0	2,117	201,594	145.7	139	442	-1.3	-0.9
Manitoba.....	809	93,318	141.9	842	93,007	140.9	33	-311	-1.0	-0.7
Saskatchewan.....	442	38,988	138.3	482	40,104	139.3	40	1,116	1.0	0.8
Alberta.....	727	68,846	160.5	793	68,483	157.3	66	-363	-3.2	-2.0
British Columbia.....	1,582	173,299	185.7	1,643	164,270	175.1	61	- 9,029	-10.6	-5.7
CANADA - (EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES) -	14,641	1,850,851	183.0	15,358	1,787,751	175.1	717	-63,100	-7.9	-4.3
(b) Cities										
Montreal.....	2,269	289,550	187.8	2,353	267,588	172.5	84	-21,962	-15.3	-8.1
Quebec City.....	252	38,752	268.4	263	31,803	217.3	11	- 6,949	-61.1	-19.0
Toronto.....	2,192	255,483	197.7	2,272	242,790	184.3	80	-12,693	-13.4	-6.8
Ottawa.....	262	22,021	166.7	270	21,544	162.6	8	- 477	-4.1	-2.6
Hamilton.....	376	59,289	180.8	386	58,072	176.4	10	- 2,217	-4.4	-2.4
Windsor.....	228	39,714	291.0	233	33,318	242.3	5	- 6,396	-48.7	-16.7
Winnipeg.....	600	61,166	145.2	625	60,408	142.6	25	- 758	-2.6	-1.8
Vancouver.....	676	86,998	242.6	709	80,177	221.7	33	- 6,821	-20.9	-8.6
TOTAL - (EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES) -	6,855	852,973	195.9	7,111	795,700	180.9	256	-67,273	-15.0	-7.7
(c) Industries										
MANUFACTURING.....	8,111	1,175,415	224.5	8,395	1,068,621	203.6	284	-106,794	-20.9	-9.3
Durable Goods.....	3,241	644,747	276.3	3,348	540,620	231.4	107	-104,127	-44.9	-16.3
Non-durable Goods.....	4,766	512,624	184.7	4,941	508,643	182.6	175	- 3,981	-2.1	-1.1
Electric Light and Power.....	104	18,044	141.7	106	19,358	161.9	2	1,314	10.2	7.2
Animal Products.....	419	45,043	223.7	441	45,712	225.3	22	669	1.7	0.8
Fur and its Products.....	92	2,983	125.9	93	3,344	140.2	1	361	14.3	11.4
Leather and its Products.....	386	28,424	137.4	396	29,341	141.2	10	917	3.8	2.8
Lumber and its Products.....	1,161	65,638	121.4	1,227	66,989	123.4	66	1,351	2.0	1.6
Plant Products - edible.....	526	55,263	169.7	556	56,141	170.1	32	878	0.4	0.2
Pulp and Paper Products.....	748	84,935	135.8	761	89,445	143.1	13	4,510	7.3	5.4
Rubber Products.....	53	20,553	162.9	54	22,545	178.8	1	1,992	15.9	9.8
Textile Products.....	1,511	136,428	157.1	1,578	138,117	158.5	67	1,689	1.4	0.9
Tobacco.....	47	11,011	133.4	49	11,116	134.6	2	105	1.2	0.9
Beverages.....	152	13,502	247.6	161	14,754	266.4	9	1,252	18.8	7.6
Chemical and Allied Products.....	414	77,652	607.2	429	62,941	490.9	15	- 14,311	-116.3	-19.2
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.....	231	15,552	135.8	236	16,101	140.5	5	549	4.7	3.5
Electrical Apparatus.....	166	47,853	328.0	171	42,262	287.3	5	- 5,591	-40.7	-12.4
Iron and Steel Products.....	1,378	451,369	330.6	1,409	365,115	267.4	31	- 86,254	-63.2	-19.1
Land Vehicles and Aircraft.....	226	192,362	303.4	233	145,150	228.5	7	- 47,212	-74.9	-24.7
Non-ferrous Metal Products.....	272	63,620	442.6	272	49,441	349.7	-	- 14,179	-92.9	-21.0
Non-metallic Mineral Products.....	114	16,269	212.7	118	16,517	216.5	4	248	3.8	1.8
Miscellaneous.....	239	21,276	266.0	238	19,482	242.3	-1	- 1,794	-23.7	-8.9
LOGGING.....	457	64,579	215.8	578	74,440	247.3	21	9,861	31.5	14.6
MINING.....	584	72,427	154.5	502	69,173	146.9	18	- 3,254	-7.6	-4.9
Coal.....	134	26,788	97.3	141	25,551	92.7	7	- 1,237	-4.6	-4.7
Metallic ores.....	224	34,693	274.1	231	32,802	251.7	7	- 2,391	-22.4	-8.2
Non-metallic minerals.....	126	10,946	163.8	130	11,520	169.2	4	374	5.4	3.3
COMMUNICATIONS.....	61	29,072	108.6	66	31,627	117.6	5	2,455	9.0	8.3
TRANSPORTATION.....	608	154,304	121.2	645	180,985	124.5	37	6,581	3.3	2.7
Street Railways, Carriage and Storage	364	45,450	184.5	399	49,065	192.9	35	3,605	8.3	4.5
Steam Railway Operation.....	97	85,589	105.3	97	88,518	108.6	-	2,929	2.3	2.2
Shipping and Stevedoring.....	147	23,255	104.8	149	23,302	104.9	2	47	-	-
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.....	1,578	132,596	104.6	1,640	139,756	109.1	62	7,160	4.5	4.3
Building.....	1,110	41,721	95.3	1,167	44,832	101.8	57	3,211	6.5	6.8
Highway.....	437	51,732	130.8	441	52,746	132.4	4	1,014	1.6	1.2
Railway.....	31	39,143	90.0	32	42,078	95.4	1	2,935	5.4	6.0
SERVICES.....	689	46,216	202.2	762	51,054	205.7	73	4,838	3.5	1.7
Hotels and Restaurants.....	437	29,452	202.3	495	33,583	205.6	58	4,131	3.3	1.6
Laundering and Dry Cleaning.....	262	16,784	201.9	267	17,471	206.0	15	707	4.1	2.0
TRADE.....	2,553	176,242	164.2	2,770	192,295	174.8	217	16,053	10.6	6.5
Retail.....	1,678	131,994	171.7	1,805	141,401	182.0	127	9,407	10.3	6.0
Wholesale.....	875	44,248	145.1	965	50,894	157.6	90	6,646	12.5	8.6
TOTAL - EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES.....	14,641	1,850,851	183.0	15,358	1,787,751	175.1	717	-63,100	-7.9	-4.3
FINANCE.....	800	65,329	126.4	906	67,549	130.5	106	2,220	4.1	3.2
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES.....	15,441	1,916,180	180.2	16,264	1,855,300	173.0	823	-60,880	-7.2	-4.0

varying from 1,834,450 at Jan. 1, to 1,724,549 at the beginning of October. In the preceding year, the 14,641 employers furnishing statistics had indicated a monthly average of 1,850,851, ranging from minimum of 1,796,340 at the first of May, to a maximum of 1,887,752 at Dec. 1. The latest annual index, at 175.1, was 4.3 p.c. lower than that of 183.0 in 1944.

PAYROLLS.- The curtailment in employment indicated in 1945 as compared with a year earlier was accompanied by a relatively smaller reduction in the sums currently distributed in salaries and wages. In the eight leading industries, the disbursements in one week in each month averaged \$57,178,954, representing an annual payroll of some \$2,973,306,000 distributed among those on the staffs of firms ordinarily employing 15 persons and over. The falling-off from 1944 in the aggregate salaries and wages amounted to 3.8 p.c.; as previously stated, the decrease in employment in the same comparison was 4.3 p.c. In spite of the decline in the reported payrolls in the year under review, the average earnings per employee were slightly higher, standing at \$31.99, the per capita figure in 1945 exceeded by 0.5 p.c. that of \$31.24 in 1944, previously the maximum in the comparatively brief record. The means in 1943 and 1942 were \$30.78 and \$28.56, respectively. Since the institution of the statistics of current payrolls at June 1, 1941, there was in 1945 an average increase of 14.7 p.c. in the number in recorded employment in the eight leading industries, of 42.6 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages, and of 26.7 p.c. per capita earnings.

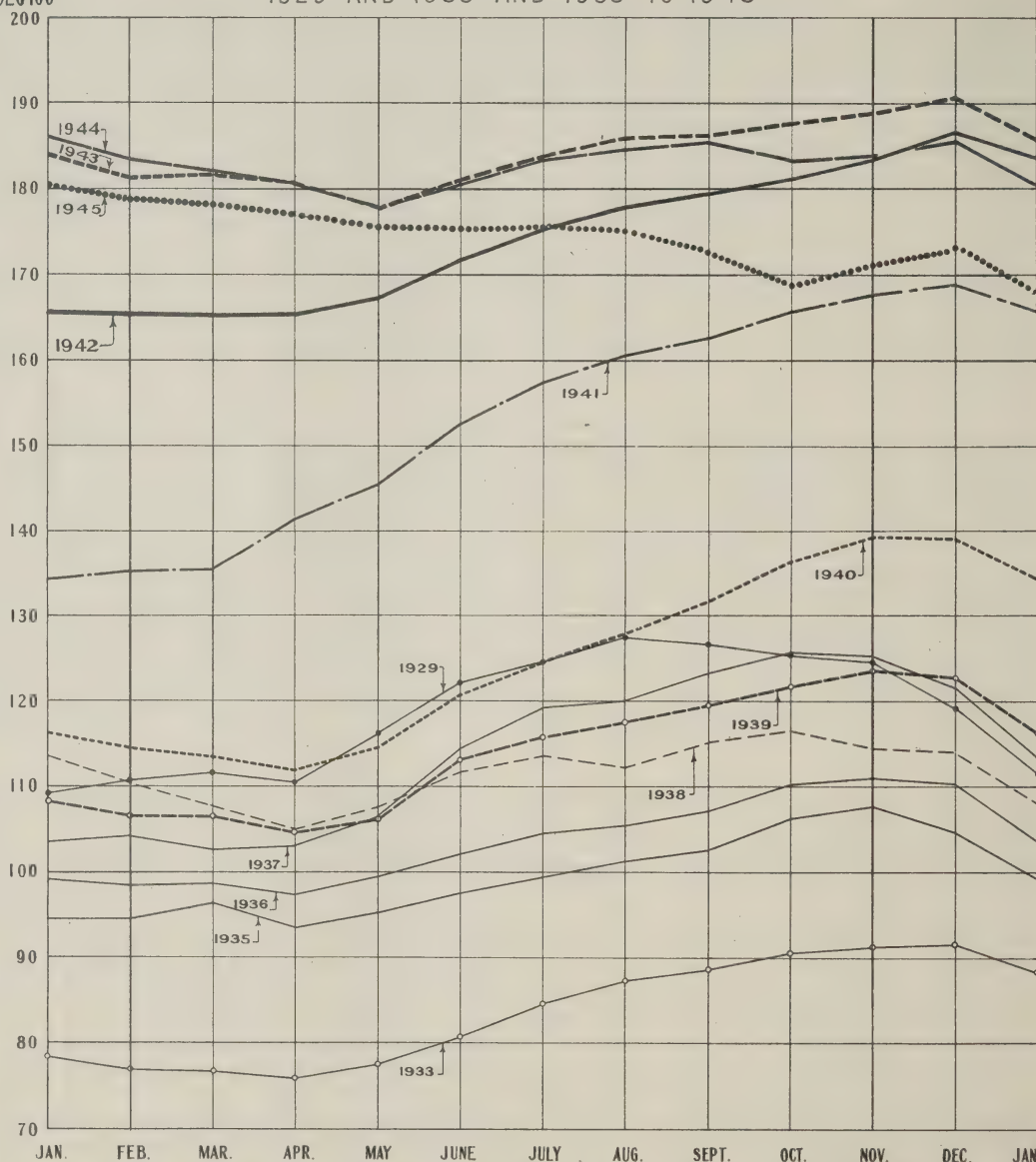
In addition to the statistics just given for the eight major industrial groups (enumerated in an earlier paragraph), information was furnished by 906 financial institutions and branches, in which the employees averaged 67,549 per month, and the weekly payrolls, \$2,264,339. When these figures are included with those given above for the eight leading industries (for which monthly data on employment are available from 1920), the total labour force of whose employment and earnings there is current record aggregated 1,855,300. The weekly payrolls in the nine industrial divisions in the year under review aggregated \$59,413,292, representing an estimated annual payroll of approximately \$3,091,051,200 disbursed in salaries and wages by the co-operating establishments. The per capita weekly figure in the nine industries in 1945 was \$32.04, as compared with \$31.85 in 1944, \$30.79 in 1943 and \$28.61 in 1942; the latest annual index of aggregate payrolls was lower by 3.4 p.c. than that of the preceding year, but the average earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment were 0.6 p.c. higher than in 1944.

The current record of salaries and wages commenced with the statistics for June 1, 1941. Until a more satisfactory base can be established, the disbursements of the co-operating firms on or about that date are taken as 100 p.c. in calculating the index numbers of aggregate payrolls. In the eight major industries, this index averaged 142.6 during 1945, when the annual index of employment, converted to June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., stood at 114.7. The factors enumerated in earlier bulletins as contributing to the substantially greater rise in the index of aggregate payrolls than in that of employees in the period of observation may again be stated: (1) the concentration of workers still existing in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average, and, in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of cost-of-living bonuses to the majority of workers, at rates which were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience and (4) the payment of higher wage-rates in a very large number of cases. The changing industrial pattern in the Dominion following the cessation of hostilities has already lessened the influence of some of these factors. The existence of several important industrial disputes in Canada during 1945 had a considerable effect upon the situation, which was also indirectly affected by strikes in the United States. The number of workers directly involved in disputes in Canada^{1/} during the year under review was 26,068, while the number of man-working days

^{1/} See Labour Gazette for March 1946.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1945

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

lost was 1,457,420; in 1944, 75,290 workers were involved in strikes and lockouts, resulting in a loss of 490,139 man-working days.

The Employment Situation in 1945.

A short summary of the situation, industrially and geographically, in the year under review is contained in the following paragraphs.

As already stated, the curtailment in recorded employment during 1945 was largely confined to manufacturing, from which some 106,800 men and women were released by the co-operating establishments, a decline of 9.3 p.c. as compared with 1944. In the non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, there was indicated an increase of some 43,700 workers, or 4.7 p.c.; within the latter category, only mining showed a reduction. The general recession involved the release of some 63,100 persons, or 4.3 p.c. of the total reported working force in the eight leading industries.

Within the manufacturing division, the loss during 1945 was largely, though not entirely, limited to establishments producing durable manufactured goods, in which there was a decrease of 16.3 p.c. The decline in the non-durable manufactured goods industries, amounting only to 1.1 p.c., took place almost wholly in plants turning out ammunition and chemical products for wartime use. Excluding the chemicals division, there was an increase of 2.1 p.c. over 1944 in the employment afforded in the light manufactured goods industries, taken as a unit. A comparison made with the data for 1939 reveals an advance of 133.7 in 1945 in the heavy manufactured goods industries, together with that of 49.1 p.c. in the non-durable manufactured goods industries, there being a general rise of 84 p.c. in this comparison in these two major classes.

Although the improvement in the various non-manufacturing industries in the year under review was important, it was not particularly pronounced. Employment in logging, transportation, services and trade reached new all-time high levels. In communications, activity was greater than in any earlier year since 1930. The construction and maintenance group was generally brisker than in 1944 but was quieter than in 1943 and earlier years since 1940. Shortages of material and of skilled labour had a serious effect upon the situation in these industries, in which the situation at the end of the 12 months under review was nevertheless better than at the same date in any earlier year since 1928 with the exception of Dec. 1 in 1941 and 1942. It will be recalled that in those years a large amount of construction work was being done on defence projects and war plants. In mining, the trend continued downward, there being a falling-off of 4.9 p.c. in 1945 as compared with 1944; the latest annual index was the lowest since that of 1936.

Geographically, the declines in industrial activity in the year under review were widely distributed, lowered employment as compared with 1944 being indicated in all provinces except New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. The largest percentage losses were in Quebec and British Columbia. In all areas, the recession took place mainly in the manufacturing industries; mining also showed general reductions.

The curtailment in employment in the eight cities having populations of 100,000 and over was relatively greater during 1945 than that indicated in the remaining parts of the Dominion. Thus in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, taken as a unit, there was a reduction of 7.7 p.c. from 1944 in the numbers in recorded employment, a ratio which considerably exceeded that of 1.5 p.c. in the smaller centres and the rural areas in Canada in the same comparison. During 1944, the decline from 1943 in the leading cities had been somewhat less than that in the Dominion as a whole. As would be expected, employment in the above-named cities taken as a unit had shown more pronounced expansion during the war than was the case in other parts of the country; the 1945 index for the cities was 67.8 p.c. above the 1939 level, while the increase in this comparison in the smaller centres and the rural areas amounted to 43.7 p.c.

Chart 3

THE TRENDS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE MAJOR GROUPS OF MANUFACTURING AND IN MANUFACTURING AS A WHOLE, DURING THE PERIOD OF THE WAR

1926=100

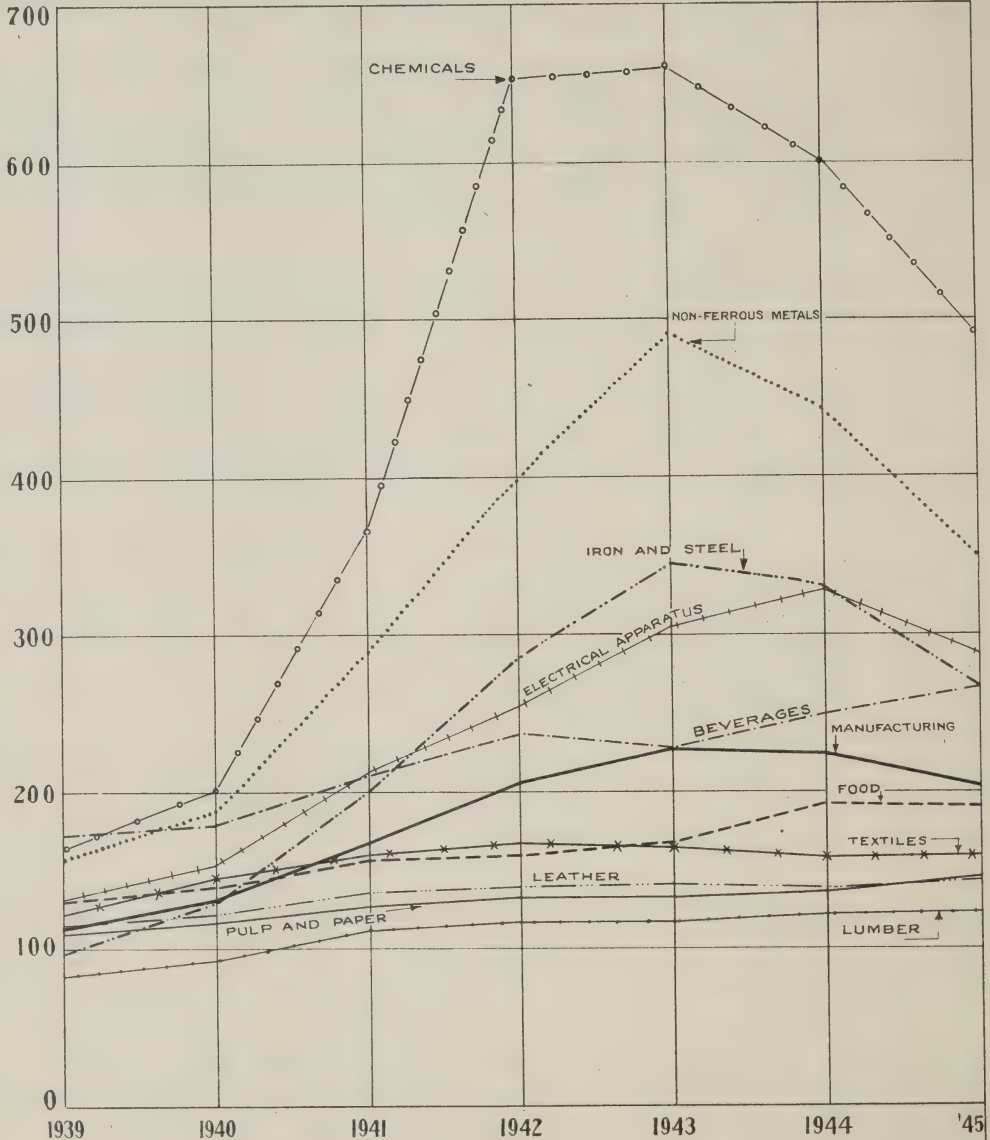


Table I on page 2 summarizes the statistics of employment and payrolls in 1944 and 1945, while Table II on page 4 gives a comparison of the employment data for those years, showing the changes in the number of returns tabulated, in the averages of employees reported, and in the indexes. In Table IX in the second part of this Annual Review, appears a record of employment and payrolls in the period for which current statistics of payrolls are available.

The monthly returns received from firms in the eight leading industries during 1945 exceeded those furnished in 1944 by 717, or 4.9 p.c.; this increase brought about a somewhat higher coverage of industry, although the gain in this respect, expressed as a percentage, would be much smaller than that in the number of firms. Adjustment for changes in the coverage is made in the index numbers of employment, and it must again be emphasized that comparisons from year to year should be made through the indexes; these are not only adjusted for the inclusion of firms newly added to the mailing list, but also for declines in employment resulting from the closing of businesses or branches.

In considering the comparisons in the industrial part of Table II, and those in Table 3, it should again be noted that in many cases, adjustment could not always be made for the changes in the products of individual establishments as a result of wartime demands on industry, although many changes in industrial classification were made in recent years.

Trends of Employment in Manufacturing During the War.

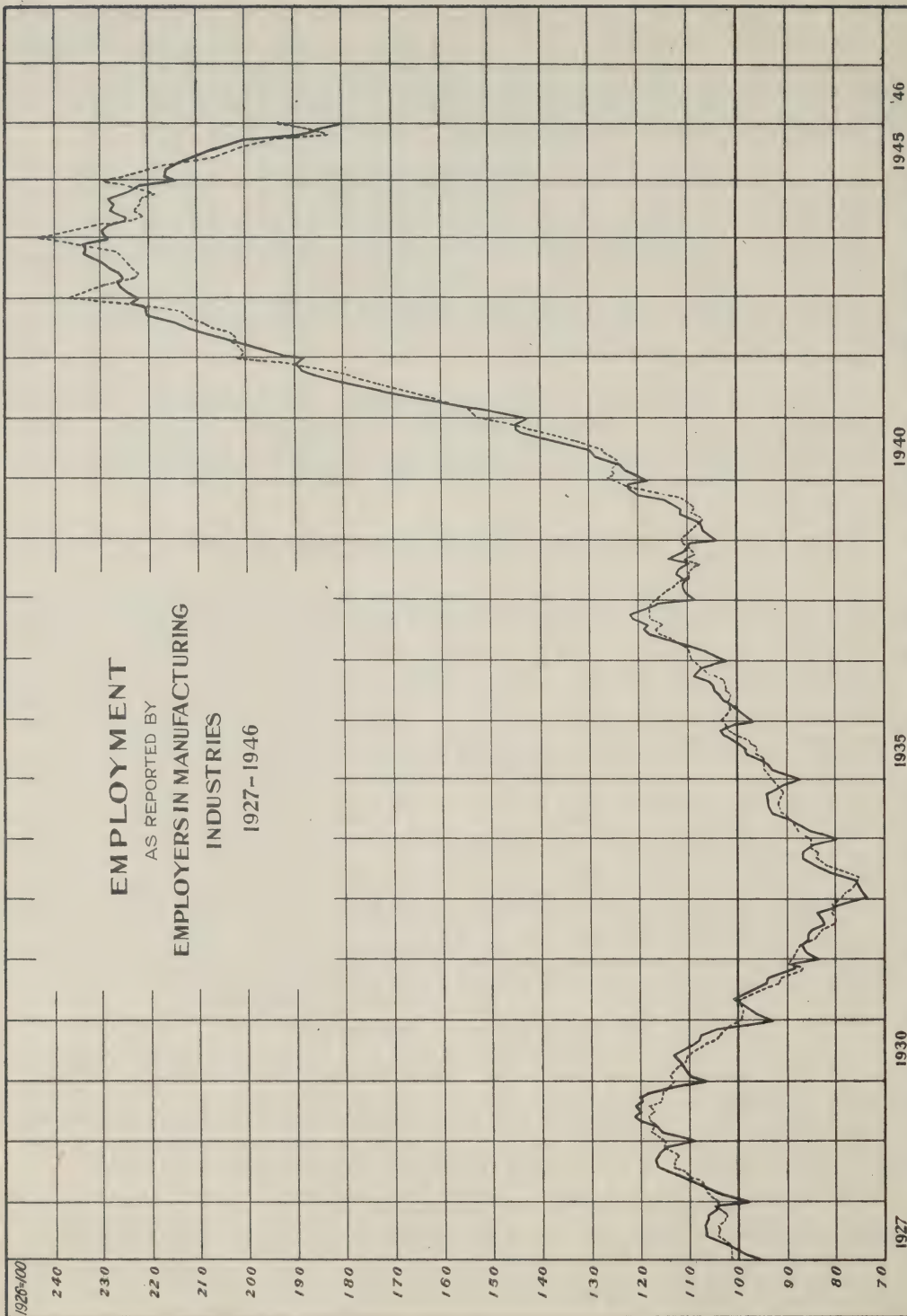
With the termination of hostilities during the year under review, it is interesting to compare the reaction of various important branches of manufacturing to wartime conditions. Chart 3 shows in sharp contrast the steeply upward course generally followed from 1939 to 1943 in the chemical, non-ferrous metal, iron and steel and electrical apparatus industries, (all of which had high priority in the procurement of labour), in comparison with the relatively moderate improvement which took place in the early stages of the war in the food, textile, leather, pulp and paper and lumber divisions; in the latter group, shortages of labour generally acted as an effective brake upon expansion. In 1944, a retrogressive movement commenced in the case of the chemical, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel industries, becoming increasingly pronounced in 1945, when declines were also noted in the electrical apparatus division. On the other hand, food and beverages manufacturing showed a decidedly upward trend in that year; somewhat greater supplies of labour also resulted in small gains in the lumber, pulp and paper and leather industries, in which however, the increases were slight. At the end of 1945, the curves for the industries which were most affected by war-time demands, and those for the industries in which the response to this stimulus had been less noticeable, had drawn decidedly closer, but the distance between the two groups was nevertheless substantially greater than was the case in 1939.

The 1945 Annual Review of Employment.

Part I of the 1945 Annual deals mainly with employment, giving a fairly detailed review of the situation in the various industries and areas, together with related statistics of payrolls. The second part is particularly concerned with the payroll data; the Annual also briefly discusses the monthly statistics of man-hours and hourly earnings, which are available only from the autumn of 1944.

Numerous tables in the text and at the end of the report deal with employment and payrolls on an industrial and geographical basis. Two tables respecting sex distribution are given. Many charts illustrating the trends of employment and payrolls also appear throughout the bulletin; in some cases, the graphs were prepared in the Research Division of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, whose courtesy in permitting their reproduction in this Annual is gratefully acknowledged.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES 1927-1946



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

1927

1930

1935

1940

1945

'46

II.- EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

The effect of the war upon the situation in the Dominion is shown with particular clarity in the statistics of employment in manufacturing. The movement in this broad industrial group had been steeply and almost uniformly upward from the beginning of 1940 until the peak was reached in the autumn of 1943. In 1944, there was a minor decline from the level of the preceding year, followed in 1945 by a pronounced recession which affected the situation during most months of the year. This lowered the annual index by 9.3 p.c., the 1944 average, based on 1926=100, having been 224.5 and that in 1945, 203.6. The latter figure was substantially below the all-time maximum index of 231.4 at Oct. 1, 1943: a comparison with the situation existing at the end of the year is still more striking, showing that from the peak to Dec. 1, 1945, recorded employment in manufacturing had fallen by just over one-fifth. Nevertheless, it is significant that the 1945 index averaged rather more than 81 p.c. higher than in 1939.

The manufacturers furnishing data in the year under review averaged 8,395, and their employees averaged 1,068,621, varying from 1,127,444 at Feb. 1 to 966,819 at Dec. 1. In 1944, the 8,111 co-operating plants had reported 1,175,415 men and women. The latest annual index was the lowest since that for 1941, while by Dec. 1, 1945, activity had fallen to the level of the early autumn of that year.

Particularly noteworthy declines in employment in manufacturing were indicated as a result of the cancellation of contracts for munitions after V-J Day, the contra-seasonal reductions at Sept. 1 and Oct. 1 reaching proportions which have rarely been exceeded in any month in the record.

As would be expected, there was especially important shrinkage during 1945 in the production of durable manufactured goods, in which the index declined by 16.3 p.c. from 1944, as compared with the falling off of 1.1 p.c. in the manufacture of non-durable goods. As already stated, the loss in the latter took place to a very considerable extent in chemical-using plants; excluding these, employment in the light manufacturing division in the year under review advanced by 2.1 p.c. over 1944. In spite of the recession in the manufacture of durable goods, employment therein was 133.7 p.c. higher than in 1939, while the increase in this comparison in 1945 in the light manufactured goods industries amounted to 49.1 p.c. As is stated in another section of this report, 59.6 p.c. of all those employed at the outbreak of war in manufacturing, exclusive of electric light and power, had been classified in the production of the latter class of commodities, and 40.4 p.c. in the manufacture of durable goods; in 1945, the proportion in the non-durable manufactured goods industries was 48.5 p.c., and that in the heavy manufactured goods division, 51.5 p.c. By the end of the year, the ratios were 53.6 p.c. and 46.4 p.c., respectively.

The largest number of persons released during 1945 had been employed by firms turning out iron and steel products, in which the reported decline approximated 86,300, or 19.1 p.c.; within this division, the aircraft, automotive, ship-building, munitions and other plants producing directly for wartime needs were especially seriously affected by the termination of hostilities. Another factor contributing to curtailment in activity in the iron and steel group during the year under review was the existence of important industrial disputes in Canada and also in the United States, those in the latter having a deleterious effect upon the supply situation in the Dominion.

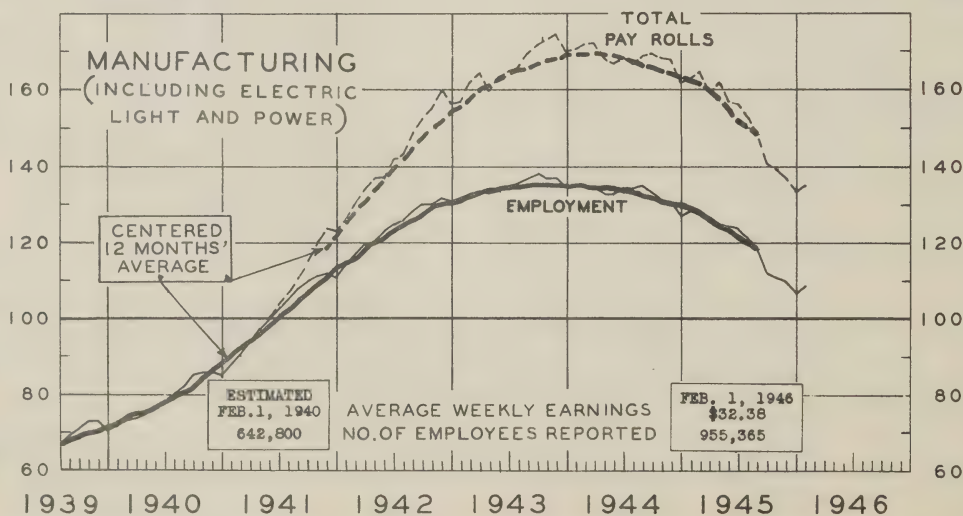
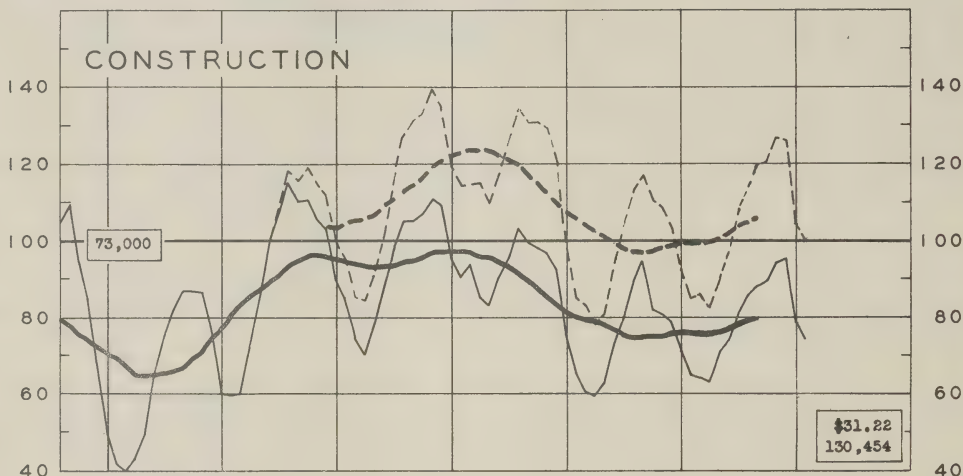
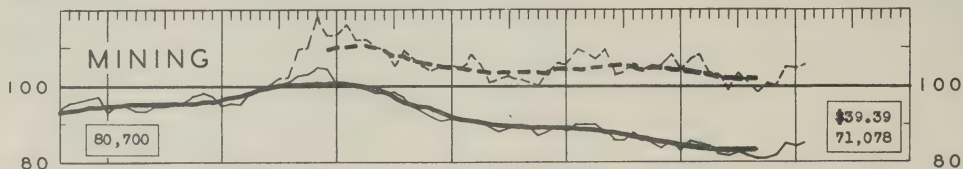
There were also marked decreases in chemical plants, mainly in those producing ammunition and other commodities for the war. The 14,811 persons laid off by the co-operating chemical factories in 1945 had constituted 19.2 p.c. of their total

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS MINING, CONSTRUCTION, MANUFACTURING

JUNE 1941 = 100

PER CENT

PER CENT



working force in 1944. The non-ferrous metal industries (notably the brass, bronze and copper and the aluminum divisions) and the electrical apparatus group likewise released many workers due to the completion or cancellation of their war contracts. This was also the case in the miscellaneous manufacturing industries. Other branches of manufactures, however, showed improvement as diminishing demand for war production resulted in greater availability of labour and materials for civilian production. In most cases, the advances in 1945 were rather moderate, those in pulp and paper, rubber, textile, lumber and food factories being most extensive.

While employment in manufacturing generally for persons of both sexes substantially declined in the year under review, the reductions among women workers were materially greater, in relation to their total numbers, than was the case among male employees. Thus, the semi-annual enquiry into sex distribution, undertaken in connection with the Oct. 1 survey of employment and payrolls, showed a loss of 15.8 p.c. in the total numbers on the reported staffs as compared with 12 months earlier; among men, the decline amounted to 13.1 p.c., and that among women, to 22.5 p.c. Of the approximately 185,200 persons released in the year by the establishments furnishing statistics, however, over 110,300, or nearly 60 p.c., were men.

A comparison of the 1945 material on sex distribution with that for 1939, as obtained in the Annual Census of Industry for that year, is interesting, showing that, despite the important losses recorded in the year under review in the employment of women, their ratio per 1,000 persons at Oct. 1, at 260, was still considerably higher than the average of 211 per 1,000 in 1939. Part of the difference would probably be due to seasonal causes. Of the total estimated increase over 1939 in recorded employment at Oct. 1 of the year under review, some 37 p.c. had taken place among women. (The matter of sex distribution is dealt with rather more fully in a later section of this Review).

The marked recession in employment in manufacturing generally in 1945 as compared with 1944 was accompanied by a substantial decrease in the indicated payrolls; this took place in the durable manufactured goods industries, there being an increase in the 12 months in the salaries and wages disbursed in the non-durable manufactured goods industries. The sums disbursed weekly by the 8,395 co-operating manufacturers in the year under review averaged \$34,888,109, representing a mean of \$32.65 for each of the persons in recorded employment in factories. The latest annual index number of payrolls was lower by 9.4 p.c. than that in 1944, while the number of workers in recorded employment fell by 9.3 p.c.

Geographically, employment and payrolls in manufacturing were reduced in all provinces during 1945 as compared with immediately preceding years, although activity in all parts of the country continued greater than in the pre-war period, being also brisker than in either 1940 or 1941. It goes without saying, that the largest contractions as compared with 1944 took place in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Employment in the leading industrial cities as a whole was likewise in smaller volume than in 1944 or 1943, and except in Montreal and Winnipeg, was also quieter than in 1942. As would be expected, the general recession in manufacturing in the eight largest centres was on a relatively greater scale than that in the smaller centres and the rural areas.

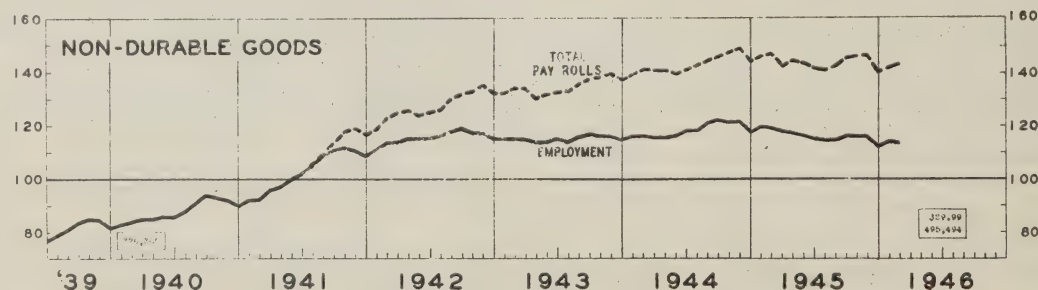
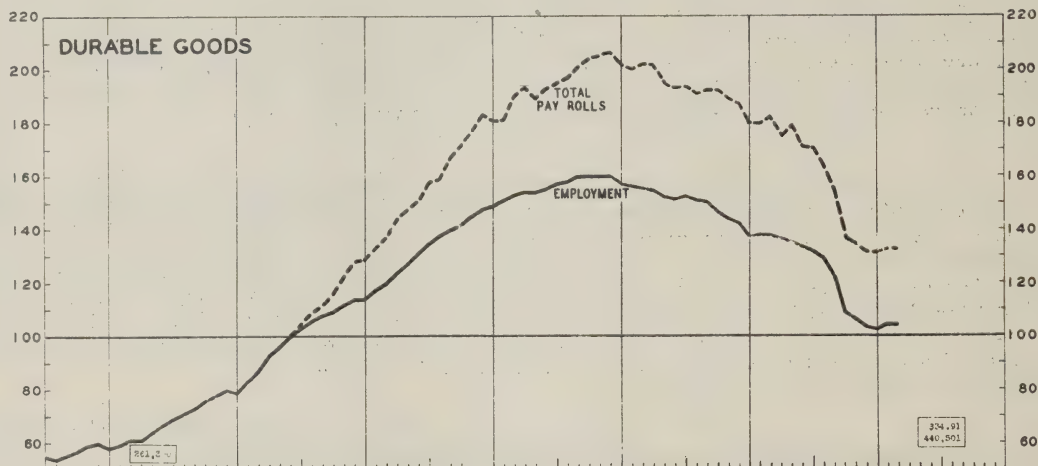
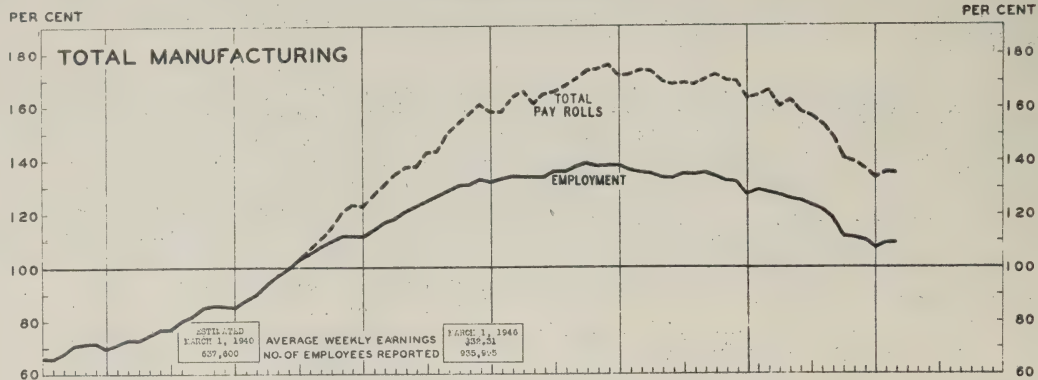
The following table shows the index numbers of employment in manufacturing as a whole in the period since 1929.

Table III.- Annual Average Index Numbers of Employment in Manufacturing (1926=100).

1929.....117.1	1933..... 80.9	1937.....114.4	1941.....168.4
1930.....109.0	1934..... 90.2	1938.....111.0	1942.....206.5
1931..... 95.3	1935..... 97.1	1939.....112.3	1943.....226.2
1932..... 84.4	1936.....103.4	1940.....131.3	1944.....224.5
			1945.....203.6

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

JUNE 1941 = 100



"DURABLE GOODS" INCLUDES IRON AND STEEL, NON-FERROUS METALS, ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, LUMBER AND CLAY, GLASS AND STONE PRODUCTS. THE REMAINDER, "NON-DURABLE GOODS", INCLUDES TEXTILES, FOOD, BEVERAGES, TOBACCO, RUBBER, LEATHER, CHEMICALS AND FUELS.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.-- As already stated, the shrinkage in employment in manufacturing during the year under review was accompanied by a corresponding diminution in the salaries and wages as compared with 1944; the latest aggregate was also lower than in 1943, although it was otherwise the highest in the comparatively brief record of payrolls. (It will be recalled that this commenced only in 1941). The sums disbursed weekly by the co-operating establishments averaged \$34,888,109, representing an estimated annual payroll of some \$1,814,182,000 distributed in salaries and wages by the 8,395 plants whose returns were tabulated. Calculated on the sums distributed by the same firms at June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index number of payrolls in manufacturing averaged 152.1 during the year under review, as compared with 167.8 in 1944, and 163.9 in 1943. In these comparisons, there were reductions of 9.4 p.c. and 7.2 p.c., respectively, as compared with those of 9.3 p.c. and 10 p.c. in employment from 1944 and 1943, respectively. Although the 1945 index of employment was 1.4 p.c. below that for 1942, the index of payrolls showed an increase of 8.7 p.c. in this comparison.

Based on the sums distributed by the same firms at June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index number of payrolls in manufacturing averaged 152.1 during the year under review, as compared with 167.8 in 1944, the maximum in the record; the 1943 figure was 163.9, and that in 1942, 139.9.

The falling-off in factory payrolls during 1945 amounted to 9.4 p.c., a percentage which differed little from that indicated in the same comparison in the number of employees. There was accordingly no significant change in the 12 months in the average weekly earnings of the typical workers in recorded employment; the per capita figure in the year under review was \$32.65, as compared with \$32.66 in 1944. These averages exceeded those of \$31.50 per week in 1943 and \$29.17 in 1942.

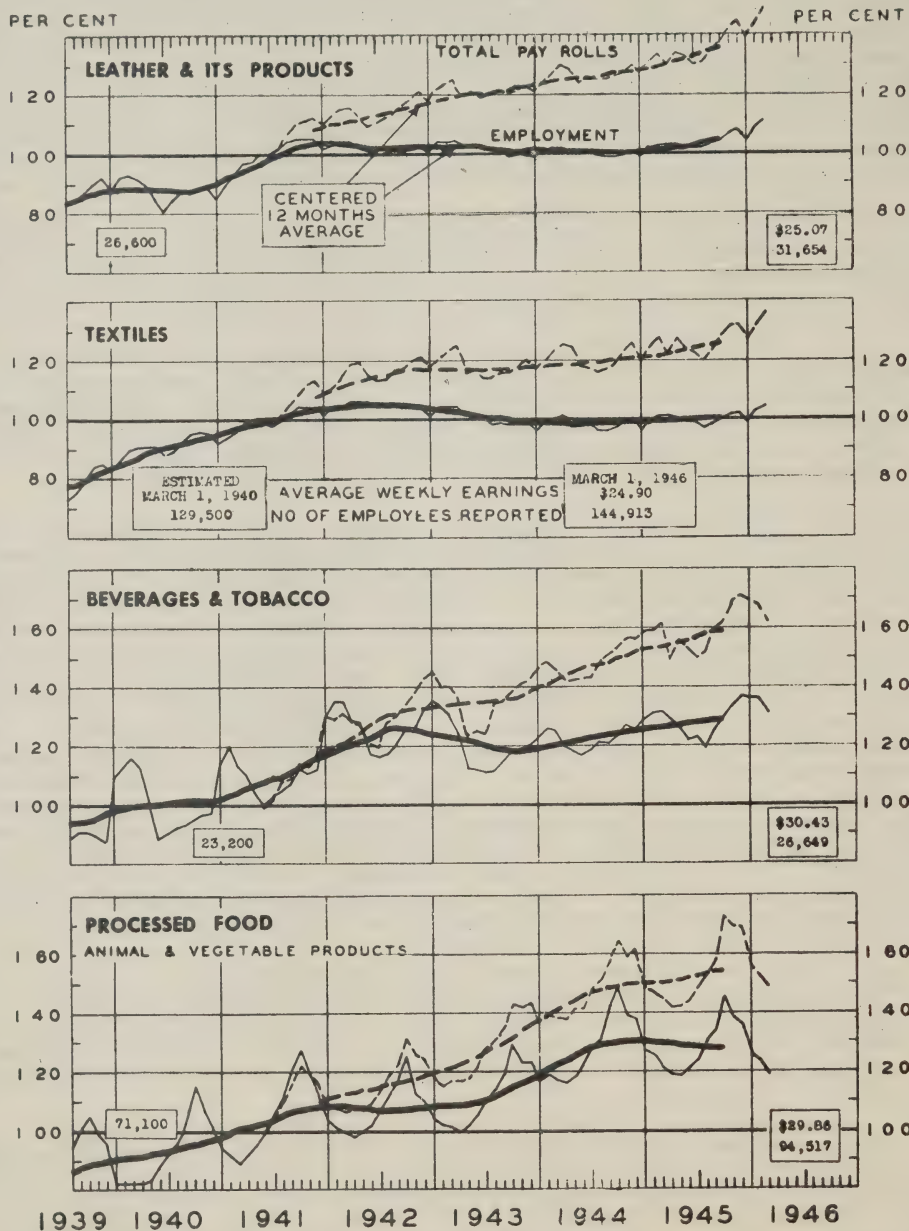
Opposing factors operated to produce the relative stability in the average earnings in the year under review. Important among these were: (1) declining employment (2) far-reaching changes in the industrial distribution of workers, together with change in the sex distribution (3) diminution of overtime work and (4) increases in wage rates. The fact that the less highly skilled and efficient workers at the lower rates of pay are usually the first to be released tends ordinarily to bring about a rise in the average earnings when staffs are being reduced. On the other hand, the greatest losses in employment during 1945 took place among workers in the relatively highly-paid heavy manufacturing industries, thus affecting male employees to a greater extent than women workers, a fact which had an adverse influence upon the general level of earnings in manufacturing as a whole; this was also affected by the fact that there was some expansion during the year in the light manufacturing industries, in which rates are frequently lower. In 1944, 55.7 p.c. of the reported factory employees were classified in the durable manufactured goods industries, in which the weekly earnings averaged \$35.82; in the non-durable goods industries, with a per capita figure of \$28.55, were reported 44.3 p.c. of the total in manufacturing exclusive of electric light and power. In 1945, the ratios had undergone considerable alteration, 51.5 p.c. of the employees being classified in the heavy manufacturing industries, and 48.5 p.c. in the light, while the difference between the average earnings in the two divisions had narrowed, the mean in the former division falling to \$32.68, and that in the latter rising to \$29.24 per week. In spite of the lessened disparity in the per capita figures, the effect of the recent variations in the distribution of workers is obvious; it may be added that the effect became progressively marked as the year advanced.

Evidence of the general change in the situation in manufacturing during 1945 is provided in the monthly statistics of man-hours and hourly earnings, established late in 1944. (These statistics are more fully discussed in a later section.) The record shows that from Dec. 1, 1944, to Dec. 1, 1945, there was a loss of 1.5 in the weekly average of hours worked; since it is likely that larger numbers of part-time workers were employed in 1944 than in the year under review, the falling-off in the hours worked by the ordinary full-time staffs would probably exceed this figure. With the curtailment in overtime and the altered industrial distribution of workers, the

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

MAJOR GROUPS - NON-DURABLE GOODS I

JUNE 1941=100



average earnings in manufacturing declined from 70.5 cents per hour in the week of Dec. 1, 1944, to 67 cents in that of Dec. 1, 1945.

In a number of cases, increased wage and salary rates were authorized during the year under review; in some instances, these were accompanied by lessened hours of work. In Ontario, The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, which came into effect at Nov. 1, 1945, resulted in some establishments in higher rates, where the hours were reduced but earnings were maintained at their former level.

The trend of earnings in manufacturing during the period of the war is roughly indicated in a comparison of the data of the Annual Census of Industry for 1939 with those obtained in the monthly surveys; for a number of reasons, the material of the two series is not entirely comparable, but enough similarity exists to lend interest to the comparison. This shows that in 1939, the salaries and wages of the workers reported in all manufacturing establishments averaged \$1,121.10 per year, rising to \$1,601.28 in 1943. According to the monthly record, which commenced in 1941, and relates only to establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, the average in 1943 was \$1,634.36, while by 1945, the mean had risen to \$1,693.12; the latter figures exclude electric light and power, included in the averages given in earlier paragraphs in this section. Thus from 1939 to 1945 there was an increase of approximately 51 p.c. in the average annual earnings of the typical factory employee. The increase is highly significant in view of the important degree of dilution of labour during the war, when living costs and taxation also greatly increased.

In the following pages, the situation in the different branches of manufacturing is briefly reviewed, while that in the principal non-manufacturing classes is discussed in succeeding paragraphs.

Animal Products - Edible.- The trend of employment in the animal food industries during 1945 continued slightly upward, bringing activity to the highest point in the period for which data are available. A combined working force of 45,712 persons was reported by the 441 employers furnishing information, as compared with 45,043 employed in 419 establishments during 1944. The index averaged 225.4, being 0.8 p.c. higher than that of 223.7 in the preceding 12 months. The maximum of recorded employment was at Dec. 1, when the workers reported numbered 49,760, while at the minimum, at the first of April, the indicated staffs included 41,599. Partly as a result of disputes in the meat packing industry during the year under review, activity in the meat products industry was rather less than in 1944; the fish canning division showed heightened activity, while dairying remained practically the same.

The persons in recorded employment in 1945 received an average weekly payroll of \$1,409,015, a per capita figure of \$30.81, as compared with \$30.00 in 1944, \$29.34 in 1943 and \$27.57 in 1942. Standing at 157.9, the index of payrolls was higher by 3.3 p.c. than that in the preceding 12 months.

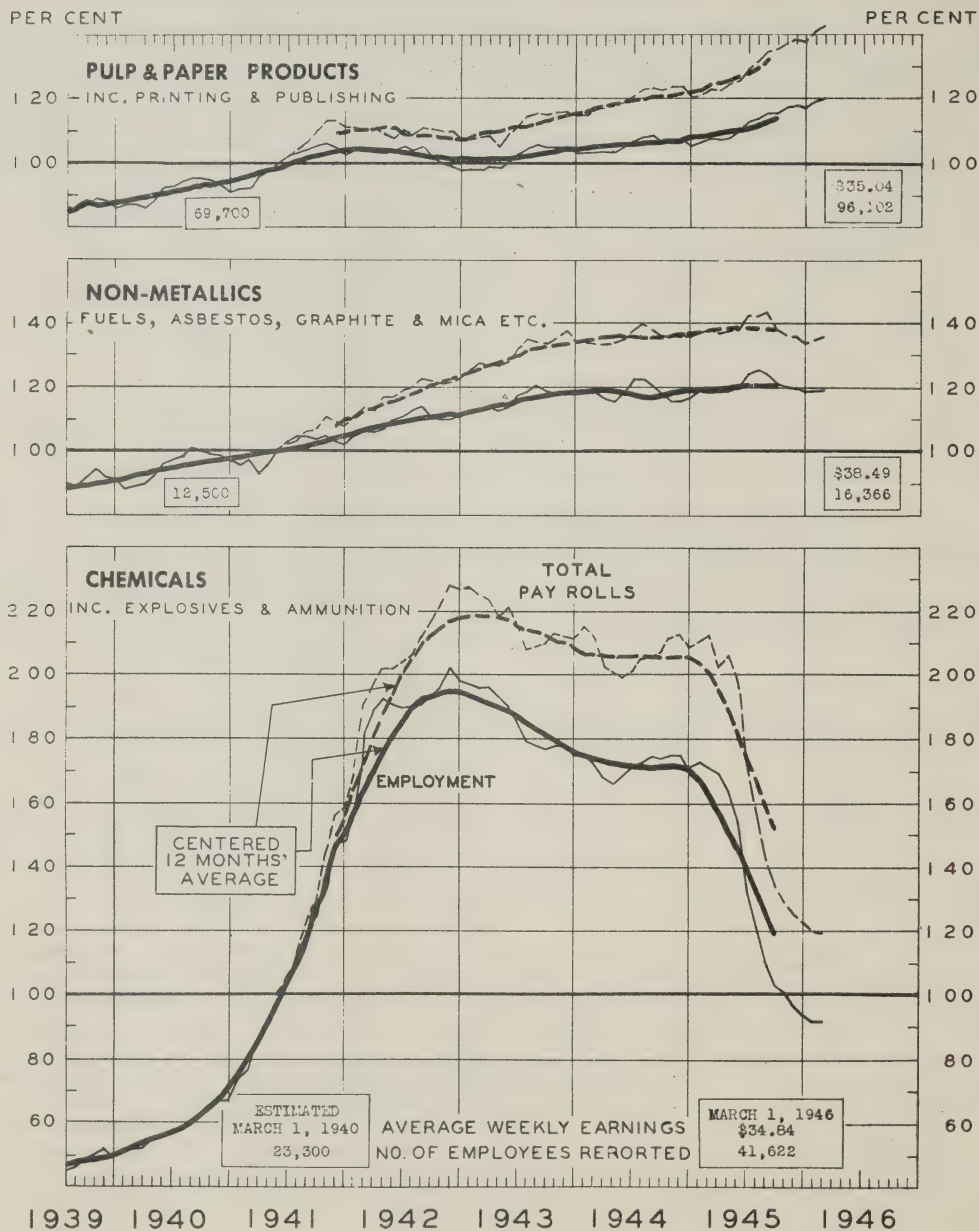
Leather and Products.- There was a moderate increase in employment in the leather-using industries during 1945, according to data received from 396 manufacturers employing an average of 29,341 men and women, whose weekly earnings averaged \$709,927; in 1944, the 386 co-operating firms had reported a staff of 28,424, and weekly payrolls averaging \$666,811. The weekly earnings rose from a mean of \$23.46 in that year, to \$24.18 in 1945, as compared with \$22.30 in 1943 and \$20.50 in 1942. The index of employment averaged 141.2, the highest in the record. The annual figure in the year before had been 137.4, slightly lower than that of 139.5 in 1943. The index of payrolls also reached a new maximum in 1945, being 6.2 p.c. higher than in 1944, and 10.8 p.c. above the 1943 level. During the 12 months under review, boot and shoe manufacturing afforded rather more employment, and improvement was also indicated in other branches of the leather industry.

Fur and Fur Products.- With some easing in the labour situation in 1945, employment in the fur industries reached new all-time high levels. There were

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

MAJOR GROUPS - NON-DURABLE GOODS II

JUNE 1941 = 100



almost uninterrupted increases from Feb. 1 to Dec. 1; at the latter date, the index was higher by 17.1 p.c. than at Jan. 1. Statistics were tabulated from 93 firms having 3,344 employees, on the average, as compared with 2,983 workers reported in 92 plants in 1944. The latest annual index, at 140.2, was higher by 11.4 p.c. than in the preceding 12 months, an advance which was accompanied by that of 12.5 p.c. in the index number of payrolls. The reported salaries and wages averaged \$99,545, or a mean of \$29.80 per employee. The per capita figure in 1944 was \$29.40, that in 1943, \$28.50 and in 1942, \$26.37.

Lumber Products.- Slight improvement in employment was noted in the lumber industries during the year under review, when the index averaged 123.4, a figure 1.6 p.c. above that in 1944. Returns were compiled from 1,227 manufacturers employing an average of 66,989 men and women, as compared with 65,638 employees reported in 1,161 factories in the year before. Activity increased in rough and dressed lumber mills and in furniture factories, but there was a falling-off in other lumber-using mills, mainly as a result of the completion or cancellation of war contracts.

An average weekly payroll of \$1,872,795 was distributed during the year under review by the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys in 1945, when the disbursements were higher by 2.4 p.c. than in 1944. The earnings per employee averaged \$27.67, as compared with \$27.63, in 1944, \$26.00 in 1943, and \$23.94 in 1942.

Plant Products - Edible.- Employment in the bread and bakery and flour and cereal divisions of the vegetable food industry was brisker during 1945 than in 1944, but sugar and syrup, canning and preserving, chocolate and confectionery plants showed reduced activity; on the whole, there was a small fractional increase in employment in edible plant products. An average staff of 56,141 persons was employed by the 656 co-operating establishments, which distributed an average weekly payroll of \$1,490,194; in 1944, the reported staffs had numbered 55,263, and the payrolls, \$1,414,842. Standing at \$25.68 in that year, the annual per capita figure rose to \$26.54 in 1945. The averages in 1943 and 1942 had been \$25.23 and \$23.48, respectively. The increase of 0.2 p.c. in the index of employment in 1945 was accompanied by that of 4.1 p.c. in the index of aggregate payrolls.

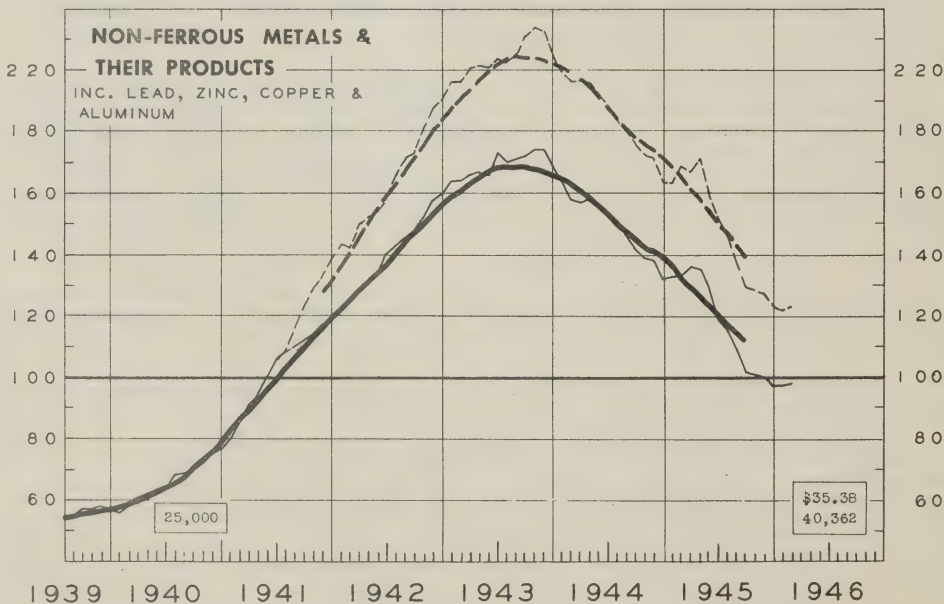
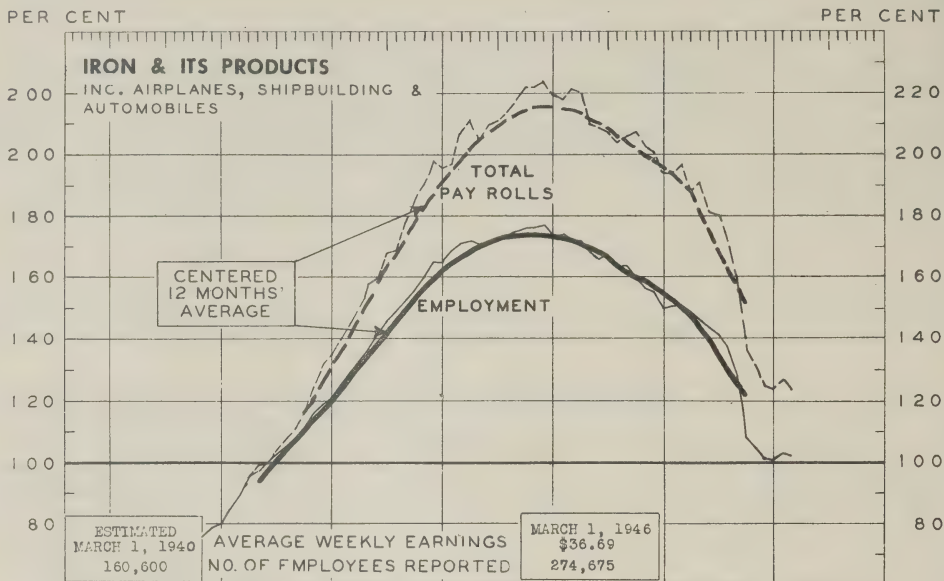
The working forces of the establishments participating in the current surveys varied from a minimum of 51,199 at June 1, 1945, to a maximum of 67,576 at the first of October, a range which was not equal to that indicated in the preceding 12 months, when the variation was from a low of 48,570 at Apr. 1 to a high of 70,076 at the first of October. Unfavourable crop conditions in certain canning areas, and the shortage of sugar, were largely responsible for the lower maximum in the year under review.

Pulp and Paper.- The situation in the pulp and paper-using industries showed considerable improvement during 1945, when the level of employment reached in the three major branches - pulp and paper mills, printing and publishing and paper products - was higher than any previously indicated. In the pulp and paper group, 110 mills reported an average personnel of 39,121, whose weekly earnings averaged \$1,452,276, a per capita figure of \$37.08; in 1944, 108 plants had recorded an average of 37,080 employees, whose weekly earnings had averaged \$36.56. The annual index of employment rose from 122.1 in that year to 128.6 in 1945, or by 5.3 p.c., an increase which was accompanied by that of 6.7 p.c. in the index of aggregate payrolls. In the paper products division, the reported employees averaged 17,102, as compared with 16,510 in the preceding 12 months. The latest index, at 218.4, was higher by 4.2 p.c. than that in 1944, while the salaries and wages were higher by 6.5 p.c. These averaged \$460,723 in the year under review, or \$26.91 per person in recorded employment. The means in earlier years for which statistics are available were as follows: 1944, \$26.15; 1943, \$25.76 and 1942, \$25.52. In the printing and publishing industry, the 462 establishments furnishing information reported an average of 33,222 men and women, whose payrolls averaged \$1,112,888; the per capita figure was \$33.49. In 1944,

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

MAJOR GROUPS - DURABLE GOODS I

JUNE 1941=100



the employees had averaged 31,345, and the payrolls disbursed by the 454 firms then furnishing data had averaged \$1,024,254, while the per capita figure was \$32.71. In 1943, the mean was \$31.50.

Rubber Products.- The volume of employment in the rubber industries reached a new high in 1945, according to information furnished by 54 manufacturers employing 22,545 workers, as compared with 20,553 in the year before. The index advanced from its previous maximum of 162.9 in 1944 to 178.3 in the year under review, or by 9.8 p.c. This gain was accompanied by that of 12 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The reported salaries and wages averaged \$731,796, a mean of \$32.46. This figure did not greatly differ from that of \$32.39 in 1944. In 1943, the average was \$29.91, and that in 1942, \$25.57. The occurrence of industrial disputes during the year under review had an adverse effect upon the aggregate earnings in 1945.

Textile Products.- As a result of the easing in the labour market in the latter part of 1945, a slightly larger volume of employment was indicated in the textile and textile product industries in the year under review than in 1944. In the last quarter, the situation was also better than in the same part of 1943, but the annual index was lower than in 1943, 1942 or 1941. With these exceptions, it was the highest in the record. The index averaged 158.5, as compared with 157.1 in the preceding 12 months, 160.4 in 1943 and 166.6 in 1942, when the all-time peak of activity was indicated in this division. The 1939 index had been 121.5.

The 1,578 factories participating in the monthly surveys in the year under review reported an average of 138,117 men and women, as compared with 136,428 in 1944. At the end of the year, the index was 6.6 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1. The wool, silk, hosiery and knitting, and garment and personal furnishings industries showed rather moderate improvement, while there were small declines in employment in cotton and in various other branches of textile manufacturing.

The weekly disbursements of the firms furnishing returns in this group of industries averaged \$3,295,664 in 1945, when the per capita figure was \$23.85. In the preceding year, the average had been \$23.14, that in 1943, \$21.92 and in 1942, \$20.51. In considering these figures, it should be recalled that the proportion of women workers in textiles generally exceeds that in any other branch of manufacturing except tobacco. Thus at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, 1945, women constituted 600 and 594 per 1,000 of the total number in recorded employment at those dates, respectively. The general average in manufacturing as a whole was 272 per 1,000 at Apr. 1 and 260 per 1,000 at Oct. 1. During 1945, the index number of payrolls averaged 124.1, exceeding by 3.9 p.c. that in 1944, previously the maximum. This increase compared favourably with that of 0.9 p.c. indicated in employment in 1945.

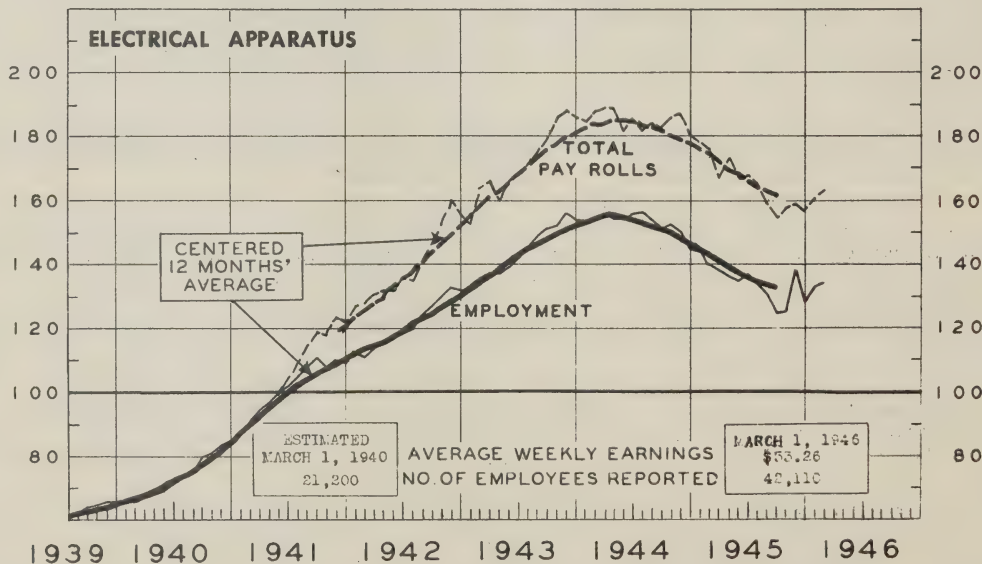
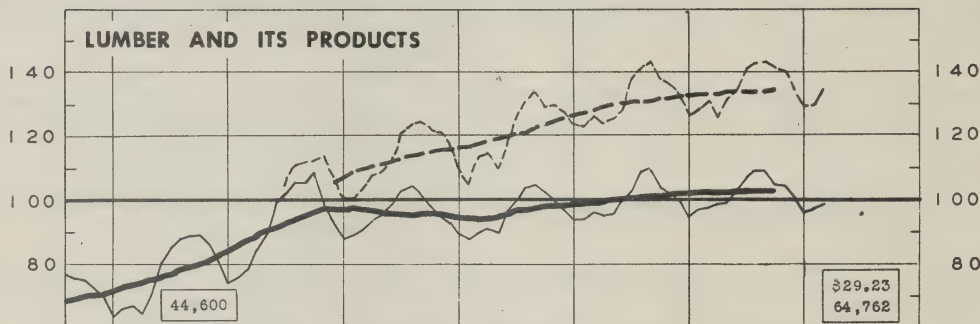
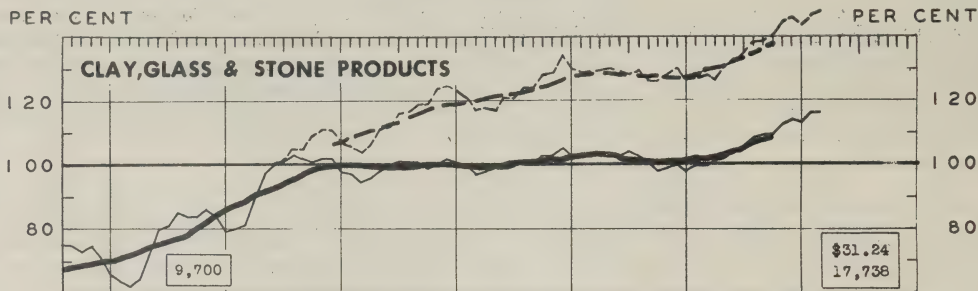
Tobacco.- Slightly greater activity was indicated in tobacco factories in the year under review, when the 49 co-operating manufacturers reported an average working force of 11,116, as compared with 11,011 employed in 47 establishments in 1944. The index number had then averaged 133.4, rising to 134.6 in 1945. This small increase (amounting to 0.9 p.c.) was accompanied by an increase of 5.8 p.c. in the annual index of payrolls. The weekly disbursements in salaries and wages averaged \$270,114, while the per capita earnings were \$24.35 per week, a sum which was considerably higher than those of \$23.25 in 1944, \$20.90 in 1943 and \$18.17 in 1942. In this industry the proportion of women workers is decidedly above normal. At Apr. 1, 1945, their proportion to the total of both sexes was 648 per 1,000, and at Oct. 1, 612 per 1,000.

Beverages.- The relaxation of restrictions in this group of industries resulted in a considerable increase in the number of employees reported by the firms making returns in the year under review, when the index averaged 266.4, a figure higher by 7.6 p.c. than the previous maximum of 247.6 in 1944. The annual disbursements in salaries and wages were also higher by 7.6 p.c. Information was received from 161 manufacturers in the beverage industries with a staff of 14,754 persons, who were paid a

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

MAJOR GROUPS - DURABLE GOODS II

JUNE 1941=100



weekly average of \$512,701, or \$34.74 per employee; in 1944, the 13,502 workers in recorded employment had received an average payroll of \$466,803, a mean of \$34.58 per worker. Employment in this division, which in some cases includes the manufacture of industrial alcohol, was substantially higher than in 1939, there being since then an advance of 54.9 p.c.

Chemicals and Allied Products.- Further curtailment in employment in the production of chemicals for wartime uses was indicated during 1945, when the index was nevertheless higher by over 200 p.c. than in 1939. The recession in the year under review was particularly pronounced from the summer, and at Dec. 1, employment was some 43 p.c. lower than at the beginning of January, while as compared with 1944, there was a decline of 19.2 p.c. in the annual index. This loss was accompanied by that of 15.2 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

A combined staff of 62,841 persons was reported by 429 co-operating establishments, which disbursed an average of \$2,114,858 in weekly salaries and wages. In 1944, the 414 factories participating in the surveys had employed an average of 77,652 men and women, whose weekly payrolls had averaged \$2,490,124. The typical employee in recorded employment in the chemical industries in 1945 received an earned income of \$33.84 per week; the per capita figures in earlier years for which statistics are available were as follows: 1944, \$32.07; 1943, \$30.69 and 1942, \$28.55. The proportion of women engaged in chemical manufacturing in 1945 was considerably lower than in earlier periods of observation, their ratio per 1,000 workers having fallen from 401 at Oct. 1, 1943, and 396 at Oct. 1, 1944, to 296 at Oct. 1 of the year under review.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products - Employment in these industries reached an all-time high during 1945, the trend being almost uninterruptedly favourable from the first of February. The 236 manufacturers making returns reported an average staff of 16,101 men and women, as compared with 15,552 in 1944, previously the maximum. The annual index, at 140.5, was higher by 3.5 p.c. than in the preceding 12 months, while the average payrolls were higher by 4.1 p.c. The latest weekly aggregate was \$499,967, a per capita figure of \$31.04. The mean in 1944 had been \$30.80, that in 1943, \$29.36 and in 1942, \$27.43. Improvement was indicated during the year under review in brick and glass factories, while the trend was also upward in other branches of the industry.

Electric Light and Power. - Heightened activity was shown by central electric power stations during the year under review, when a staff of 19,358 persons was employed by the 106 co-operating companies and branches. The reported weekly salaries and wages averaged \$718,912, or \$37.15 per worker. As compared with the statistics furnished for 1944, there was an increase of 7.2 p.c. in employment, and 6.8 p.c. in payrolls. On the other hand, the addition of considerable numbers of employees taken on at the lower rates of pay resulted in a slight lowering in the average earnings as compared with 1944, when the mean had stood at \$37.23 per week. In 1943, the per capita figure was \$35.92, and that in 1942, \$34.37.

Electrical Apparatus. - The downward trend of employment in the production of electrical apparatus and supplies was only once interrupted during the first 10 months of 1945, but the trend was favourable at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1. The index number in the year averaged 287.3, being 12.4 p.c. lower than in 1944, and 5.6 p.c. below the 1943 mean; with these exceptions, however, the latest annual index was the highest on record; as compared with 1939, there was an increase of 120.3.

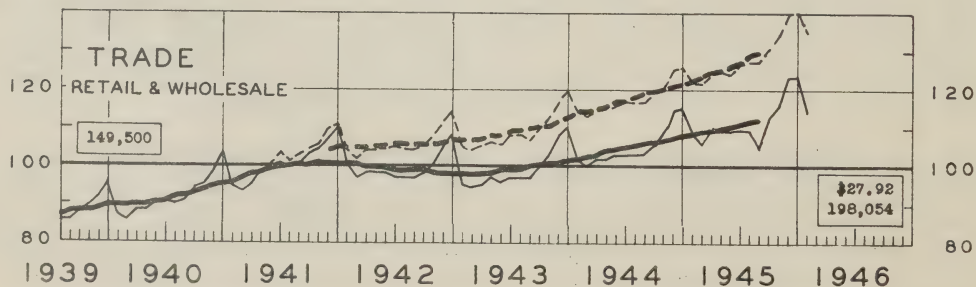
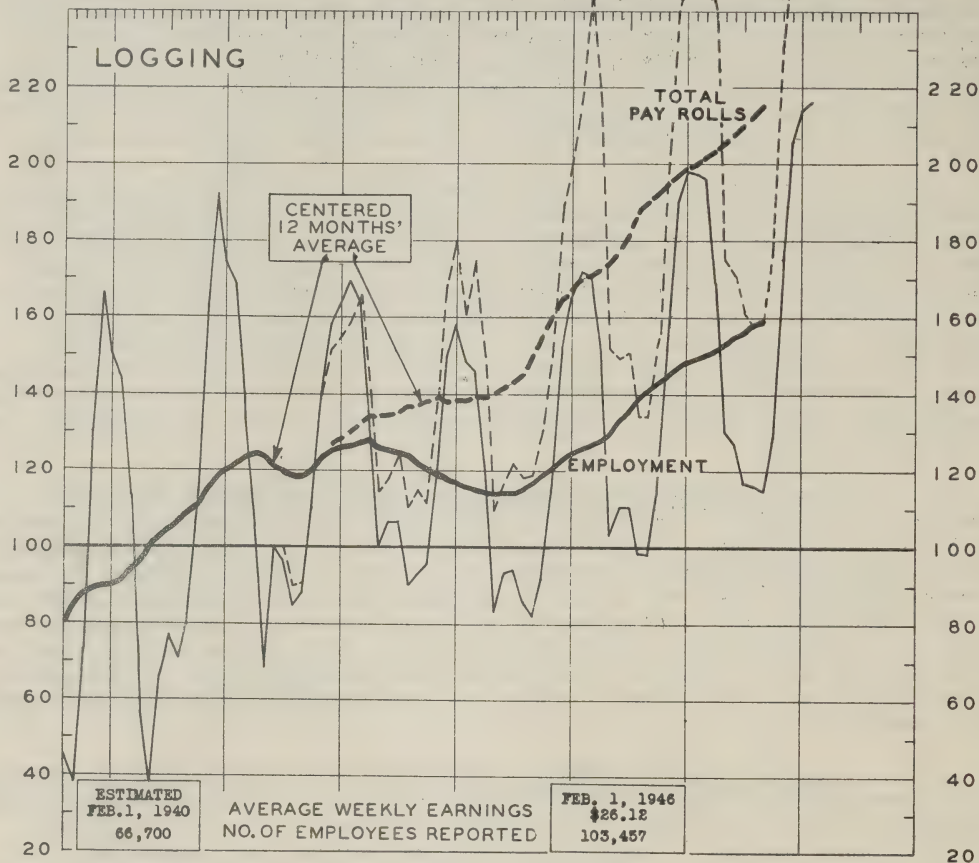
The returns received from 171 firms during 1945, showed that their employees averaged 42,262, as compared with 47,855 employees in 166 establishments in the preceding 12 months, while the latest average of weekly earnings, at \$1,415,888, was lower by 10.2 p.c. than that in 1944. The average per employee, however, was the highest in the record, standing at \$33.52, as compared with \$32.66 in 1944, \$30.59 in

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS TRADE AND LOGGING

JUNE 1941=100

PER CENT

PER CENT



1943, and \$31.86 in 1942. A feature of the situation in this industry in the year under review was the considerable reduction in the number of women workers engaged in the production of electrical equipment. From the maximum of 437 per 1,000 at Apr. 1, 1944, the proportion of women workers declined to 358 per 1,000 at Oct. 1, 1945. This change in the ratio considerably exceeded that indicated in most branches of manufacturing.

Iron and Steel.— The termination of hostilities during 1945 brought with it substantial and prolonged curtailment in employment in the iron and steel group, in which the expansion during the war had been outstandingly great. The downward movement had also been in effect during 1944, in that year, as in 1945, there was only one monthly increase, while at the end of the latter year, the index, at 200.8, was lower by 33 p.c. than at the first of January. This represented a reduction of approximately 135,500 men and women. The decline among women was relatively larger than that among men, the proportion of female workers having fallen from 163 at Oct. 1, 1944, to 141 at Apr. 1, 1945, and 103 at the beginning of October of the year under review. These proportions nevertheless exceeded that of 53 per thousand reported to the Annual Census of Industry for 1939, when the number of women employed in the iron and steel industries had constituted less than one quarter of the number indicated in the autumn of 1945.

The establishments furnishing data during the year under review averaged 1,409, and their employees, 365,115, while the annual index was 267.4. In 1944, 1,378 manufacturers of iron and steel products had employed an average of 451,369 persons. The mean index was then 330.6. The latest figure was therefore 19.1 p.c. lower than in the preceding 12 months, and was also less than that of 334.3 in 1943, and 284.6 in 1942. With these exceptions, it was higher than in any earlier year for which data are available, exceeding by 174 p.c. the annual index of 97.6 in 1939.

The aggregate salaries and wages reported in 1945 averaged \$13,747,679 per week, representing an average of \$37.64 for those on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. This figure was slightly less than that of \$37.69 indicated in 1944, but exceeded the means of \$35.50 and \$34.03 in 1943 and 1942, respectively. The annual index of payrolls fell from 208.6 in the preceding year, to 168.7 in 1945, or by 19.1 p.c. At the end of the year, the index had fallen to 131.6, the lowest since the opening months of 1942.

While the curtailment or cancellation of war contracts during the year under review was obviously the dominating factor in the situation, the existence of industrial disputes among automotive workers in Canada as in the United States, also seriously affected the level of activity. The strike in the Dominion extended from mid-September until the latter part of December, entailing important losses in payroll disbursements, as well as in employment.

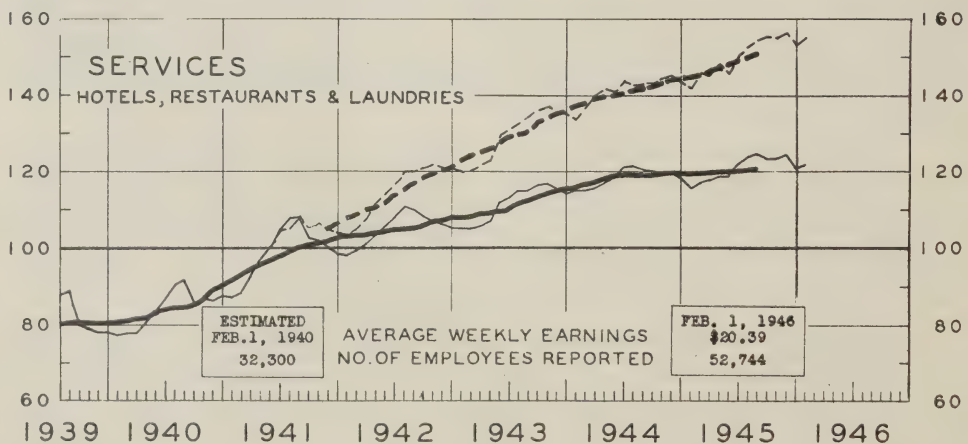
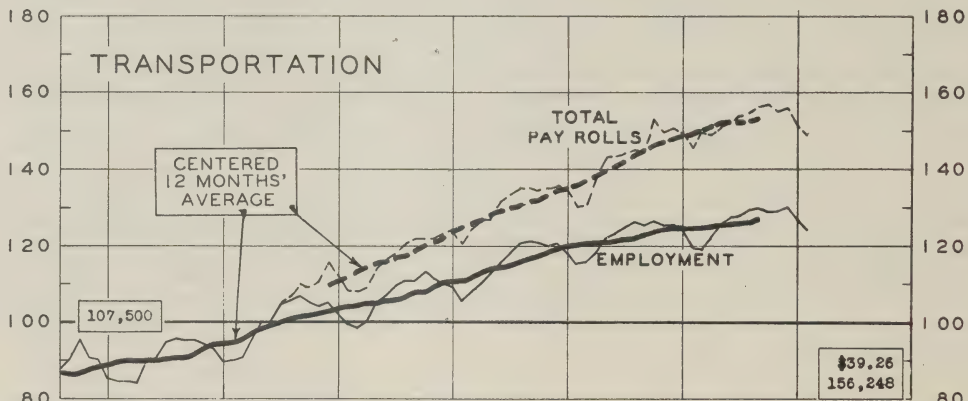
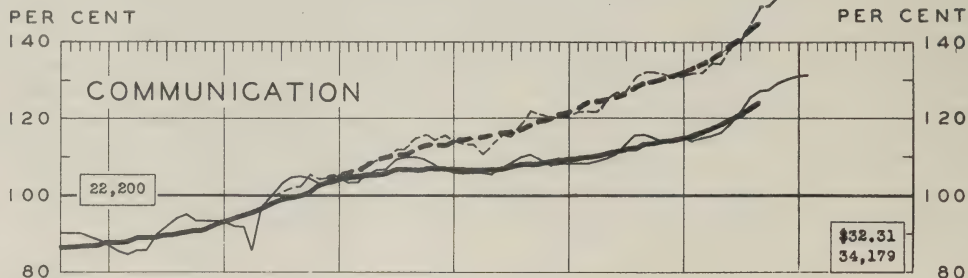
As a result of the events of the year, there were also substantial recessions in employment in aircraft, shipbuilding, iron and steel fabrication, fire-arm manufacturing, foundries and machine shops and miscellaneous iron and steel products. On the other hand, activity in the agricultural implement, heating appliance and certain other branches of the iron and steel-using industries was at a higher level in 1945 than in immediately preceding years.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.— The cessation of hostilities also had a pronounced effect upon employment in the non-ferrous metal group, particularly upon the production of firearms and of aluminum. Data were received during 1945 from 272 establishments with an average working force of 49,441 persons, as compared with 63,620 in the preceding 12 months. Standing at 349.7, the annual index was 21 p.c. lower than in 1944; it was also less than those of 489.4 in 1943, and 398.7 in 1942. With these exceptions, the latest figure was the highest in the record. The weekly payrolls distributed during the year under review averaged \$1,743,407, being less by 19.9 p.c. than the salaries and wages reported in 1944. The average earnings per employee, however, were higher, at \$35.31 per week, as compared with \$34.58 in the

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

COMMUNICATION, TRANSPORTATION, SERVICES

JUNE 1941 = 100



year before, \$33.30 in 1943 and \$31.78 in 1942.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.-- Although there were declines in employment in the manufacture of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products during the latter months of 1945, employment in the year as a whole averaged higher than in any earlier period for which data are available. The annual index was 216.5, exceeding by 1.8 p.c. that indicated in the preceding 12 months, previously the maximum in the record. A combined working force of 16,517 men and women was reported by the establishments co-operating in this division, as compared with an average of 16,269 in 1944. The aggregate and average weekly earnings were also higher, being \$640.581 and \$38.78 respectively, as compared with \$619.602, and \$38.10, respectively, in 1944. The mean in 1943 was \$37.15, and that in 1942, \$35.70. The index of payrolls in the year under review exceeded by 1.8 p.c. that of 1944.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.-- The completion or cancellation of war contracts in the miscellaneous manufacturing industries resulted in lowered activity during 1945, particularly in plants producing scientific equipment and instruments for wartime use. Information was received from 238 establishments employing 19,482 workers, as compared with 21,276 in 1944. The reported salaries and wages averaged \$589.178 per week, as compared with \$667.120 in 1944, when the average per employee, at \$31.35, was higher than that of \$30.25 in the year under review. The 1943 mean, however, had been \$29.32 per week, and that in 1942, \$26.75. The annual index of employment fell from 266.0 in the year before, to 242.3 in 1945, or by 8.9 p.c., a loss which was accompanied by that of 10.9 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

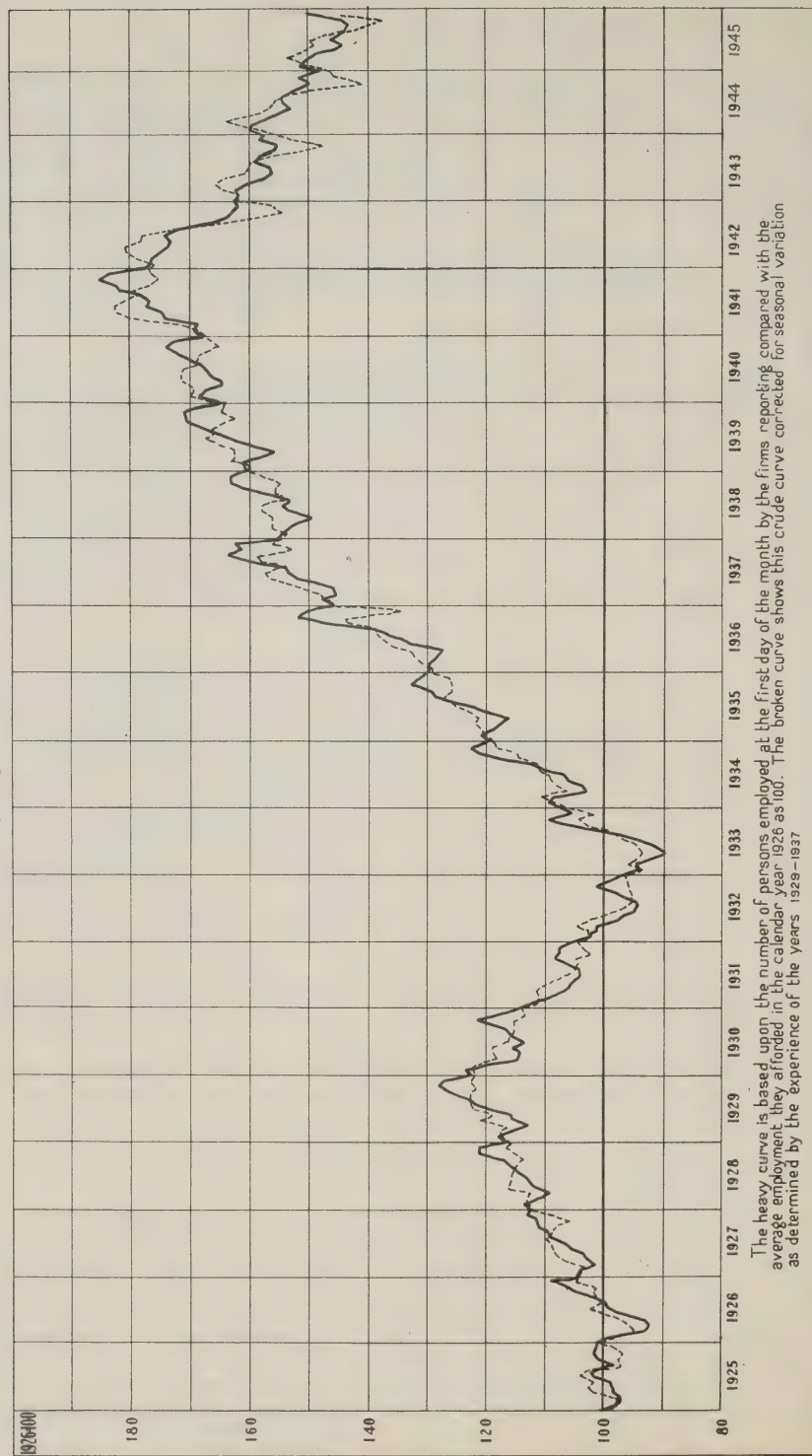
2. LOGGING.

Continued activity was indicated in logging operations during 1945, when employment was in greater volume than in any earlier year of the record. The 578 co-operating companies reported an average working force of 74,440 persons, ranging from 54,769 at the first of September to 97,573 at the beginning of December. During 1944, the 557 firms furnishing data had reported an average of 64,579 employees. Based on the 1926 average, the latest annual index was 247.3, exceeding by 14.6 p.c. that of 215.8 in 1944. The improvement extended to most of the provinces. The salaries and wages disbursed averaged \$1,994,576 per week during 1945, when the typical employee in recorded employment was paid an average of \$26.89, as compared with \$26.54 in 1944 and \$24.78 in 1943. It should be mentioned that these figures do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of men engaged in bush work. Another of the factors which result in generally lower current earnings in logging in the Dominion as a whole than in many other industries which likewise employ large proportions of men, is the practice of withholding part of the earnings until the employee leaves the camp at the end of the season. Still another reason is the high labour turnover characterizing the industry in many parts of the country. It will be observed that the average earnings in logging in British Columbia are substantially higher than in any other part of the country, due to differences in the nature of the work carried on in that province as compared with other sections of the Dominion. It is worthy of note that the average earnings in this industry in British Columbia greatly exceeded those of industrial workers in the province as a whole.

Previous Annual Reviews of Employment have mentioned the difficulties involved in collecting statistics of employment and payrolls for the logging industry. These problems result in part from the fact that many of the larger operators let their wood contracts to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement from whom it is in many cases impossible to obtain current data. The methods in force in paying bush workers add to the complexities inherent in the collection of monthly data for this industry, particularly in Eastern Canada, where firms frequently report that their employees are paid only on leaving the camps, thus adding to the problem of obtaining current statistics to show the month-to-month trends in earnings. Still another factor tends to produce unwarranted fluctuations in the current figures, this being the high labour turnover which to a marked extent has characterized the logging industry in recent years.

Chart 13

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MINING ESTABLISHMENTS 1925 - 1945



3. MINING.

The extraction of coal and of metallic ores generally afforded less employment during 1945 than in the preceding 12 months; the mining of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals other than coal, however, was somewhat more active. The annual index in mining, at 146.9, was lower by 4.9 p.c. than that of 1945, being also less than in any earlier year since 1936. Strikes, particularly in the coal mining areas, contributed to the lower average indicated in the year under review, when there was also curtailment in the production of minerals for wartime use. On the other hand, the relaxation of controls as the year progressed brought with it greater activity in gold mining, which had been seriously affected by wartime shortages of labour.

Returns were compiled in 1945 from 502 mine operators with an average staff of 69,173 persons, as compared with 72,427 in 1944. The sums distributed in weekly salaries and wages by the co-operating mining companies and branches averaged \$2,670,924, a sum which represented weekly earnings of \$38.60 per person in recorded employment. This figure was higher than in any other of the major industrial groups, with the exception of the mean of \$38.82 indicated in transportation. The 1944 figure in mining had been \$38.05, that in 1943, \$36.09, while the 1942 average was \$34.81. Although the average earnings per employee were higher during 1945, the index number of aggregate weekly payrolls was lower than in 1944 or any preceding year in the comparatively brief period for which statistics of payrolls are available.

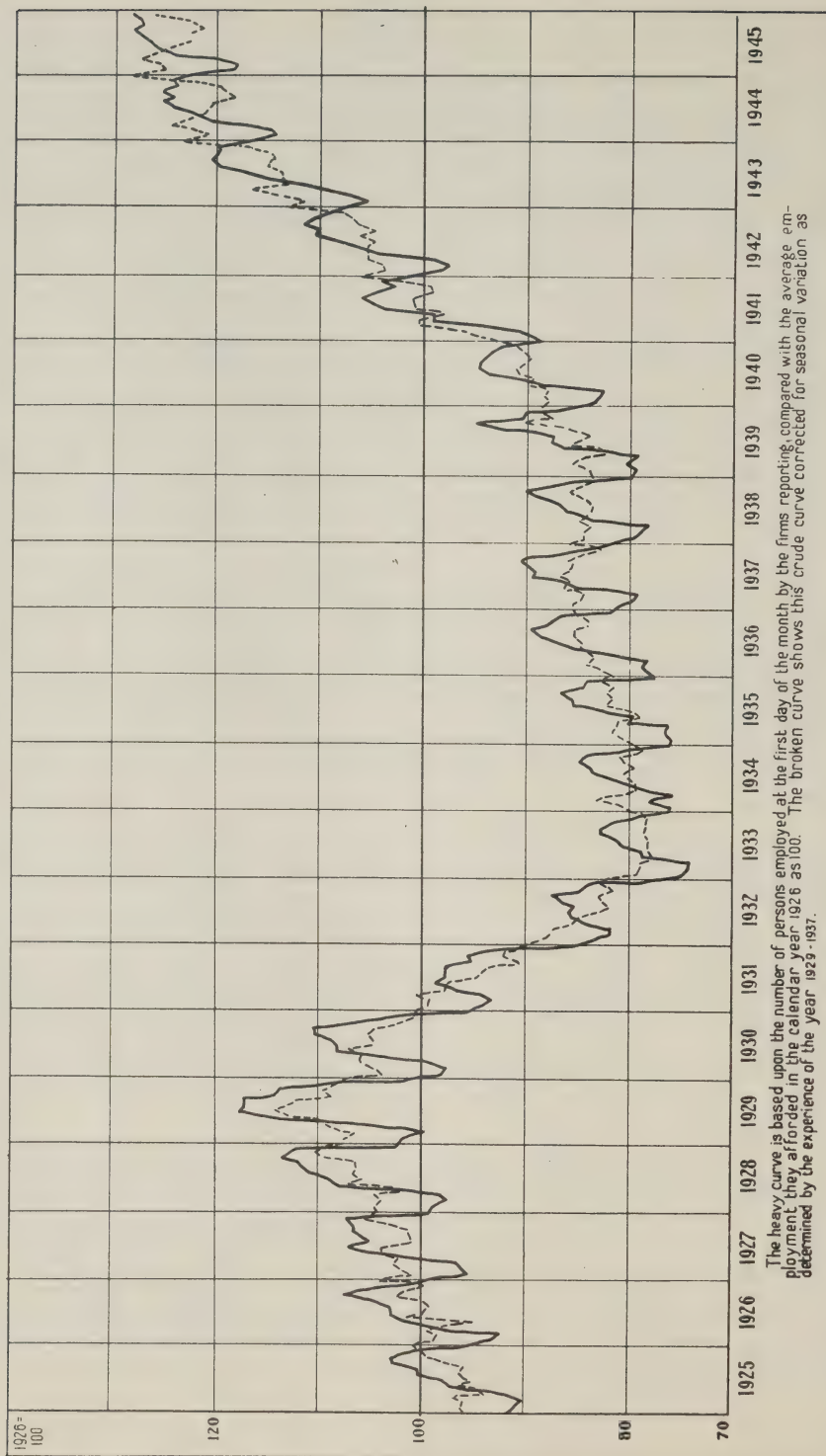
Coal Mining.- Partly as a result of strikes, there was a reduction in employment in coal mining during the year under review, the index number, at 92.7, being rather lower than in any earlier year since 1940. A combined working force of 25,551 persons was reported by the 141 coal mines participating in the monthly surveys during 1945, when the trend was uninterruptedly downward from the first of March to the beginning of September. The annual index, at 92.7, was 4.7 p.c. lower than in 1944. The weekly payrolls were also lower, averaging \$976,578, as compared with \$989,370 in the year before. The earnings averaged \$22.19, a sum exceeding by \$1.24 the mean indicated in 1944, when the average in turn had been higher than in 1943 or 1942.

Metallic Ores.- Although employment in the mining of metallic ores continued to decline in 1945, the falling-off as compared with the preceding year was rather less than that in 1944 from the 1943 level, while considerable improvement was shown in the latter months of the year. This took place to a considerable extent in gold mining, as the relaxation of labour restrictions permitted the resumption or expansion of operations in this industry. Statements were received from 231 operators employing an average of 32,302 persons, whose weekly earnings in 1944 averaged \$1,324,874, representing \$41.02 per employee. In 1944, 224 establishments had reported a staff of 34,693, while the earnings had averaged \$1,411,020, a mean of \$40.68 per person per week. The index of employment decreased as compared with 1944 by 8.2 p.c. and there was a falling-off of 6.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls. On the other hand, the average weekly earnings rose by 0.8 p.c.

Non-Metallic Minerals, other than coal.- Continued improvement was indicated during 1945 in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals; the annual index of 169.2 reached a new high, exceeding by 3.3 p.c. that of 165.8 in 1944. The reported employees numbered 11,320, as compared with 10,946 in the year before, while the payrolls showed an increase of 3.9 p.c., rising to \$369,472 in 1945. The typical employee in recorded employment earned \$32.64 per week, a sum which was higher than the averages of \$32.34, \$30.84 and \$28.51 recorded in 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively. The renewal of activity in construction work was reflected in higher employment in most branches of this industry in the year under review.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN TRANSPORTATION ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1945



4. TRANSPORTATION.

Further expansion was indicated in transportation during the year under review, according to returns received from 645 companies and branches employing 160,885 persons, on the average. The annual index, at 124.5, was 2.7 p.c. above the previous maximum of 121.2 in 1944. There were seasonal declines during the first few months of the year under review, but from April the trend was almost uniformly upward, the only interruption having taken place at the first of October. The salaries and wages disbursed averaged \$6,244,615 per week, exceeding by 7.3 p.c. the sums reported in 1944, when the average per employee had been \$37.07, as compared with \$38.82 in 1945. The averages in this industry are higher than in any other of the major industrial groups; the 1945 mean was by 21.2 p.c. above the per capita figure of \$32.04 indicated in the year under review in the nine leading industries.

Steam Railways.- A combined force of 88,518 was reported during 1945 in the operation departments of the steam railways, as compared with 85,589 in the preceding year. The index of employment averaged 108.6, the highest in the record. This figure was 2.2 p.c. above that in 1944, since when the index of payrolls increased by 8.9 p.c. The indicated weekly salaries and wages averaged \$3,815,833, as compared with \$3,471,214 in the year before; the latest average per employee was \$43.94, as compared with \$40.53 in 1944, \$38.79 in 1943 and \$37.99 in 1942. The earnings of steam railway employees during the year under review were higher than in any other industry, the runners-up in this comparison being workers classified in the mining of metallic ores and those in the automobile industry, in which the 1945 means were \$41.02 and \$40.49, respectively.

Street Railways and Cartage and Storage.- An extremely high level of employment was again indicated in this group of industries. Data were compiled from 399 employers having a staff of 49,065 men and women, whose weekly earnings averaged \$1,597,581 in 1945, or \$34.25 per employee. In 1944, the 364 establishments furnishing statistics had reported 45,460 workers, on the average, and the aggregate payrolls had averaged \$1,519,873 per week; the typical employee in recorded employment had then received \$33.43. In 1943 and 1942, the weekly means had been \$32.59 and \$31.02, respectively. During the year under review, there was an increase of 4.5 p.c. in the index of employment and of 6.4 p.c. in that of payrolls, while the average earnings in the local transportation group advanced by 2.5 p.c.

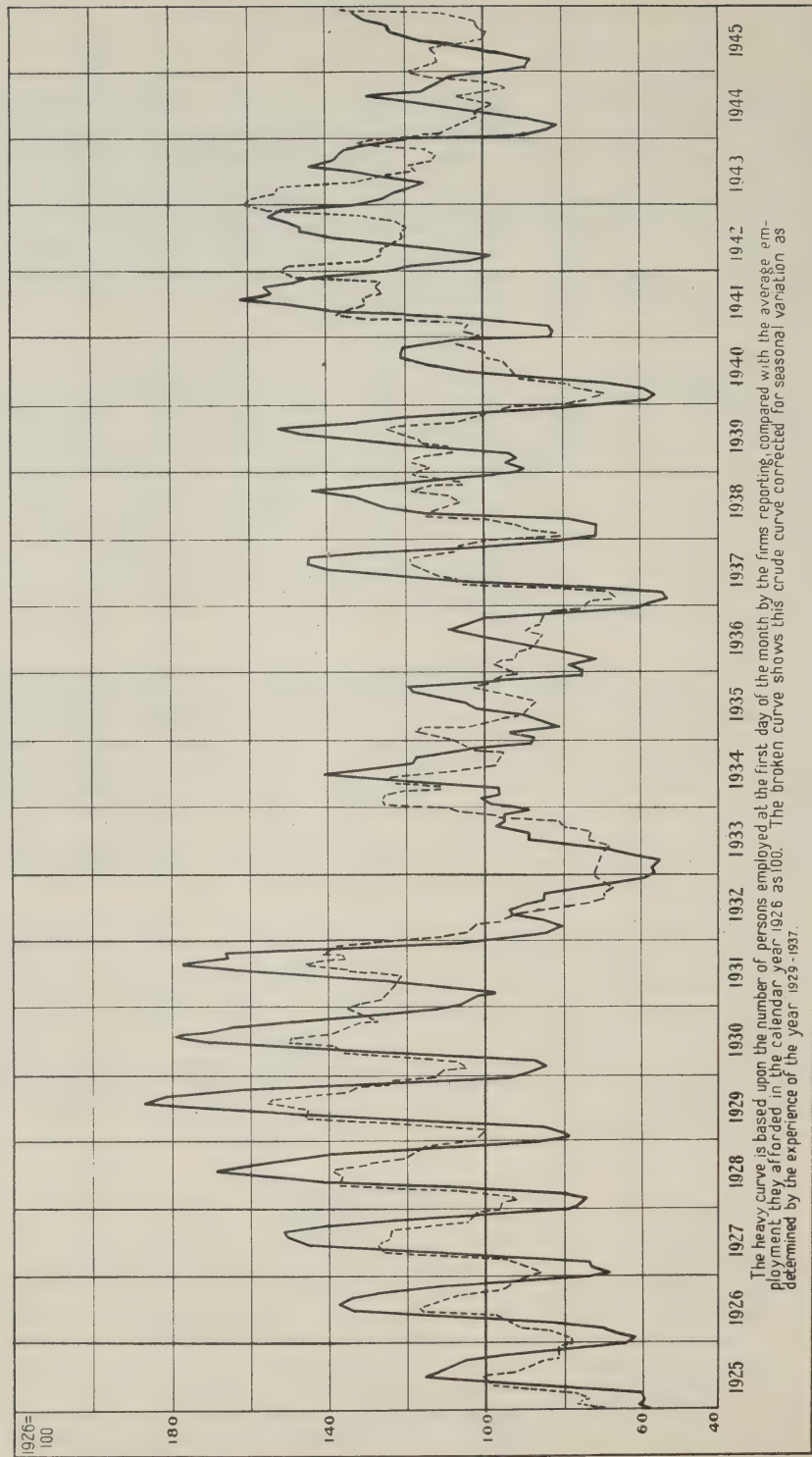
Shipping and Stevedoring.- Little change was shown, on the whole, in the shipping and stevedoring industry, the index averaging 104.8 in 1945, as compared with 104.8 in the preceding 12 months. The average index of payrolls, however, showed a small increase of 1.5 p.c. in this comparison. The 149 firms participating in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls during the year under review had an average of 23,302 employees, as compared with 23,255 in 1944, when the payrolls had averaged \$733,472, rising to \$747,868 in 1945. In the latter year, the weekly average earnings were stated as \$32.15, slightly exceeding the mean of \$31.48 in 1944, as well as that of \$31.04 in 1943, and \$29.29 in 1942.

5. COMMUNICATIONS.

Considerable improvement was indicated in communications during the year under review. Statistics were furnished by 66 companies and branches with aggregate working forces averaging 31,527, as compared with 29,072 in 1944. The index number, at 117.6, was higher by 8.3 p.c. than in 1944; it was also higher than in any recently preceding year, although it was lower than in 1929 or 1930, when employment in the communication industries was at its all-time high. The amounts disbursed in salaries and wages during 1945 averaged \$992,680; standing at 140.8 p.c. of the June 1, 1941 disbursements, the index of payrolls was higher by 10.8 p.c. than in 1944. The weekly earnings averaged \$31.48, as compared with \$30.81 in 1944, \$29.36 in 1943 and \$28.13 in 1942.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN CONSTRUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1945



There was a moderate increase in employment in the year under review in the employment afforded by telegraph companies, in which the staffs numbered 7,541, as compared with 7,457 in the 12 months preceding. The payrolls, averaging \$234,060 per week, were higher by 7.5 p.c. than those of \$217,795 reported in 1944, when the weekly average per employee, at \$29.21, had also been lower than the latest mean of \$31.04. The expansion in employment in telephonic communications in 1945 was rather more marked, there being an increase of over 10 p.c. in the reported employees, who numbered 23,923. This increase was accompanied by that of 11.5 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages. These aggregated \$756,671, as compared with \$677,939 in 1944. The latest average earnings were given as \$31.62, as compared with \$31.37 in 1944, and \$29.64 in 1943.

In addition to the persons employed by telephone and telegraph companies during 1945, statistics were received from a small number of radio companies, whose employees averaged 63.

6. CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

As labour and materials became more available, employment in construction and maintenance showed some improvement in 1945 over 1944, the upward movement in the 12 months' comparison becoming more pronounced as the year advanced. Statements were furnished by 1,640 contractors whose employees averaged 139,756, as compared with an average staff of 132,596 persons reported by 1,578 establishments in the preceding year. Although there was an increase of 4.3 p.c. in the index in 1945 as compared with 1944, the latest figure was lower than in 1943 or earlier years since 1940, when work on defence projects had been an important factor.

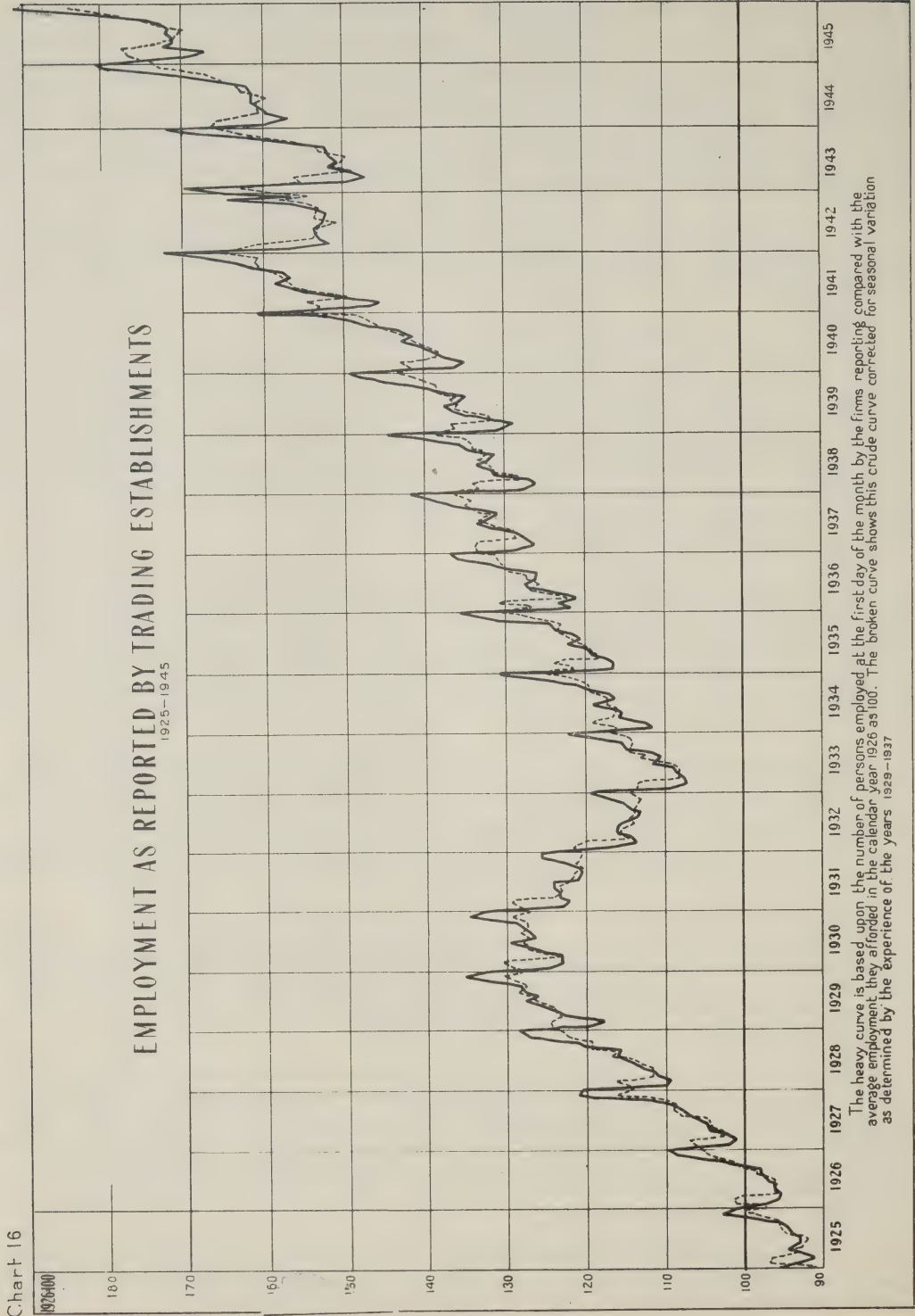
The general movement in construction and maintenance was steadily downward from Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, after which there were uninterrupted increases, the index rising to its maximum of 132.0 at Dec. 1. This figure was higher by 34.4 p.c. than that indicated at the first of January. The sums distributed in weekly payrolls during the year under review averaged \$4,209,737, exceeding by 6.1 p.c. those of \$3,935,209 reported in 1944. The average earnings per employee rose from \$29.74 per week in that year to \$30.08 in 1945. The 1943 mean had been \$29.64, and that in 1942, \$26.45.

Building Construction.- Moderate expansion took place in most provinces during 1945 in the building industry, in which the index advanced from 1944 by 6.8 p.c., to 101.8. The reported employees averaged 44,932, as compared with 41,721 in the preceding 12 months. Although employment showed uninterrupted improvement from the first of March, it was nevertheless in smaller volume than in 1943 or earlier years since 1940. As compared with 1939, on the other hand, there was an increase of 63.6 p.c.

The aggregate weekly payrolls in building were greater by 6.9 p.c. than in 1944, rising to \$1,533,124 in the year under review. With the increasing employment of less-highly skilled workers due to the prevailing shortage of skilled tradesmen, there was a minor decline in the average earnings per employee. These fell from \$34.12 in 1944 to \$34.03 in the year under review.

The 1943 mean had been \$34.85, while that in 1942 was \$31.20. These averages are considerably higher than those in other branches of the construction and maintenance group, which ordinarily employ smaller proportions of highly-skilled workers. The mean in building in 1945 was substantially above that of \$31.99 indicated in the eight leading industries, but was lower than the average in steam railway operation and in the mining of coal and metallic ores, being also less than in certain branches of manufacturing.

Road Construction and Maintenance.- Activity in this division slightly increased during the year under review, when the 441 employers furnishing information reported a staff of 52,746, as compared with 51,732 reported in 1944. The index rose



from 130.8 in that year, to 132.4 in the period under review, or by 1.2 p.c., but was lower than in 1943 and immediately preceding years; during the war, a good deal of employment was afforded in the construction of airfields, work which is coded in this industrial classification. The weekly disbursements in salaries and wages averaged \$1,461,894, exceeding by 2.2 p.c. the weekly average of \$1,425,697 indicated in the 12 months preceding. The latest average per employee was \$27.77, as compared with \$27.73, \$25.73 and \$22.91 in 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively.

Railway Construction and Maintenance.- The trend of employment in this group was slightly upward in 1945, according to statistics received from 32 companies and branches with a working force of 42,078 persons, whose weekly payrolls averaged \$1,214,719. This was a per capita figure of \$28.87; in 1944, the reported employees had averaged 39,143 and the payrolls, \$1,087,197. In the year, there was an increase of six p.c. in the number in recorded employment, accompanied by that of 10.4 p.c. in the weekly disbursements. The latest average earnings exceeded by \$1.14 the weekly mean in 1944, previously the maximum in the relatively brief period for which monthly statistics are available.

7. SERVICES.

Employment in the service division continued at a high level, although the expansion indicated in 1945 was on a smaller scale than that in immediately preceding years. The 762 firms participating in the current surveys employed an average working force of 51,054 men and women, as compared with 46,216 persons reported in 689 establishments in 1944. The latest annual index, at 205.7, was 1.7 p.c. above that of 202.2 in the preceding 12 months. The trend of employment was upward on eight monthly occasions in the year under review, when the weekly salaries and wages reported averaged \$1,014,544, there being an increase of 5.8 p.c. in the index of payrolls, as compared with 1944. The average earnings were also slightly higher, at \$19.87, as compared with \$19.41 in 1944. In 1943, the mean was \$18.58, and that in 1942, \$17.37. In comparing these figures with those in other industries, it should be recalled that considerable numbers of part-time workers are ordinarily employed in these industries, a factor which undoubtedly increased in importance during the war. These industries also employ unusually high proportions of female workers, the ratio at Oct. 1, 1945, having been 576 per 1,000, as compared with the general proportion of 253 per 1,000 in the nine major industries. In the case of the hotel and restaurant division, the employees are frequently provided with board and lodging as part of their remuneration, perquisites for which allowance cannot be made in the current statistics of payrolls.

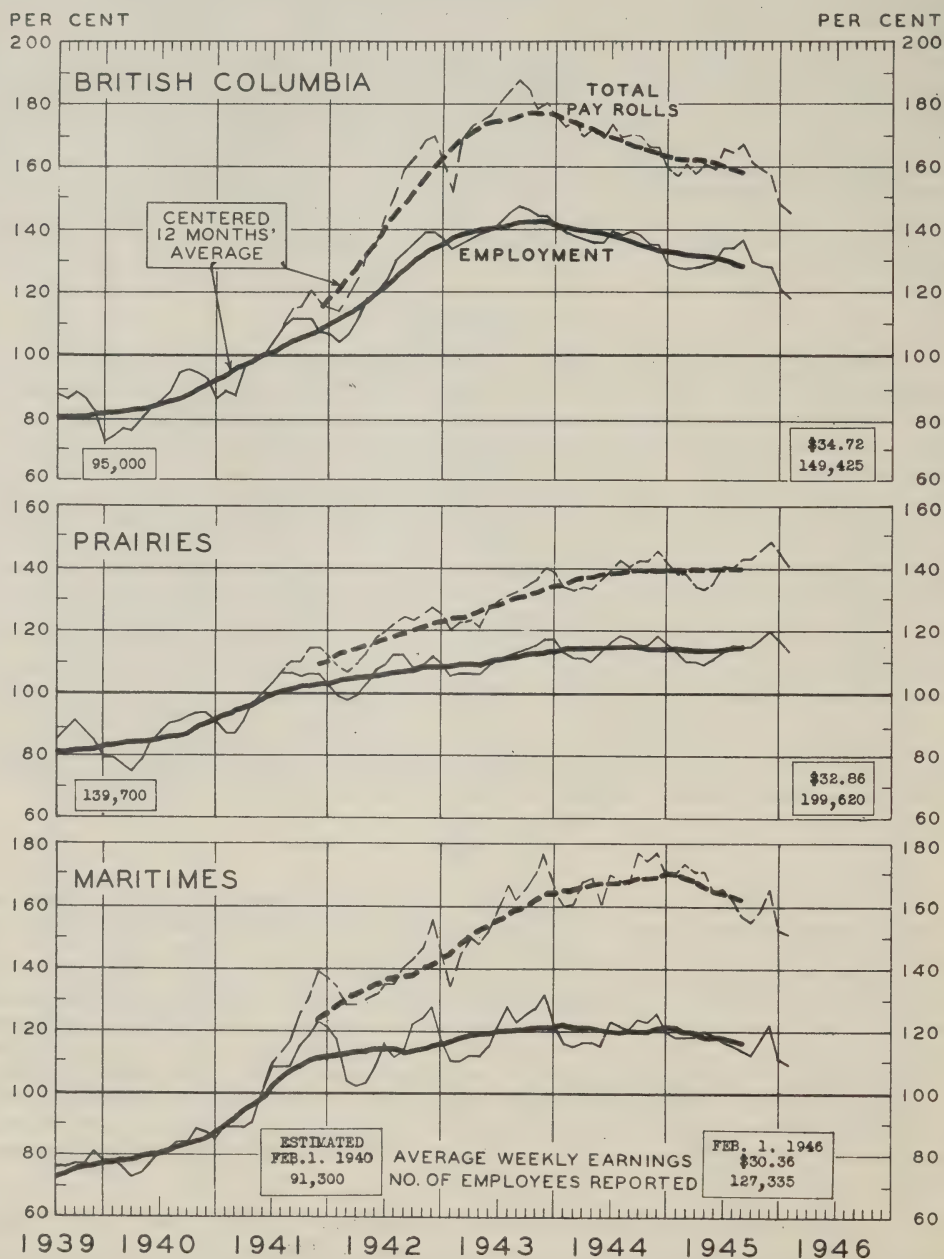
8. TRADE.

The volume of employment in trading establishments rose to a new maximum in the year under review, when the index, at 174.8, showed an advance of 6.5 p.c. Data were tabulated from 2,770 employers whose working forces averaged 192,295; in 1944, the 2,553 establishments co-operating in the monthly surveys had employed 176,242 persons, on the average. The sums disbursed in weekly salaries and wages were given as \$5,163,769, representing an earned income of \$26.85 by the persons in recorded employment in trade. The index of payrolls showed an increase of 8.5 p.c. over that in 1944, when the average earnings per employee were lower by 64 cents per week, the per capita figure in that year having been \$26.21. In 1943, the mean was \$25.23 and that in 1942, \$24.07. The situation in these industries, as in the service division, is affected by the presence of considerable numbers of part-time workers, as well as by the employment of high ratios of women workers.

In retail trade, the increase in employment in the year under review as compared with 1944 amounted to six p.c. and that in the payrolls to 8.2 p.c. The earnings in retail establishments averaged \$24.62, as compared with \$24.03 in the preceding 12 months. At the beginning of October, the 538 per 1,000 of the total number reported in retail trade were women, a proportion which substantially exceeded

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE BRITISH COLUMBIA, PRAIRIES, MARITIMES

JUNE 1941 = 100



the general average of 253 per 1,000 in the nine leading industries. In wholesale trading establishments, the number of employees increased by 8.6 p.c. during the year under review, when the reported staffs averaged 50,894. This advance was accompanied by that of nine p.c. in the reported salaries and wages. The average earnings per employee in wholesale trade were given as \$33.07 in 1945, as compared with \$32.79 in 1944. These figures exceed the all-industries' per capita figure of \$32.04. The proportion of women employed in wholesale establishments, at 279 per 1,000 at Oct. 1, 1945, was not greatly above the general average.

9. FINANCE.

Activity in financial institutions showed an increase in the year under review, when the index of employment rose by 3.2 p.c. from 1944. The latest annual figure was 130.5. The co-operating companies and branches employed an average of 67,549 men and women, whose earnings averaged \$2,264,338 per week, a per capita figure of \$33.51. The mean in 1944 had been \$32.35, and that in 1943, \$31.19. The aggregate salaries and wages rose by 6.8 p.c. in 1945 as compared with 1944. The proportion of women reported in financial institutions was particularly high, the ratio at Oct. 1 of the year under review having been 533 per 1,000. It is interesting to note that at Oct. 1, 1942, when the first survey of sex distribution was undertaken in connection with the monthly statistics of employment and payrolls, the proportion of women per 1,000 of both sexes was 449, while at the date of the Decennial Census taken June 2, 1941, such workers had constituted only 343 per 1,000.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives monthly index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions in the last three years, together with annual averages since 1926, while the trends of employment in some 60 industries monthly during 1945 are shown in Table 4¹. The column headed "relative weight" shows the proportion that the number of employees in the specified industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the co-operating firms in the eight leading industries at June 1; the average numbers employed in 1945 are shown in Table II.

III. EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial activity in all provinces except New Brunswick and Saskatchewan was curtailed in 1945 as compared with 1944, except in Prince Edward Island. New Brunswick and the Prairie Provinces, employment was also at a lower level than in 1943. In all areas, however, the situation continued more favourable than in pre-war years. The most pronounced declines in employment as compared with 1944 were those of 6.7 p.c. in Quebec, and 5.7 p.c. in British Columbia. In Ontario, the falling-off amounted to 3.4 p.c. The increases in this comparison in New Brunswick and Saskatchewan were very small.

Firms in the Maritime Provinces taken as a unit, and in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, reported reductions in the payrolls disbursed in 1945 as compared with 12 months earlier, but except in Nova Scotia and Ontario, the curtailment in the salaries and wages was relatively less than that in the number of employees, so that the weekly earnings per person in recorded employment in these provinces averaged slightly higher in the year under review than in 1944 or any earlier period for which current data are available, i.e. since 1941. In most instances, however, the improvement over 1944 was indicated in the earlier months of 1945, there being in many cases

¹/Detailed indexes for earlier years may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

a falling-off in the general average of weekly earnings in the latter part of the year. As already stated, this resulted mainly from changes in the industrial distribution of workers.

Manufacturing generally in all sections of the country was quieter than in immediately preceding years, although activity continued substantially above pre-war levels. The greatest losses in most areas took place in the iron and steel and other heavy industries, while equally generally, the trend was upward in textiles and other light manufacturing industries producing commodities for civilian use. On the whole, the non-manufacturing industries also reported a larger volume of employment in the year under review, as additional staff became available for work in lines which during the war had had low priority in obtaining labour.

1. MARITIME PROVINCES.

The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces was generally retrogressive during the greater part of 1945; from 182.5 at Jan. 1, the index fell to 170.5 at Oct. 1, there being only two interruptions in the downward movement during this period. In the last two months of the year, however, considerable improvement in the situation was indicated, bringing the index to 186.7, its high point in the 12 months. The annual index of employment, at 179.1, was lower by 2.2 p.c. than that of 183.1 in 1944, when the all-time high was recorded.

The 1,124 firms co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls in the year under review employed an average of 137,376 workers, as compared with 139,207 in 1944, when the reporting establishments had numbered 1,058. Activity declined in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, while little change, on the whole, was shown in the 12 months in New Brunswick, where the index rose by 0.1 p.c.

Throughout 1945, manufacturing generally in the Maritime Provinces taken as a unit was quieter than in 1944, the falling-off becoming more pronounced as the year advanced, until at Dec. 1 the index was 14.9 p.c. below that indicated 12 months previously. The annual index in manufacturing fell from 211.8 in 1944 to 196.7 in 1945, when it was also lower than in 1943, although the latest figure was otherwise the highest in the record, exceeding by 88.4 p.c. that of 104.4 in 1939. Following the completion or cancellation of many war contracts, the greatest recession was in iron and steel factories. Lumber mills and lumber-using plants were also slacker than in 1944, while improvement was noted in the pulp and paper, textile and many other divisions of manufacturing. Logging, mining and services afforded less employment, but heightened activity was indicated in communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade. The advances were generally moderate.

The payrolls distributed weekly to those in recorded employment in 1945 averaged \$4,177,921, as compared with \$4,221,515 in 1944. The index of payrolls in the Maritime Area fell by two p.c., from 167.1 in 1944 to 163.7 in the year under review, when the decline in employment amounted to 2.2 p.c. The average weekly earnings per employee showed relatively little change, being \$30.42 in 1945 and \$30.33 in 1944. The 1943 mean had been \$28.19, and that in 1942, \$25.34.

Prince Edward Island.- Statistics were tabulated from 60 employers in this province whose working forces averaged 2,585, as compared with 2,686 in 1944; the variation in the index in the year under review was from 141.2 at Mar. 1, to 113.9 at May 1, while there was another low point at Nov. 1, when the index stood at 123.1. The annual figure was 125.4, - 5.6 p.c. lower than that of 132.8 in 1944, the maximum in the record. The reported weekly salaries and wages averaged \$67,933, or \$26.30 per person in recorded employment; in 1944, the per capita earnings had been \$26.06, while the mean in 1943 was \$24.01. The index of aggregate payrolls in the year under review declined by 4.5 p.c. from 1944, but was higher than in any preceding year for which data are available.

Nova Scotia.- Industrial activity in Nova Scotia was lower during 1945 than in 1944, 1943 or 1942, although with those exceptions it was greater than in any earlier period. Statements were received from 585 employers with an aggregate staff of 80,582 men and women, as compared with 82,675 reported by 536 firms in 1944. Accompanying the decline of 3.5 p.c. in the general index of employment in the 12 months, was that of 4.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The amounts disbursed in weekly salaries and wages by the co-operating employers in Nova Scotia during 1945 averaged \$2,543,875, representing a per capita figure of \$31.56; that in 1944 had been \$31.88, while in 1943 and 1942, the means were \$29.31 and \$26.11, respectively. It is interesting to note that the latest average in Nova Scotia exceeded by nearly 45 p.c. that indicated when the record was commenced in 1941, while the general gain in this comparison in the Dominion as a whole amounted to rather less than 27 p.c. Nevertheless, the latest annual per capita figure in Nova Scotia was lower by 43 cents per week than that in Canada as a whole.

New Brunswick.- The 479 co-operating establishments in New Brunswick reported an average working force of 54,209, as compared with 53,846 in 1944. The index number of employment showed a minor advance, from 165.4 in that year to 165.5 in the year under review, when the index of payrolls was higher by 2.7 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed averaged \$1,566,113, while the per capita figure was \$28.91, as compared with \$28.16 in 1944, \$26.60 in 1943 and \$24.25 in 1942. The relatively low average in this province results mainly from the employment of unusually large numbers of workers in logging and lumbering, and certain other industries in which the rates tend to be below the general average. In connection with the logging group, it should be mentioned that the statistics of earnings do not make allowance for the value of board and lodging often provided in this industry.

2. QUEBEC.

The curtailment in industrial activity in Quebec reduced recorded employment to a level lower than in any of the three years immediately preceding, although with those exceptions it was higher than in any earlier year. Information was furnished by 4,038 firms and branches employing a force of 546,163 persons; in 1944 statements have been compiled from 3,843 establishments with 581,401 employees. The index then stood at 196.4, or 6.7 p.c. above the latest annual figure of 183.2. During the 12 months under review, employment declined steadily from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, the movement being favourable only in the last two months of the year. At Dec. 1, the index was 6.1 p.c. lower than at the beginning of January.

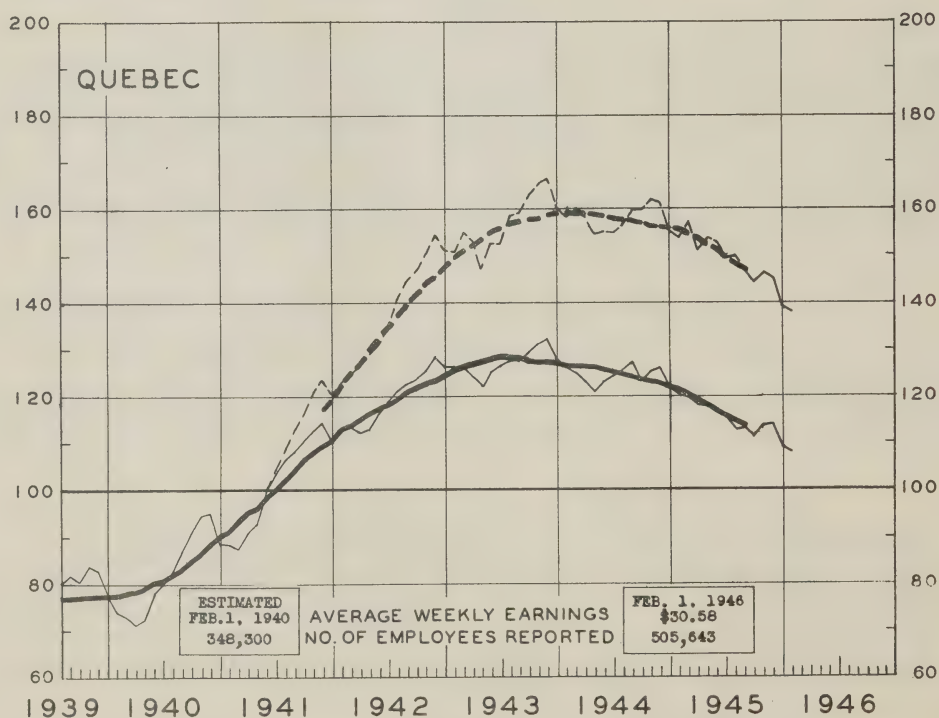
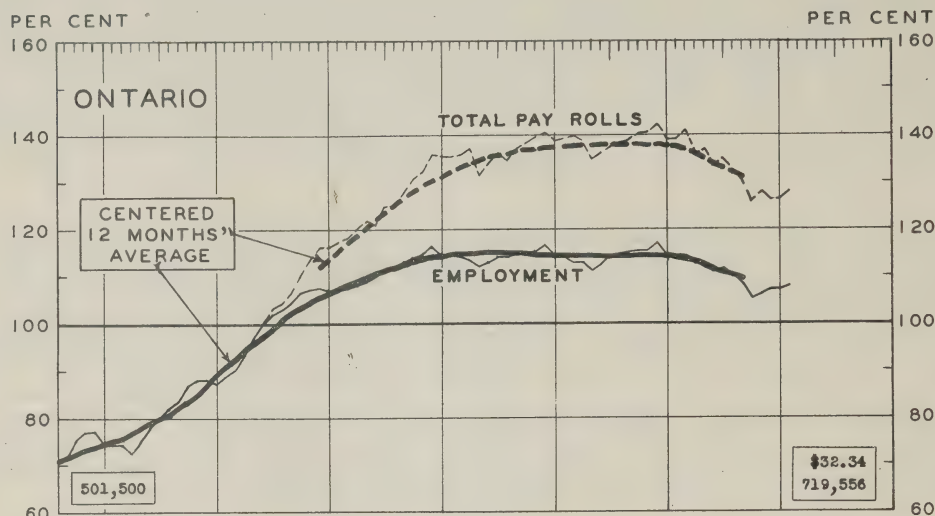
The weekly salaries and wages disbursed in 1945 averaged \$16,779,893, a mean of \$30.73 per person in recorded employment. The per capita figure in 1944 had been \$30.22, in 1943, \$29.06, and in 1942, \$26.70. The index number of payrolls in Quebec showed a loss of 5.1 p.c. in the year under review as compared with 1944, while the average earnings per employee were higher by 1.7 p.c. The latter increase exceeded the general advance of 0.5 p.c. recorded in the Dominion as a whole in the 12 months' comparison.

The number of employees reported in Quebec during 1945 constituted 30.6 p.c. of the Dominion aggregate, while the indicated payrolls formed only 29.3 p.c. of the total disbursements reported throughout Canada. This disparity repeats that noted in earlier years when it had, indeed, been rather more marked. The difference in the proportions results to a considerable extent from the industrial distribution of workers within the province, there being unusually large numbers of wage-earners engaged in logging and in the lumber, leather, textile and certain other divisions, in which earnings frequently are below the general average.

A further contraction in employment was shown in manufacturing in Quebec during 1945; the index, at 212.6, was 11.2 p.c. below that of 239.5 in 1944, being also lower than the 1943 and 1942 annual indexes. In spite of the recent curtail-

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE ONTARIO, QUEBEC

JUNE 1941 = 100



ment, employment in relation to the 1926 level was higher in the year under review than was the case in the other provinces. The loss as compared with immediately preceding years took place largely in iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants, activity in lumber, pulp and paper, textile and many other divisions of manufacturing increasing in 1945 with the greater availability of labour. Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining continued to show a downward trend, but there were advances in logging, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade. The greatest gain was in logging.

3. ONTARIO.

There was a moderate recession in employment in Ontario during 1945 as compared with 1944, while industrial activity was also less than in 1943 or 1942. The latest annual index, at 178.4, was 3.4 p.c. lower than that of 184.7 in the preceding year; the indexes in 1943 and 1942 had averaged 185.8 and 179.4, respectively. With these exceptions, employment was at a higher level than in any earlier year of the record, the 1945 index being 56.1 p.c. above that of 114.3 in 1939, and 44.9 p.c. above the pre-war maximum of 123.1 in 1929.

The establishments participating in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls in the year under review numbered 6,434, with an average of 738,348 workers; in 1944, the staffs of the 6,180 employers furnishing data had averaged 755,792. The indicated weekly salaries and wages also were lower, the annual index of payrolls falling from 138.2 p.c. of the June 1, 1941, disbursements in 1944 to 132.6 in 1945, when the reported payrolls had averaged \$23,989,229 per week. This represented a per capita figure of \$32.49. In 1944, the typical person in recorded employment had been paid a weekly average of \$32.78; the mean in 1943 was \$31.82, and that in 1942, \$29.88. The falling-off in the latest per capita figure in Ontario as compared with that in 1944 was not large, amounting only to 0.9 p.c., but is noteworthy in that it was contrary to the movement in the Dominion average, which advanced by 15 cents in the year to the \$31.99 in 1945. In spite of this disparity in the trends, (which in some degree resulted from industrial disputes during the year), it is interesting to note that the Ontario figure continued above the general average for Canada as a whole, being exceeded only by those in Alberta and British Columbia. The continued concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries in Ontario was an important factor in producing the relatively high earnings in the A. & S. a. Another fact which may be pointed out in this connection is that in this province, the employment of women reaches greater proportions than in any other part of the country, a situation which is ordinarily associated with lower-than-average earnings.

The 1945 peak of employment in Ontario was recorded at Feb. 1, when the index stood at 184.3. It then steadily declined until July 1, when a brief advance was followed by further losses until Nov. 1. The improvement shown at that date and also at Dec. 1 was moderate, serving only to raise the index from its low of 169.6 at Sept. 1, to 173.1 at the end of the year. Thus from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 there was a contraction of six p.c. in the index of employment. This reduction was rather greater than that of four p.c. indicated in the Dominion as a whole, but was very similar to the percentage loss in Quebec in the same comparison.

A considerable shrinkage in employment in manufacturing was noted in the province in 1945, when the annual index, at 196.8, was lower by 8.1 p.c., than in 1944; this falling-off was not equal to that of 9.3 p.c. reported in manufacturing in Canada as a whole in the 12 months. With few interruptions, activity diminished as the year progressed, the losses becoming increasingly pronounced after V-J Day. Conforming to the pattern generally established in Canada, employment in lumber, pulp and paper and certain other divisions was brisker than in 1944; there was a slight advance in textiles, while iron and steel, chemical, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and other divisions which had been producing largely for wartime needs,

showed important curtailment. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging, communications, transportation and construction and maintenance afforded more employment, but in mining, services and trade the situation deteriorated in Ontario during 1945. The index in mining was not only lower than in recently preceding years, but was also below its 1939 level. In the remaining non-manufacturing industries, as in most divisions of manufacturing, employment was generally in greater volume than in pre-war years.

4. PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

The decline in industrial employment in the Prairie Area as a whole in 1945 as compared with 1944 was smaller than in most other sections of the country, being below the general average for the Dominion. The 2,117 co-operating employers had an average working force of 201,594 men and women, as compared with 201,152 employees reported by 1,978 firms in the preceding year. There were six monthly advances during 1945, and at Dec. 1 the index was higher by 2.9 p.c. than at the opening of the year; in the remaining economic areas, except in the Maritimes, the contrary was the case, the situation being less favourable at Dec. 1 than at Jan. 1.

An average of \$6,512,107 was distributed in weekly payrolls by the establishments making returns during 1945; this amounted to \$32.30 per person per week, as compared with \$31.59 in the preceding year, \$30.32 in 1943, and \$28.80 in 1942. The latest average exceeded the Dominion mean of \$31.99; this was largely due to the industrial distribution indicated in the Prairie Provinces, where workers in transportation and mining form unusually large proportions of the total in recorded employment. The annual index of payrolls in the year under review, at 139.7, was slightly higher than that of 138.0 in 1944; the advance is especially significant because it accompanied a loss of 0.9 p.c. in employment.

During 1945 as in the preceding 12 months, the persons in recorded employment in the Prairie Provinces and their payrolls constituted relatively even percentages of the Dominion totals, 11.3 p.c. of the number of employees, and 11.4 p.c. of the aggregate salaries and wages being reported by the firms co-operating in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, taken as a unit. The inclusion of statistics for agricultural workers, if available, would probably alter these proportions to the Canadian aggregates.

Activity in manufacturing declined during the year under review, when the annual index, at 179.4, was lower by 7.5 p.c. than in 1944. There was also a falling-off as compared with 1943, but with these exceptions, the latest figure was the highest in the record. In the comparison with 1944, improvement was shown in the lumber, pulp and paper and textile manufacturing divisions, while employment in animal food, iron and steel and some other plants showed curtailment, although the level of activity continued high in relation to pre-war experience. In logging, little change was indicated as compared with 1944; the trend in mining was downward, but employment in transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade was in greater volume in 1945.

Manitoba.- An average staff of 93,007 was reported in this province, where the number was slightly lower than that of 93,318 men and women indicated by the firms furnishing returns in 1944. From 141.9 in that year, the annual index of employment fell to 140.9 in 1945, when it was otherwise the highest in the record. The reduction of 0.7 p.c. in the 12 months' comparison was accompanied by an advance of 2.4 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The disbursements in 1945 averaged \$2,979,566, a per capita figure of \$32.04. The mean in the preceding year had been \$31.06, while those in 1943 and 1942 were \$29.90 and \$28.71, respectively. The firms in Manitoba whose data were tabulated employed 5.2 p.c. of the Dominion total of recorded workers in 1945, and disbursed 5.2 p.c. of the aggregate payrolls. The unusually high proportions of workers in trade in this province add interest to this similarity in the two percentages.

Saskatchewan.- The personnel of the 482 co-operating employers in Saskatchewan averaged 40,104 in 1945, as compared with 38,988 workers on the staffs of 442 firms reporting in the preceding year. The annual index of employment, at 139.3, was slightly higher than that of 138.3 in 1944, previously the maximum in the record. The salaries and wages rose by 2.8 p.c. in the year under review, when the weekly totals averaged \$1,244,260. The average per employee was \$31.02, being 2.4 p.c. above the 1944 mean of \$30.29; in 1943, the average was \$29.07, and that in 1942, \$27.58.

Alberta.- The establishments participating in the monthly surveys in Alberta, numbering 793, had an average staff of 68,483; in the year before, 68,846 men and women had been employed by the 727 employers then furnishing statistics. From 160.5 in 1944, the index slightly eased to 157.3 in the year under review, or by two p.c. This loss was accompanied by a rise of 0.9 p.c. in the disbursements in weekly payrolls, which averaged \$2,288,115 in 1945. The per capita figure was \$33.41, being 1.1 p.c. higher than that of \$33.05 in 1944; in 1943, the average had been \$31.65, while that in 1942 was \$29.62. The indicated earnings in this province constituted an unduly large proportion of the aggregate salaries and wages reported in the Prairie Area in the year under review in relation to the number of employees, firms in Alberta providing work for not quite 34 p.c. of the workers in recorded employment in the three provinces, taken as a unit, while their payrolls made up just over 35 p.c. of the stated disbursements in 1945.

5. BRITISH COLUMBIA.

There were further declines in activity in British Columbia during the year under review, in which general curtailment in employment was indicated on seven monthly occasions. Nevertheless, the index at the beginning of December was lower by only 1.4 p.c. than at Jan. 1. The annual index was 175.1, as compared with 185.7 in 1944, and 190.0 in 1943. With these exceptions, the latest figure was the highest on record, exceeding by almost 63 p.c. that of 107.5 in 1939.

Information was received from 1,643 employers, whose working forces averaged 164,270; their average weekly salaries and wages amounted to \$5,719,804. In 1944, a staff of 173,299 was reported by 1,582 establishments, whose payroll disbursements had averaged \$5,999,722, per capita figure of \$34.63. This was slightly lower than the latest mean of \$34.82, which exceeded that in any other province. In 1943 and 1942, the averages had been \$34.52 and \$31.28, respectively. In spite of the increase in 1945 in the average earnings in British Columbia, the index of payrolls was then lower by 5.6 p.c. than in the preceding 12 months; the accompanying decline in recorded employment was 5.7 p.c.

A general recession in manufacturing was indicated in British Columbia during 1945, most of this taking place in iron and steel plants. Food, lumber, pulp and paper and certain other industries, on the other hand, showed an upward movement as the labour situation became easier. The index of employment in manufacturing averaged 242.3 in the year under review, as compared with 271.4 in 1944. In the non-manufacturing divisions, logging, mining and construction showed some curtailment in the year under review, but transportation, communications, services and trade were brisker than in the preceding 12 months, being also higher than in any earlier year in the record.

IV.- EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Statistics are available for a lengthy period to show the monthly trends of employment in the eight centres having populations exceeding 100,000, viz., Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The collection of the complementary data on payrolls since June 1941, has greatly added to the value of the record of employment for the municipalities. From June 1, 1944, information has also been segregated for the 12 cities with populations ranging from

35,000 to 100,000.

As has been pointed out in previous Annual Reviews of Employment, there exists an important concentration of recorded employment in the eight largest centres of population, but this showed some diminution in 1945, when the establishments co-operating therein reported 44.5 p.c. of the average number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industries in Canada, and disbursed 44.8 p.c. of the indicated aggregate of weekly salaries and wages, as compared with 46.1 p.c. of the employees and 46.7 p.c. of the payrolls, in the preceding 12 months.

The trend of employment in the larger centres was more sharply downward in 1945 than in the remaining parts of the country, a fact which is obviously associated with the high degree of concentration of employment in manufacturing in the metropolitan areas. As elsewhere stated, the general decline in the number of workers on the staffs of the co-operating establishments in the eight leading industries amounted to 4.3 p.c., some 63,100 persons having been released by such firms in Canada as a whole; in the eight largest cities, the decrease of 7.7 p.c. involved a loss of nearly 57,300 employees in the eight leading industries in the year.

TABLE IV.- Annual Average Index Numbers of Employment in Canada as a whole, in the Eight Leading Cities taken as a Unit, and Elsewhere in the Dominion, 1929 - 1945.
(1926=100)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Elsewhere</u>
1929	119.0	119.3	118.9
1930	113.4	114.2	112.9
1931	102.5	104.3	101.1
1932	87.5	90.2	85.3
1933	83.4	83.0	83.7
1934	96.0	88.2	102.1
1935	99.4	93.1	104.5
1936	103.7	97.7	108.4
1937	114.1	105.8	120.8
1938	111.8	105.7	116.7
1939	113.9	107.8	118.8
1940	124.2	118.9	128.1
1941	152.3	149.0	155.0
1942	173.7	177.7	170.7
1943	184.1	196.0	175.2
1944	183.0	195.9	173.3
1945	175.1	180.9	170.7

The number of persons laid off by manufacturers in these centres constituted slightly more than 70 p.c. of the total number released throughout the Dominion. Despite these figures, it is nevertheless a fact that employment in the larger municipalities continued at a higher level in relation to the pre-war situation than was the case in the smaller cities and the rural areas. Thus as compared with 1939, the increase in the eight leading centres amounted to 67.3 p.c., and that in other parts of Canada to 43.7 p.c., the advance in the Dominion as a whole being 53.7 p.c. In connection with these comparisons, it should be noted that in 1939, the level in the metropolitan areas in relation to the 1926 basic period was below that generally existing, a condition which had developed during the depression years of the early 1930's, and continued to 1942. The influence of wartime trends in that and in subsequent years reversed this situation. Whether the level of industrial employment in the larger cities will continue relatively higher during the post-war period than in other parts of Canada obviously depends upon the comparative strength of the movements which develop in the various industries.

With the decline in war work and the release of considerable numbers of men from the Armed Forces during 1945, the concentration of the women workers in recorded employment in the eight largest centres tended to diminish; thus at Oct. 1 of the year under review, 58.2 p.c. of the total women reported throughout Canada were on the payrolls of firms in these municipalities, a proportion which was somewhat smaller than that of 59.3 p.c. noted at Apr. 1. There was also a falling-off as compared with the ratio of some 59 p.c. indicated at Oct. 1, 1944. Of the total men on the staffs of the co-operating establishments, 39.2 p.c. were employed in the larger cities at Oct. 1, 1945; a year earlier, the figure had been 41 p.c. The decline in the ratio of workers of both sexes reported in the eight centres was from 45.8 p.c. at Oct. 1, 1944, to 44 p.c. at Oct. 1, 1945.

TABLE V.- Average Index Numbers of Employment in Certain Industrial Groups in the Dominion, and in the Leading Industrial Cities Taken as a Unit, 1942 - 1945.

Industry	1942		1943		1944		1945	
	Eight Leading Cities	Dominion	Eight Leading Cities	Dominion	Eight Leading Cities	Dominion	Eight Leading Cities	Dominion
Manufacturing	213.0	206.5	242.0	226.2	238.9	224.5	202.1	203.6
Communications	83.5	103.7	82.2	104.5	86.1	108.6	96.0	117.6
Construction	94.0	130.3	89.9	129.8	76.1	104.6	87.7	109.1
Building	116.8	158.0	110.1	160.3	84.6	95.3	101.4	101.6
Services	167.1	178.8	179.3	189.9	194.8	202.2	196.4	205.7
Trade	147.1	156.1	147.6	155.1	156.9	164.2	166.7	174.7
Eight Leading Industries	177.7	173.7	196.0	184.1	195.9	183.0	180.9	175.1

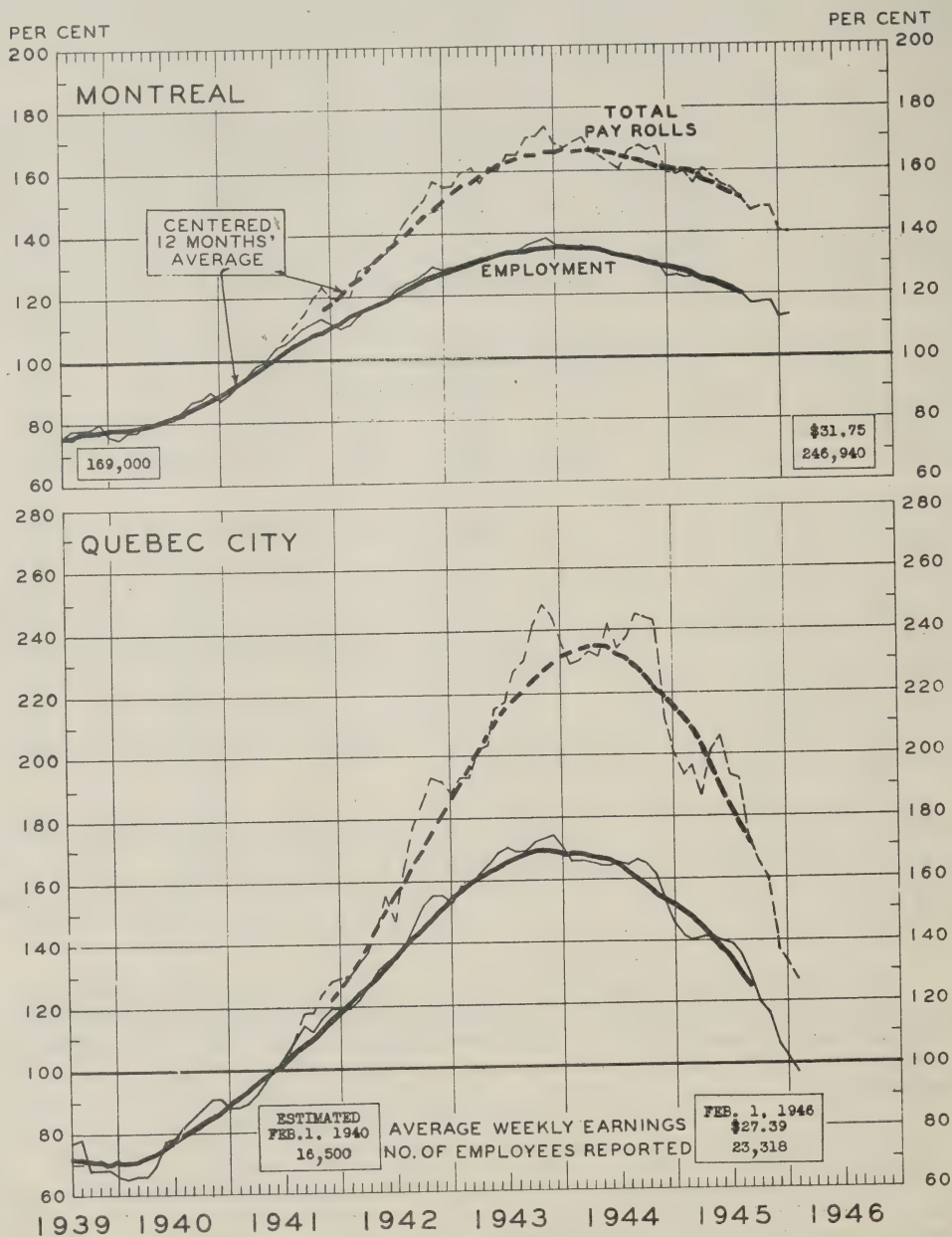
This table illustrates the fact that, as would be expected, the decline in employment in manufacturing in the larger centres was more extensive in 1945 as compared with immediately preceding years than was the case in other parts of the country. The decrease from the 1944 level amounted to 15.4 p.c. in the eight leading cities, and to 5.3 p.c. in other parts of the Dominion. In the case of the communications and construction industries, the opposite was the case, the improvement in the year under review being more pronounced in the cities. In trade and services, the increases were fairly evenly distributed.

Returning to the manufacturing industries in the metropolitan areas, it is interesting to note that in 1945, factories therein employed 52.2 p.c. of the reported Dominion total of workers of both sexes; this was lower than the 1944 ratio of 53.8 p.c. Of all women on the staffs of the co-operating manufacturers at Oct. 1, 1945, 58.1 p.c. were located in the metropolitan areas, as compared with almost 60 p.c. a year earlier.

As already stated, the reported employees in the eight leading cities made up 44.5 p.c. of the Canada aggregate in recorded employment in 1945, while the corresponding proportion of the indicated payrolls was 44.8 p.c. In 1944, the ratio had been 46.1 p.c. in the case of the employees, and 46.7 p.c. in the case of the aggregate salaries and wages. The annual average earnings in the larger municipalities amounted to \$32.22 per week in the year under review, as compared with \$32.29 in 1944. The most recent figure exceeded by 23 cents the general average of \$31.99 in the Dominion; that in the preceding 12 months was higher by 45 cents per week. When the higher rents and the generally higher costs of living in the more populous centres are considered, the disparity is not so great as might have been expected. Factors contributing to the relatively high degree of similarity are (1) the presence of unduly large proportions of women workers and of part-time workers in the metropolitan areas, and (2) the fact that in the case of the highest paid industries (viz., mining

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE MONTREAL, QUEBEC

JUNE 1941 = 100



and steam railway transportation), most of the employment is outside the cities.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported in the leading industrial cities. In the case of the 12 medium-sized centres, data were segregated during only part of 1944, so that comparisons with the data for 1945 are not available.

1. MONTREAL.

Although employment in Montreal in 1945 was quieter than in either 1944 or 1943, it was more active than in any earlier period for which data are available. Information furnished by 2,353 employers showed an average staff of 267,588 men and women; in 1944, the co-operating establishments had reported a working force of 289,550. The monthly index numbers had then averaged 187.8, practically the same as in 1943, but 8.1 p.c. higher than the 1945 mean of 172.5. From Jan. 1 of the year under review, the index declined with only two interruptions to Oct. 1. Improvement was then indicated at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, but at the latter date, the level of recorded employment was 6.4 p.c. lower than it had been at the opening of 1945 and was also lower by 9.4 p.c. than at Dec. 1, 1944.

With one exception, employment in manufacturing steadily diminished from month to month during 1945, when the annual index, at 202.4, was lower by 12.3 p.c. than that of 230.8 in 1944. The 1943 mean had been 233.2, the highest figure on record. As compared with pre-war levels, however, activity in the year under review was decidedly greater, the 1945 index exceeding by 89 p.c., that of 107.1 in 1939.

Further improvement was reported in food, printing and publishing and paper-using plants during 1945, while employment slightly declined in textile and tobacco and beverage factories and was substantially reduced in iron and steel, chemical and certain other branches of manufacturing in which production had been largely confined to munitions. All the non-manufacturing industries reported larger working forces, there being advances in communications, transportation, construction, trade and services.

The weekly salaries and wages paid to the workers in recorded employment in Montreal during the year under review averaged \$8,548,185, a per capita figure of \$31.95, as compared with \$31.64 in 1944, \$30.50 in 1943 and \$27.97 in 1942. In spite of the increase in the average earnings in 1945, there was a reduction in the aggregate payrolls disbursed, the latest index averaging 153.3 on the June 1, 1941, base, as compared with 165.1 in 1944. This decline of 7.1 p.c. was relatively smaller than that of 8.1 p.c. in the index of employment in the same comparison.

During 1945, the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments in Montreal constituted 15 p.c. of the total men and women in recorded employment in the eight leading industries throughout Canada, while the earnings of these employees formed a similar percentage of the reported aggregate disbursements. In 1944, the proportions of workers and payrolls had been 15.6 p.c. and 15.5 p.c., respectively.

2. QUEBEC CITY.

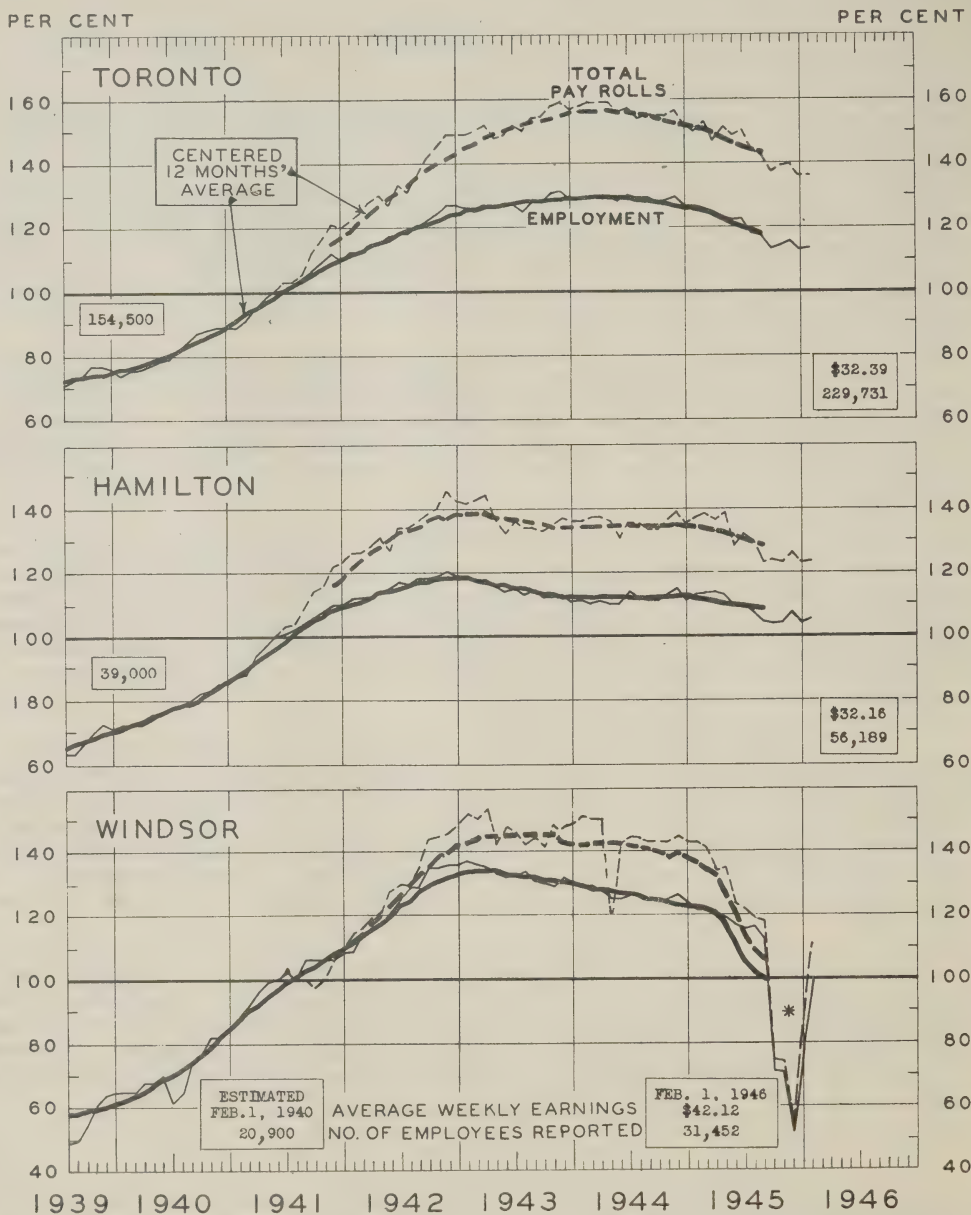
The trend of employment in Quebec was almost uninterruptedly downward in 1945, there being a reduction of 27 p.c. from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, while the annual index was lower by 19 p.c. than in 1944. Information was received from 263 firms whose employees averaged 31,803. In the preceding 12 months, the 252 co-operating establishments had reported 38,752 workers, on the average.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE

TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR

JUNE 1941 = 100



* STRIKE OF AUTOMOBILE WORKERS

Important curtailment was noted in manufacturing in the year under review, the index averaging 263.1 p.c. of the 1926 average; this was a decline of 26.4 p.c. from the 1944 annual figure of 357.7. The latest mean was also considerably lower than that of 368.0 in 1943 and 288.1 in 1942, but with these exceptions was higher than in any earlier year, exceeding by 146.1 p.c. that of 106.9 in 1939. The reductions took place in munitions plants, there being improvement in leather and some other classes producing for the civilian market. Transportation, construction, services and trade also indicated heightened activity in 1945.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by employers in Quebec averaged \$913,423. This represented a per capita figure of \$28.70, as compared with \$29.37 in 1944, \$26.58 in 1943 and \$23.41 in 1942. The loss of 67 cents in the weekly average in 1945 from 1944 was largely due to reductions in the number of employees and in the hours worked in war industries. The latest index of payrolls in Quebec, at 182.5, was 21.3 p.c. lower than that of 232.0 in 1944, when the number in recorded employment had been higher by 19 p.c. than in the year under review.

3. TORONTO.

As in the other industrial centres in which war work has been an important factor in the situation, there was a substantial contraction in employment in Toronto in 1945 as compared with 1944 or 1943, although activity continued greater than in 1942 and earlier years of the record. Standing at 184.3, the latest annual index was 6.8 p.c. lower than that of 197.7 in 1944, when employment reached its all-time peak. In comparison with 1939, however, there was an increase of 67.7 p.c., the index then having been 109.9.

The personnel of the 2,272 employers whose data were tabulated during 1945 averaged 242,790, and their weekly payrolls, \$7,866,232, a per capita figure of \$32.41. In 1944, statements were furnished by 2,192 establishments with a staff of 255,483; the weekly salaries and wages had averaged \$8,306,722, or \$32.51 per worker. The mean in 1943 had been \$31.62, and that in 1942, \$29.54. The falling-off in the latest average was slight, amounting only to ten cents per week; this movement was at variance with that indicated in the Dominion as a whole, but it is nevertheless worthy of note that the per capita figure in Toronto continues above the general average. This is especially significant in view of the fact that women workers in that city constitute an usually large proportion of the total persons in recorded employment. Thus at Oct. 1, 1945, 373 per 1,000 of the indicated employees were females, as compared with 253 per 1,000 in the Dominion as a whole.

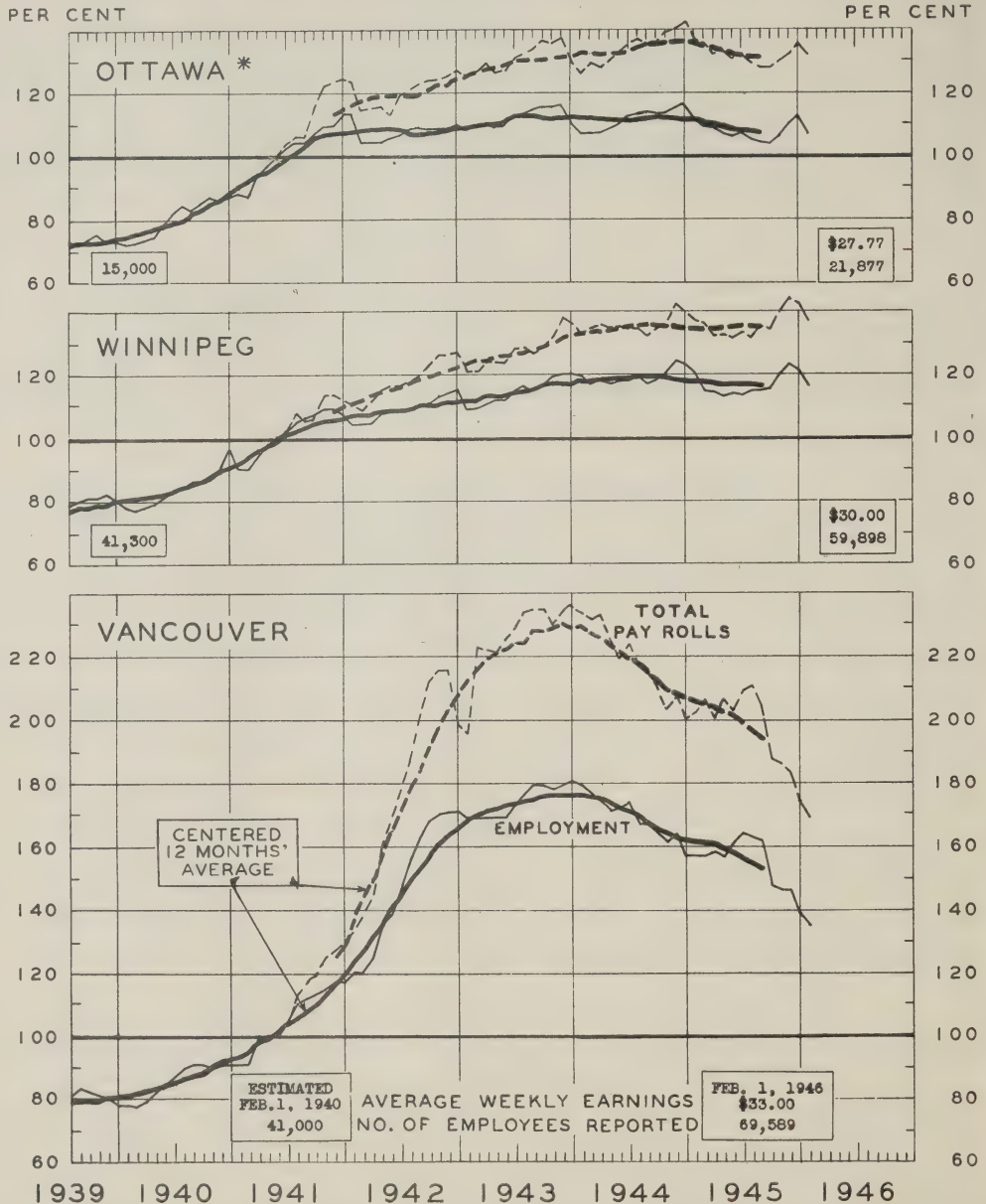
The latest index of aggregate payrolls was 145.0, being 7.1 p.c. below that of 156.0 in 1944; it was also lower than the 1943 index of 150.9. In the year under review, the persons on the staffs of the co-operating firms in Toronto made up 13.6 p.c. of the total workers indicated in Canada, and were paid 13.8 p.c. of the aggregate weekly payrolls disbursed to those in recorded employment in the eight leading industries; in the year before, the ratios had been 13.8 p.c. of the personnel, and 14.1 p.c. of the reported payrolls.

The completion or cancellation of war contracts brought about a substantial recession in employment in manufacturing in Toronto during the year under review. From 229.0 in 1944, the index fell to 202.4 in 1945, when it was nearly 86 p.c. above the 1939 level. Between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 of the year under review employment showed a contra-seasonal loss of some $14\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., a decrease which slightly exceeded that generally indicated in the Dominion in the same period. As in other cities, the shrinkage took place in the industries in which war work has predominated, the trend being upward in vegetable food, printing and publishing, paper product and textile factories, while iron and steel, chemical, non-ferrous metal and other divisions released employees. Most of the non-manufacturing industries afforded more employment, there being increases in communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE
OTTAWA, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

JUNE 1941=100



* EXCLUDING CIVIL SERVICE

4. OTTAWA.

There was a further moderate recession in industrial employment in Ottawa during 1945; information was furnished by 270 firms employing an average of 21,544 men and women, as compared with 22,021 persons reported by 262 establishments in 1944. From 166.7 in that year, the index fell to 162.6 in the 12 months under review, or by 2.5 p.c.; this reduction was accompanied by that of 0.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The average earnings per employee, however, were higher by 2.2 p.c. The indicated weekly payrolls averaged \$609,592 in 1945, or \$28.30 per worker, as compared with per capita figures of \$27.70 in 1944, \$26.65 in 1943, and \$25.29 in 1942. In spite of the increase in the mean in the year under review, the average in Ottawa was lower than in any other city with a population exceeding 100,000.

In conformity with the general movement, manufacturing operations in Ottawa declined during 1945, when the loss took place largely in iron and steel works; pulp and paper mills also afforded rather less employment than in 1944, but lumber mills showed improvement. Construction, trade, and services also reported somewhat greater employment.

In addition to the workers on the staffs of industrial firms in Ottawa, 34,208 men and women were employed in September, 1945, by the Dominion Government, as compared with 33,890 in the same month in 1944, 32,191 in 1943, 29,210 in 1942, 22,293 in 1941, 17,514 in 1940 and 11,934 in 1939. The persons on the payrolls in September, 1945, received \$4,510,211 in monthly salaries and wages, a weekly average of \$30.43, as compared with \$4,495,864 in September, 1944; the mean was then \$30.61. The latest figures are subject to revision.

5. HAMILTON.

Continued curtailment in employment was indicated in Hamilton in the year under review, but the decline of 2.4 p.c. as compared with 1944 was slightly smaller than that of 3.2 p.c. which had then been noted in comparison with 1943. The 386 employers furnishing data in 1945 had a combined staff of 58,072 men and women; in the preceding year, the mean had been 59,289.

The salaries and wages distributed weekly by the co-operating firms averaged \$1,906,245 in 1945, when the index of payrolls was lower by 3.4 p.c. than in the preceding 12 months. The average earnings per worker were also lower, standing at \$32.82, as compared with \$33.10 in 1944; in 1943, the per capita figure was \$32.45, and that in 1942, \$31.32. The weekly earnings in the year under review in this city were higher than in any other of the larger centres except Windsor and Vancouver, also exceeding the Dominion and the Ontario averages. This was largely due to an unusually high ratio of employment in the heavy manufacturing industries in Hamilton.

During 1945, the persons in recorded employment in this city constituted 3.2 p.c. of the total personnel reported in the eight leading industries throughout Canada, while the payrolls in the city formed 3.3 p.c. of the Dominion aggregate of salaries and wages.

Manufacturing establishments in Hamilton showed reduced activity as compared with 1944, but the falling-off was relatively less than that generally indicated in the Dominion. The largest losses were in iron and steel and electrical apparatus plants; textile-using factories were also quieter, but other branches of manufacturing showed some expansion. Improvement was also indicated in construction and trade during 1945; in the latter, employment reached a new high level, while the latest index in construction was higher than in any earlier year since 1931.

The situation in Windsor was greatly affected by the dispute in the automotive industries in the latter months of the year, the strike, which lasted from Sept. 12 to Dec. 21, involving a substantial proportion of the total working force in the city. This factor, together with the recession resulting from the termination of war contracts, and that due to conversion from wartime to peace-time production, brought about a decline of 16.7 p.c. in the annual index of employment in 1945 as compared with 1944, which in turn was lower than in 1943.

Statistics were compiled from 233 firms employing an average personnel of 33,318, whose earnings amounted to \$1,350,745 per week. This was a mean of \$40.37. In the year before, the 228 establishments whose data were received had reported 39,714 employees, and an average weekly payroll of \$1,694,969, while the per capita figure had been \$42.68; that in 1943 was \$41.61, and in 1942, \$39.22. It is interesting to note that between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1 of 1945, the indexes of employment and payrolls dropped in each case by some 63 p.c., largely, though not entirely as a result of the dispute in the motor industry. If activity in Windsor had been maintained throughout the year at the level of the first nine months, the falling-off in the index of employment as compared with the preceding 12 months would have been 6.1 p.c., and that in the payrolls, 9.7 p.c., declines which would have been substantially smaller than those of 16.7 p.c. in employment and 20.4 p.c., in payrolls indicated in the annual figures for the year.

In spite of the significant loss in the index of payrolls in 1945, the average earnings per employee in Windsor continued above that in any other city in the Dominion, the next greatest average being that of \$33.60 in Vancouver; the general figure in Canada in 1945 was \$31.99. The concentration of workers in the manufacture of iron and steel products largely accounts for the relatively high earnings in Windsor. Another and associated factor is the employment of unusually large proportions of males.

There was an important decrease in manufacturing as a whole in this city during 1945, most of which took place in iron and steel plants. Other branches of manufacturing, however, afforded more employment, while construction and other non-manufacturing divisions also showed improvement.

7. WINNIPEG.

The recession in employment in Winnipeg during 1945 was on a smaller scale than that in any other of the larger centres of population, the index falling in the year by only 1.8 p.c., as compared with the loss of 4.3 p.c. in Canada as a whole. There was a minor increase in the index of payrolls for the city, in which the average weekly earnings of the typical person in recorded employment advanced by 2.3 p.c. as compared with 1944. The termination of hostilities had less effect upon the industrial situation in this city than in most other municipalities, but employment therein nevertheless was at a lower level in relation to the 1926 experience than was the case in any other of the eight leading centres. This condition largely resulted from the industrial distribution in the city, in which the proportion of workers in trade is above-average, while that in manufacturing is below the general level.

The 625 employers participating in the monthly surveys during 1945 reported an average staff of 60,408 men and women. The annual index was 142.6, as compared with 145.2 in the preceding year, when a force of 61,166 had been employed by the 600 co-operating firms. The weekly payrolls averaged \$1,744,634 in the 12 months under review, the average being \$29.38 per employee, as compared with means of \$28.73 in 1944, \$28.00 in 1943 and \$27.06 in 1942. The latest index of aggregate payrolls stood at 135.2; this was 0.4 p.c. higher than in the preceding year.

As in other centres, employment in manufacturing in Winnipeg was in

smaller volume than in 1944, but the decline, which amounted to 8.4 p.c., was rather less than in the Dominion as a whole. Activity was curtailed in animal food, iron and steel and chemical factories, while printing and publishing, textile and some other classes showed improvement. Transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade also afforded more employment than in 1944.

8. VANCOUVER.

The trend of employment in Vancouver was downward in 1945, the losses becoming especially pronounced after V-J Day. At the beginning of December, the index, at 206.3, was lower than in any earlier period of observation since the early summer of 1942. The latest annual figure, at 221.7, was 8.6 p.c. lower than in 1944, but was 99 p.c. higher than that in 1939. The reduction in the year under review took place to a very considerable extent in iron and steel plants; the levels of employment in lumber mills and other branches of manufacturing and in the non-manufacturing divisions were generally higher; among the latter group, communications, transportation, construction, services and trade showed important gains.

A combined working force of 80,177 was employed, on the average, by the 709 establishments furnishing data in the year under review, when the weekly salaries and wages averaged \$2,694,522; this represented \$33.60 per employee. In 1944, the 86,998 persons on the staffs of the 676 co-operating firms had been paid an average of \$33.52, while the per capita figures in 1943 and 1942 were \$33.43 and \$30.39, respectively. The annual index of payrolls in 1945, at 198.5, was nine p.c. lower than in the preceding 12 months. Although this decline exceeded the average reduction reported in the payrolls in Canada as a whole in the same comparison, it may nevertheless be noted that the indicated salaries and wages in Vancouver continued at a higher level in relation to the 1941 base than was the case in any other of the eight largest cities.

Index Numbers in the Eight Leading Cities.

Statistics for these cities are given in Tables 2 and 7. Charts 19-21 illustrate the fluctuations of employment in the larger centres during the last few years.

Employment in the Cities of Medium Size.

During 1944, the segregation of statistics for the 12 centres having populations ranging from 35,000 to 100,000 was undertaken. Information was not compiled for the whole of that year, so that the comparisons to be made with the 1945 data are limited. The following notes, however, deal briefly with the situation indicated in the year under review in the 12 cities whose populations fall within the above-named range. In the paragraphs dealing with these centres, the indexes quoted in all cases are those on the June 1, 1941 base.

Halifax.

The working force of the 213 establishments furnishing statistics during 1945 in Halifax averaged 25,183 persons, a figure which was higher by 46 p.c. than at June 1, 1941. In the same comparison, the indicated payrolls had risen by 93.4 p.c. The average weekly payrolls in the year under review amounted to \$750,772, an average of \$30.42 per worker. The high point of employment and payrolls was indicated at the first of April, when the employees numbered 27,200 and the payrolls were given as \$895,831, a per capita figure of \$32.94. From the beginning to the end of the year there was a moderate falling-off in employment in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel products, while transportation was also quieter; construction, services and trade, on the other hand, showed improvement.

Saint John.

In this city, the reported employees averaged 13,689 during 1945, while the payroll disbursements of the 159 firms furnishing data averaged \$401,217. This represented a mean of \$29.29 per employee. Based on the June 1, 1941, figure as 100 p.c., the index number of employment in Saint John showed an increase of 30.4 p.c., as compared with that of 79.4 p.c. in the indicated payrolls. The annual high point of employment was reached at the first of April, when a staff of 15,434 was reported, and the weekly salaries and wages aggregated \$467,698. As in other sections of the country, employment in manufacturing in Saint John declined from the beginning to the end of the year, and also in accordance with the general experience, the most important losses took place in the iron and steel industry. Trade was rather more active.

Sherbrooke.

Information was compiled from an average of 87 establishments in 1945, when their employees averaged 9,155. The weekly earnings of these persons were stated as being \$239,639, which represented an average of \$26.17 per employee. A feature of the situation in Sherbrooke is the employment of unusually high proportions of female workers. Thus at Oct. 1, 1945, 401 per 1,000 of the number of persons in recorded employment were women, a ratio which, among the 20 cities for which monthly data are segregated, was exceeded only by that of 420 per 1,000 in Regina. The employment of unusually high proportions of workers in the textile industries accounts for the large number of female workers in Sherbrooke. In these industries, a relatively even volume of employment was reported, there being comparatively little variation during the 12 months. Employment in iron and steel factories, on the other hand, showed curtailment as the year progressed.

Three Rivers.

Industrial activity in this city during 1945 increased steadily from Jan. 1 to June 1, after which the trend was almost uninterruptedly downward. Returns were tabulated from 79 firms employing an average of 9,986 men and women, whose weekly earnings amounted to \$291,778; this was a per capita figure of \$29.22. From the commencement of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, recorded employment in Three Rivers increased in the year under review by just over 25 p.c., while the reported disbursements rose by 43.4 p.c. The movement was generally favourable in pulp and paper manufacturing; little general change took place in textiles, while activity in iron and steel plants was curtailed following the cessation of hostilities.

Kitchener - Waterloo.

The index number of employment in these cities advanced considerably from the beginning to the end of 1945, and there were also increases in the payrolls distributed. A combined working force of 16,764 persons was reported, on the average, by the 169 employers furnishing data, while the sums paid in weekly salaries and wages aggregated \$499,328. The annual average earnings per employee were \$29.78 per week. The index of employment was 12.1 p.c. higher than at June 1, 1941, since when that of payrolls had risen by 46.8 p.c. Kitchener - Waterloo was one of the few centres in which employment in manufacturing was at a higher level in the latter months of 1945 than in the early part of the year. Leather, lumber, rubber and textile plants reported improvement as the year progressed; little change, on the whole, was shown in the animal food industries, while iron and steel plants were somewhat quieter.

London.

Statistics were tabulated from an average of 247 establishments in London during 1945, when they employed an average of 21,032 workers. The number of female employees in this city was rather above-average, such persons having constituted

358 per 1,000 of the total number in recorded employment at Oct. 1, and 367 per 1,000 at April 1. The payrolls disbursed by the firms making returns in the 12 months under review averaged \$625,603 per week, giving a per capita figure of \$29.74. The increase in employment in 1945 as compared with June 1, 1941, was 18.2 p.c., while that in the payrolls was 39.3 p.c. The decline in manufacturing in London during the year under review was less pronounced than in many other centres; the vegetable food and iron and steel industries were somewhat quieter at the end than in the first few months of the year, but pulp and paper and textile-using factories showed heightened activity.

Fort William - Port Arthur.

The termination of hostilities resulted in a considerable diminution in industrial activity in Fort William - Port Arthur during the year under review, there being an important recession in employment in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel-using establishments. Pulp and paper mills, on the other hand, showed improvement as the year progressed; transportation was also brisker. Statements were received from 113 firms in these cities having an average of 13,536 employees, whose aggregate weekly earnings during 1945 averaged \$481,536. The per capita figure was \$35.53. From Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, the index, with rare interruptions, declined by over 32 p.c., while the annual index was 3.7 p.c. lower than at June 1, 1941, when the current record of payrolls was instituted in the Dominion. On the other hand, in spite of a substantial falling-off in the reported salaries and wages from the beginning to the end of 1945, the annual index of payrolls was higher by 27.9 p.c. than when the record was commenced.

Regina.

The variations in employment generally in Regina during 1945 were comparatively moderate, and at the end of the year there was only a slight reduction in the index of employment. An average staff of 10,155 persons was reported by the 155 establishments furnishing data, while their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages averaged \$284,833. The typical employee in recorded employment received an average of \$28.05 in the year. The employment of women in Regina reached higher proportions than was the case in any other centre for which statistics are tabulated. Thus at Oct. 1, 420 per 1,000 workers were females, and at Apr. 1, 428 per 1,000. These proportions substantially exceeded those of 253 and 267 per 1,000 in Canada as a whole at the same dates. As in the other centres, employment in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel products, declined as the year advanced; the manufacture of animal foods also showed some curtailment in the latter months, and trade was not quite so active at the end as at the beginning of the year.

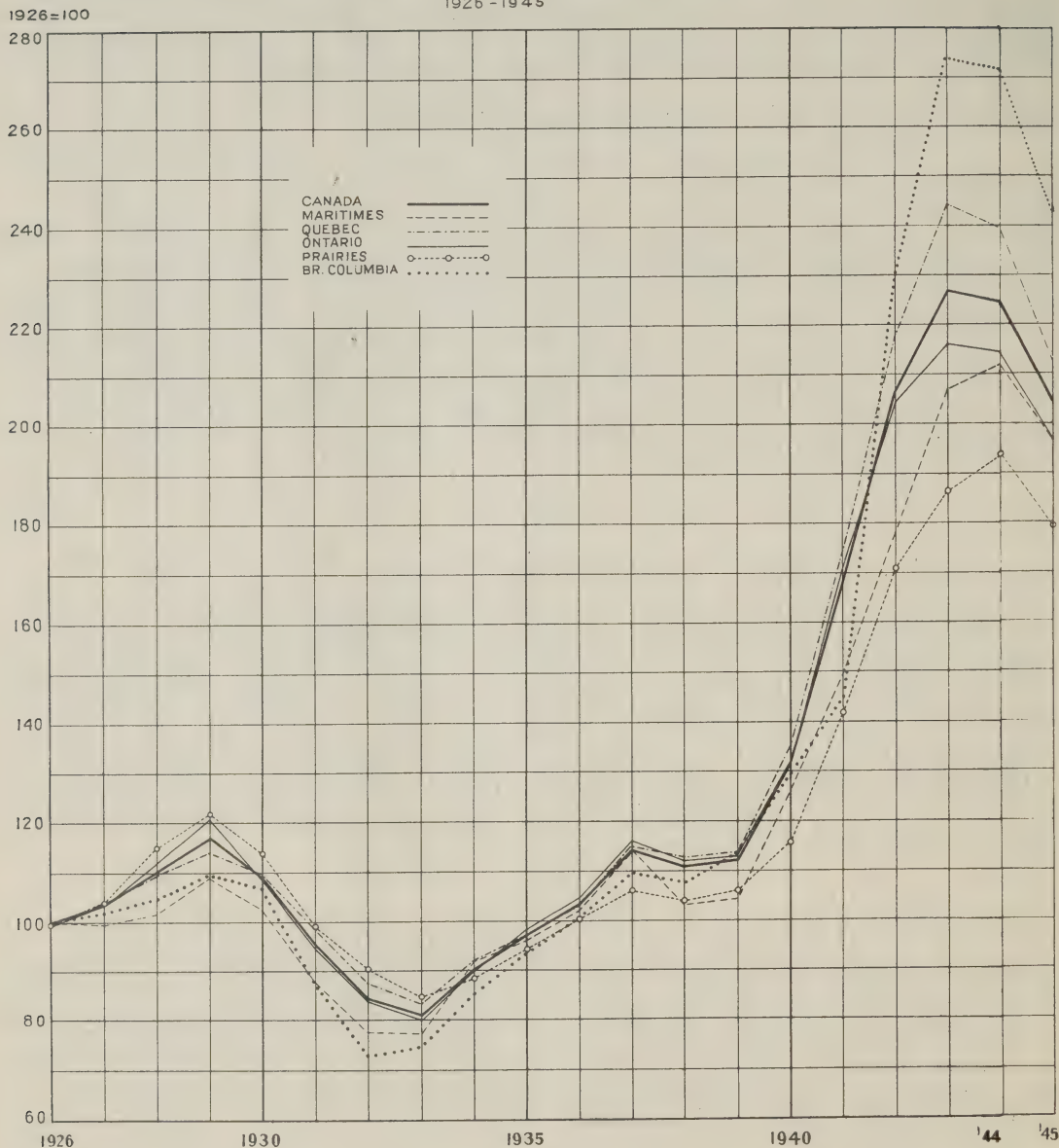
Saskatoon.

In this city, the 135 firms co-operating during 1945 reported an average working force of 6,276 men and women, whose aggregate weekly earnings averaged \$168,018, or \$26.76 per employee. Employment was at a higher level in the latter part of the year than in the earlier months, this situation extending to the manufacturing as well as to the non-manufacturing groups. In the period from June 1, 1941, when the general record of payrolls in the Dominion was commenced, employment in this city has risen by 26.5 p.c., accompanied by an increase of 53.6 p.c. in the total weekly earnings of those in recorded employment.

Calgary.

On the whole, the reported changes in employment in Calgary during the year under review were on a relatively smaller scale than in most other centres for which monthly statistics are prepared. This conclusion is based upon information received from 255 firms having 17,853 employees, whose weekly payrolls averaged \$557,816. This represented an annual per capita figure of \$31.57. Manufacturing

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT TRENDS
IN THE
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
IN THE
FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE
1926 - 1945



showed some curtailment as the year progressed, most of which took place in iron and steel products. The animal food industries were also somewhat quieter, but the volume of employment in vegetable food processing was rather greater in the latter months, the advance being partly seasonal in character. Construction also showed improvement, while the changes in trade were not particularly pronounced. From the commencement of the payroll record in the Dominion, employment in Calgary increased during 1945 by 13.4 p.c., and the aggregate weekly salaries and wages rose by 37.9 p.c.

Edmonton.

Industrial activity generally in Edmonton reached a higher level towards the end of 1945 than had been the case in the opening months of the year. Statistics were received from an average of 217 establishments with an average working force of 17,146 men and women; the reported weekly salaries and wages averaged \$502,720, or \$29.31 per person in recorded employment. In the period from the institution of the general record of payrolls at June 1, 1941, the index of employment advanced by 26.3 p.c., while the gain in the weekly earnings amounted to 52.3 p.c. During the year under review, manufacturing declined from the first of January to June 1, after which the trend, with one exception, was favourable from month to month, and at Dec. 1 the index number was only fractionally lower than at Jan. 1. There were moderate declines in animal-food processing and iron and steel-using factories, but other divisions of manufacturing showed somewhat greater activity, as was also the case in trade. In construction, there was an important increase.

Victoria.

During 1945, returns were tabulated from an average of 165 firms in Victoria, with an average of 14,194 employees. This figure represented an increase of 68.7 p.c. from June 1, 1941, when the general record of payrolls in the Dominion was commenced, and was accompanied by a rise of 120.6 p.c. in the reported weekly salaries and wages. These averaged \$464,348 in the year under review, when the typical person in recorded employment in Victoria received an annual average of \$32.70 per week. The latter figure exceeded that of \$31.99 indicated in Canada as a whole in 1945. There was a considerable falling-off in employment in manufacturing in the latter months of the year; this took place mainly in iron and steel plants, although lumber mills were also rather quieter. Transportation and trade, on the other hand, showed improvement as the year advanced.

V. - COMPARISON OF THE TRENDS OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING IN THE FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE.

The course of employment in manufacturing in the five economic areas, in comparison with that in the Dominion as a whole, in the period from 1925 is depicted in Chart 22. An interesting feature of the graph is the substantial degree of uniformity in the movements of the curves for the different areas during most of the period depicted; in view of the variations in the industrial distributions of the persons engaged in manufacturing in different parts of the country, this similarity possesses a good deal of interest.

The expansive movement which reached its maximum in all areas in 1929 was succeeded by equally widespread contractions; in the Dominion as a whole and in four of the five economic areas, the minimum of recorded employment was reached in 1933, but in British Columbia, as in the United States, the low point was reported in the preceding year.

Manufacturing from East to West then showed moderate but steady recovery until 1937, when the second pre-war high point in industrial activity was indicated. This was followed by a general slackening during 1938, which extended into the winter of 1938-39. The outbreak of hostilities in September of the latter year

PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT, IN THE NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES, IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS AND IN CANADA, AT SPECIFIED DATES, 1942-1945

MARITIMES

OCT. 1, 1942
OCT. 1, 1943
APRIL 1, 1944
OCT. 1, 1944
APRIL 1, 1945
OCT. 1, 1945



QUEBEC

OCT. 1, 1942
OCT. 1, 1943
APRIL 1, 1944
OCT. 1, 1944
APRIL 1, 1945
OCT. 1, 1945



ONTARIO

OCT. 1, 1942
OCT. 1, 1943
APRIL 1, 1944
OCT. 1, 1944
APRIL 1, 1945
OCT. 1, 1945



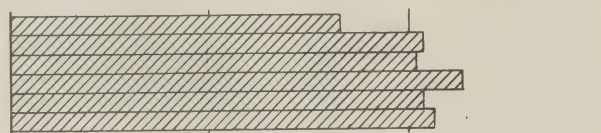
PRAIRIES

OCT. 1, 1942
OCT. 1, 1943
APRIL 1, 1944
OCT. 1, 1944
APRIL 1, 1945
OCT. 1, 1945



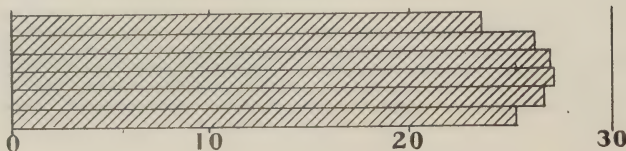
B.C.

OCT. 1, 1942
OCT. 1, 1943
APRIL 1, 1944
OCT. 1, 1944
APRIL 1, 1945
OCT. 1, 1945



CANADA

OCT. 1, 1942
OCT. 1, 1943
APRIL 1, 1944
OCT. 1, 1944
APRIL 1, 1945
OCT. 1, 1945



PER CENT

brought with it decided expansion in industrial activity, but also produced more pronounced disparities in the levels than in any previous period. The generally upward movement gathered momentum with the developing war situation, until unprecedentedly high levels were recorded in all provinces; in the case of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the peak of employment in manufacturing was reached in 1943, in which year the curves in the various areas were further apart than in any earlier year. A divergence in trend also characterized the situation in 1944, when there was a slightly downward tendency in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, but the movement continued slightly upward in the Maritime and the Prairie Provinces, taken as units. These differences in the movements nevertheless served to narrow the distance between the curves for the various areas and the Dominion as a whole. In 1945, the lines again moved closer together, as the completion or cancellation of war contracts resulted in decidedly lower levels of employment in manufacturing in all five economic areas. Thus in the year under review, the percentage losses as compared with 1944 varied only from that of 7.1 p.c. in the case of the Maritime Provinces, to 11.2 p.c. in the case of Quebec. The former figure was just over two points below that of 9.3 p.c. in Canada as a whole, while the decline in Quebec was less than two points greater than the Dominion figure.

VI.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment
at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, 1945.

As the war progressed and available supplies of labour diminished, the need for up-to-date information regarding the sex distribution of the persons in recorded employment became urgent; accordingly, in 1942 and 1943 the situation was met by the collection of statistics showing the numbers of men and women in the staffs of the co-operating establishments as at Oct. 1. In 1944 and 1945, the enquiries were made semi-annually, at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, thus depicting conditions when employment normally is seasonally quiet, and when it is seasonally active. (Commencing in 1946, the record was established on a monthly basis, to meet the need for more frequent information on sex distribution during the period of reconstruction).

Table VI summarizes the geographical and industrial distribution of the men and women in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1945, showing the proportions indicated at Apr. 1, 1945, and periodically in the three preceding years, while in Table VII are given statistics as at Oct. 1 in the more important branches of manufacturing, with the proportions of men and women reported in the earlier surveys of sex distribution; also contained in this table are the ratios of men and women workers in all manufacturing establishments as reported to the Annual Census of Industry in 1939. In respect of time and of coverage, the latter data are not wholly comparable with those obtained in the monthly surveys, but sufficient similarity exists to give interest and validity to the general comparisons. The matter of comparability is discussed later in this section.

An aggregate of 1,793,921 workers was employed by the establishments participating in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls in the nine leading industrial groups at Oct. 1, 1945; of these, 1,339,281 were men or boys, and 454,640 were women or girls. The latter constituted 253 per 1,000 employees of both sexes, a proportion which was contra-seasonally lower than that of 267 at Apr. 1, 1945, being also lower than in any earlier period of observation since 1942.

The fact that the Oct. 1, 1945, survey of sex distribution was the first to be made following the termination of hostilities lends particular interest to the statistics. As compared with 12 months earlier, there was a general reduction of 7.5 p.c. in recorded employment; the loss among men was approximately 5.3 p.c., and that among women 13.5 p.c. of their number. Thus the latter decrease was larger in relation to the total number of women in recorded employment, but it is nevertheless noteworthy that rather more than 51 p.c. of the some 145,900 persons dismissed from the

TABLE V -- The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Industrial Cities, and the Major Industrial Groups, as at Oct. 1, 1945, Apr. 1, 1945, Oct. 1 and Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943 and 1942.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Oct. 1, 1945						Apr. 1, 1945						Oct. 1, 1944						Apr. 1, 1944						Oct. 1, 1943								
	Total			Men			Women			Men			Women			Men			Women			Men			Women			Men			Women		
	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	P.C.			
(a) Provinces																																	
Maritime Provinces	134,819	112,348	22,471	83.3	16.7	83.2	22,471	83.2	16.8	83.9	16.1	83.3	16.7	84.2	15.8	84.2	15.8	84.2	15.8	84.2	15.8	84.2	15.8	84.2	15.8	84.2	15.8	84.2	15.8	84.2	15.8		
Prince Edward Island	2,865	2,055	810	71.7	28.3	71.7	810	71.7	28.3	71.7	28.3	71.7	28.3	71.7	28.3	71.7	28.3	71.7	28.3	71.7	28.3	71.7	28.3	71.7	28.3	71.7	28.3	71.7	28.3	71.7	28.3		
Nova Scotia	81,408	69,442	11,966	85.3	14.7	84.3	11,966	85.3	14.7	84.3	15.7	84.3	15.7	84.3	15.7	84.3	15.7	84.3	15.7	84.3	15.7	84.3	15.7	84.3	15.7	84.3	15.7	84.3	15.7	84.3	15.7		
New Brunswick	51,804	42,109	9,695	81.8	18.2	82.3	9,695	81.8	18.2	82.3	18.7	82.3	18.7	82.3	18.7	82.3	18.7	82.3	18.7	82.3	18.7	82.3	18.7	82.3	18.7	82.3	18.7	82.3	18.7	82.3	18.7		
Quebec	541,525	403,960	137,565	74.6	25.4	73.0	137,565	74.6	25.4	73.0	25.4	74.6	25.4	73.0	25.4	74.6	25.4	73.0	25.4	74.6	25.4	73.0	25.4	74.6	25.4	73.0	25.4	74.6	25.4	73.0	25.4		
Ontario	734,916	527,629	207,287	71.8	28.2	70.2	207,287	71.8	28.2	70.2	29.8	70.2	29.8	70.2	29.8	70.2	29.8	70.2	29.8	70.2	29.8	70.2	29.8	70.2	29.8	70.2	29.8	70.2	29.8	70.2	29.8		
Prairie Provinces	214,497	162,994	51,503	76.0	24.0	74.7	51,503	76.0	24.0	74.7	25.3	74.7	25.3	74.7	25.3	74.7	25.3	74.7	25.3	74.7	25.3	74.7	25.3	74.7	25.3	74.7	25.3	74.7	25.3	74.7	25.3		
Manitoba	97,842	71,889	25,953	73.5	26.5	71.9	25,953	73.5	26.5	71.9	28.1	71.9	28.1	71.9	28.1	71.9	28.1	71.9	28.1	71.9	28.1	71.9	28.1	71.9	28.1	71.9	28.1	71.9	28.1	71.9	28.1		
Saskatchewan	43,822	33,774	10,048	77.1	22.9	75.6	10,048	77.1	22.9	75.6	24.6	75.6	24.6	75.6	24.6	75.6	24.6	75.6	24.6	75.6	24.6	75.6	24.6	75.6	24.6	75.6	24.6	75.6	24.6	75.6	24.6		
Alberta	72,833	57,331	15,502	78.7	21.3	77.9	15,502	78.7	21.3	77.9	22.1	77.9	22.1	77.9	22.1	77.9	22.1	77.9	22.1	77.9	22.1	77.9	22.1	77.9	22.1	77.9	22.1	77.9	22.1	77.9	22.1		
British Columbia	168,164	132,350	35,814	78.7	21.3	79.4	35,814	78.7	21.3	79.4	26.7	79.4	26.7	79.4	26.7	79.4	26.7	79.4	26.7	79.4	26.7	79.4	26.7	79.4	26.7	79.4	26.7	79.4	26.7	79.4	26.7		
CANADA	1,793,921	1,339,281	454,640	74.7	25.3	73.3	454,640	74.7	25.3	73.3	26.7	73.3	26.7	73.3	26.7	73.3	26.7	73.3	26.7	73.3	26.7	73.3	26.7	73.3	26.7	73.3	26.7	73.3	26.7	73.3	26.7		
(b) Cities																																	
Montreal	269,335	181,661	87,674	67.4	32.6	66.4	87,674	66.4	33.6	66.7	33.3	66.7	33.3	65.7	34.3	65.7	34.3	65.7	34.3	65.7	34.3	65.7	34.3	65.7	34.3	65.7	34.3	65.7	34.3	65.7	34.3		
Quebec	29,977	21,676	8,301	72.3	27.7	69.9	8,301	72.3	27.7	69.9	30.1	69.9	30.1	68.8	31.2	67.8	32.2	67.8	32.2	67.8	32.2	67.8	32.2	67.8	32.2	67.8	32.2	67.8	32.2	67.8	32.2		
Toronto	244,810	153,566	91,244	62.7	37.3	60.4	91,244	62.7	39.6	60.4	39.6	60.4	39.6	59.6	40.4	59.6	40.4	59.6	40.4	59.6	40.4	59.6	40.4	59.6	40.4	59.6	40.4	59.6	40.4	59.6	40.4		
Ottawa	24,280	14,710	9,560	60.6	39.4	59.4	9,560	60.6	39.4	59.4	40.6	59.4	40.6	58.8	41.2	58.8	41.2	58.8	41.2	58.8	41.2	58.8	41.2	58.8	41.2	58.8	41.2	58.8	41.2	58.8	41.2		
Hamilton	56,701	39,304	17,397	59.3	40.7	48.9	17,397	59.3	40.7	48.9	48.9	59.3	40.7	48.9	48.9	59.3	40.7	48.9	48.9	59.3	40.7	48.9	48.9	59.3	40.7	48.9	48.9	59.3	40.7	48.9	48.9		
Windsor	23,047	17,200	5,847	74.6	25.4	80.9	5,847	74.6	25.4	80.9	19.1	80.9	19.1	82.5	17.5	82.0	18.0	85.1	14.9	85.1	14.9	85.1	14.9	85.1	14.9	85.1	14.9	85.1	14.9	85.1	14.9		
Winnipeg	63,367	41,056	22,311	64.8	35.2	63.6	22,311	64.8	35.2	63.6	36.4	64.0	36.0	64.5	35.5	65.0	35.0	71.8	28.2	71.8	28.2	71.8	28.2	71.8	28.2	71.8	28.2	71.8	28.2	71.8	28.2		
Vancouver	78,658	56,248	22,410	71.5	28.5	71.7	22,410	71.5	28.5	71.7	28.3	70.1	29.9	71.6	28.4	72.7	27.3	73.7	21.3	73.7	21.3	73.7	21.3	73.7	21.3	73.7	21.3	73.7	21.3	73.7	21.3		
Halifax	24,064	17,559	6,505	73.0	27.0	75.7	6,505	73.0	27.0	75.7	24.3	73.4	26.6	76.2	23.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Saint John	12,267	8,345	3,922	68.0	32.0	73.6	3,922	68.0	32.0	73.6	26.4	69.2	30.8	76.4	23.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Sherbrooke	9,993	5,368	3,607	59.9	40.1	59.6	3,607	59.9	40.1	59.6	40.4	59.7	40.3	60.4	39.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Three Rivers	9,005	6,636	2,369	73.7	26.3	69.9	2,369	73.7	26.3	69.9	30.1	71.6	28.4	72.1	27.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Kitchener - Waterloo	16,998	10,722	6,276	64.2	35.8	63.3	6,276	64.2	35.8	63.3	36.9	61.9	38.1	63.9	36.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
London	20,413	13,037	7,316	64.2	35.8	63.3	7,316	64.2	35.8	63.3	36.7	62.7	37.3	64.4	35.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Pt. William - Pt. Arthur	10,775	8,872	1,903	82.3	17.7	73.8	1,903	82.3	17.7	73.8	26.2	70.7	29.3	72.3	27.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Regina	10,285	5,966	4,319	59.0	41.0	57.2	4,319	59.0	41.0	57.2	42.8	54.9	45.1	58.0	42.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Saskatoon	6,492	4,338	2,154	66.8	33.2	64.1	2,154	66.8	33.2	64.1	35.9	64.0	35.0	65.6	34.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Calgary	17,884	12,802	5,082	71.6	28.4	70.8	5,082	71.6	28.4	70.8	29.2	70.0	30.0	72.5	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Edmonton	17,846	11,181	6,664	64.6	35.4	61.7	6,664	64.6	35.4	61.7	38.3	63.7	36.3	63.3	36.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Victoria	13,355	9,959	3,396	74.6	25.4	74.6	3,396	74.6	25.4	74.6	25.2	75.6	24.4	76.5	23.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
(c) Industries																																	
Manufacturing	989,730	732,113	257,617	74.0	26.0	72.8	257,617	74.0	26.0	72.8	27.2	71.7	28.3	72.0	28.0	72.1	27.9	74.3	25.7	74.3	25.7	74.3	25.7	74.3	25.7	74.3	25.7	74.3	25.7	74.3	25.7		
Durable Goods	461,018	397,345	63,673	86.2	13.8	83.3	63,673	86.2	13.8	83.3	16.7	81.2	18.8	80.5	19.4	80.9	19.1	81.4	18.4	81.4	18.4	81.4	18.4	81.4	18.4	81.4	18.4	81.4	18.4	81.4	18.4		
Non-Durable Goods	508,291	316,922	191,369	62.4	37.6	60.3	191,369	62.4	37.6	60.3	33.7	59.8	40.2	60.6	39.9	59.6	40.4	61.7	38.6	61.7	38.6	61.7	38.6	61.7	38.6	61.7	38.6	61.7	38.6	61.7	38.6		
Electric Light and Power	20,421	17,846	2,575	87.4	12.6	86.4	2,575	87.4	12.6	86.4	13.6	87.0	13.0	86.3	13.6	87.5	12.5	88.2	11.8	88.2	11.8	88.2	11.8	88.2	11.8	88.2	11.8	88.2	11.8	88.2	11.8		
Logging	61,968	60,808	1,160	98.1	1.9	98.3	1,160	98.1	1.9	98.3	1.7	98.1	1.9	98.3	1.7	97.6	2.4	98.2	1.2	98.2	1.2	98.2	1.2	98.2	1.2	98.2	1.2	98.2	1.2	98.2	1.2		
Mining	87,631	65,705	1,926	97.2	2.8	97.0	1,926	97.2	2.8	97.0	3.0	96.7	3.3	97.2	2.8	96.9	3.1	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0		
Communications	33,179	14,676	18,503	44.2	55.8	43.2	18,503	44.2	55.8	43.2	56.8	44.5	56.5	45.0	55.0	47.4	52.6	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.7		
Transportation	164,463	151,033	13,430	91.8	8.2	91.7	13,430	91.8	8.2	91.7	8.3	91.6	8.5	91.7	8.3	92.0	8.0	94.0	6.0	94.0	6.0	94.0	6.0	94.0	6.0	94.0	6.0	94.0	6.0	94.0	6.0		
Construction and Maintenance	189,798	156,315	3,483	97.8	2.2	96.6	3,483	97.8	2.2	96.6	3.4	97.3	2.7	96.5	3.5	97.7	2.3	98.6	1.4	98.6	1.4	98.6	1.4	98.6	1.4	98.6	1.4	98.6	1.4	98.6	1.4		
Services	192,467	22,266	30,201	42.4	57.6	40.7	30,201	42.4	57.6	40.7	59.3	41.8	58.2	41.3	58.7	42.0	58.0	48.4	51.6	48.4	51.6	48.4	51.6	48.4	51.6	48.4	51.6	48.4	51				

nine leading industries were men.

For obvious reasons, the curtailment in industrial activity in the 12 months ending Oct. 1, 1945, took place very largely in manufacturing, in which the reported personnel declined by 15.8 p.c., among men, the falling-off amounted to 13.1 p.c., and that among women to 22.5 p.c. Workers of the former sex constituted almost 60 p.c. of the total of approximately 185,200 employees released by manufacturing establishments in the year. It will be noted that the declines in manufacturing due to the completion or cancellation of war contracts before and after V-E and V-J Days were augmented by the important strike in the automotive industry, in effect in the latter months of 1945. This dispute involved male employees to a much greater extent than women workers.

A comparison of the number of employees laid off in manufacturing with the general loss of 145,900 in the nine leading industries indicates considerable improvement in the year in the non-manufacturing industries, in which additions of some 39,300 persons were reported. Of such workers, rather more than 90 p.c. were men.

The decrease in the number of women engaged in manufacturing plants affected particularly those employed in the production of durable manufactured goods, in which their ratio of 138 per 1,000 workers was lower than in any earlier survey made in connection with the monthly record of employment and payrolls. In the non-durable manufactured goods division a very large proportion of the workers laid off had been employed in the manufacture of chemical products for wartime use.

Geographically, a brief review of the situation reported at Oct. 1 of the year under review showed widespread reductions in employment for workers of both sexes. The largest losses as compared with the preceding year in the employment of women took place, as would be expected, in the great manufacturing provinces of Quebec and Ontario, in each of which the ratio per 1,000 workers of both sexes at Oct. 1, 1945, was the lowest since 1942. The concentration of women workers in those two areas nevertheless continued high, 30.3 p.c. of the total number in recorded employment at the date under review being reported in the former, and 45.6 p.c. in the latter province. Only in New Brunswick and British Columbia were the proportions of women workers rather higher at the beginning of October in 1945, than had been the case in earlier surveys.

Firms in the eight cities with populations exceeding 100,000, reported 264,734 women workers at Oct. 1, 1945; this was 58.2 p.c. of the Dominion total. Of all men in recorded employment, 39.2 p.c. were on the staffs of firms situated in the larger metropolitan centre areas. These proportions were somewhat lower than those of 59 p.c. and 41 p.c. in the case of female and male employees, respectively, indicated at Oct. 1, 1944. Recorded employment for men in the larger centres in the year fell by 8.8 p.c. and for women, by 13.9 p.c. These reductions exceeded those of 5.3 p.c. among males and 13.5 p.c. among females generally indicated in the Dominion in the same comparison.

The Changes in Sex Distribution of Workers in Manufacturing During the War.

As already stated, Table VII shows the changes in the proportions of women workers per 1,000 of both sexes in manufacturing as reported periodically from 1942, in comparison with the ratios indicated in 1939. The latter data, collected by the Annual Census of Industry, represent averages for the year, whereas the information collected in connection with the current surveys of employment and payrolls, relate to the situation existing on or about Apr. 1 and Oct. 1; industrial activity at the former date is usually at a relatively low ebb, while that at Oct. 1 is frequently at the annual maximum, particularly in the case of women workers. Another possible element of incomparability in the two series lies in the fact that the Census returns relate to all manufacturing establishments without regard to number

Table VII.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Manufacturing at Oct. 1 and Apr. 1, 1945, Oct. 1 and Apr. 1, 1944 and Oct. 1, 1943 and 1942, With Comparisons from the 1939 Annual Census of Industry.

I n d u s t r i e s	Current Surveys of Employment										Statistics of the Census of Industry, 1939																			
	Statistics as at Oct. 1, 1945					Apr. 1, 1944					Oct. 1, 1944					Apr. 1, 1944					Oct. 1, 1943					Oct. 1, 1942				
	Number of Employees					Proportion of					Proportion of					Proportion of					Proportion of					Proportion of				
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	P.C.	P.G.	Men	Women	P.C.	P.G.	Men	Women	P.C.	P.G.	Men	Women	P.C.	P.G.	Men	Women	P.C.	P.G.	Men	Women	P.C.	P.G.			
MANUFACTURING*	969,309	714,267	255,042	75.7	26.3	72.6	27.4	71.4	28.6	71.7	28.3	71.8	28.2	74.0	26.0	78.0	22.0													
Animal products - edible	48,057	36,070	9,987	79.2	20.8	78.0	22.0	76.2	23.8	77.7	22.3	77.9	22.1	80.5	19.5	88.4	11.6													
Fur and products	3,498	2,096	1,402	59.9	40.1	60.7	39.3	60.6	39.4	62.0	38.0	61.7	38.3	64.1	35.9	66.5	33.5													
Leather and products	29,602	17,329	12,273	58.5	41.5	57.6	42.4	57.5	42.5	57.4	42.6	57.6	42.4	59.2	40.8	67.9	32.1													
Boots and shoes	18,207	10,143	8,064	55.7	44.3	55.2	44.8	55.0	45.0	55.0	45.0	55.7	44.3	56.9	43.1	62.5	37.4													
Lumber and products	68,702	61,022	7,680	88.8	11.2	87.1	12.9	86.7	13.3	86.7	13.3	85.9	14.1	90.6	9.4	95.9	4.1													
Rough and dressed lumber	38,151	35,542	2,609	93.2	6.8	92.3	7.7	91.0	9.0	91.3	8.7	91.3	8.7	93.6	6.4	98.5	1.5													
Furniture	12,644	10,867	1,777	85.9	14.1	84.7	15.3	85.0	15.0	84.4	15.6	84.3	15.7	90.0	10.0	95.4	4.6													
Other lumber products	17,907	14,613	3,294	81.6	18.4	79.8	20.2	79.2	21.8	78.7	21.3	78.5	21.5	77.9	22.1	90.0	10.0													
Plant products - edible	67,527	40,827	26,700	60.5	39.5	62.5	37.5	58.0	42.0	62.4	37.6	58.9	41.1	59.0	41.0	72.7	27.3													
Pulp and paper products	92,561	71,598	20,963	77.4	22.6	76.2	23.8	76.3	23.7	75.6	24.4	76.6	23.4	79.6	20.4	85.4	14.6													
Pulp and paper	41,009	38,121	2,888	95.0	4.0	92.5	7.5	92.1	7.9	92.0	8.0	92.2	7.8	93.9	6.1	96.3	3.7													
Paper products	17,657	10,364	7,293	58.7	41.3	57.6	42.4	57.2	42.8	56.3	43.7	56.3	43.1	59.8	40.2	64.3	35.7													
Printing and publishing	33,895	23,110	10,785	68.2	31.8	67.4	32.6	67.3	32.7	67.6	32.4	67.8	32.2	71.4	28.6	78.8	21.2													
Rubber products	21,834	15,366	6,468	70.4	29.6	68.0	32.0	67.1	32.9	68.0	32.0	68.2	31.8	70.4	29.6	74.6	25.4													
Textile products	138,608	56,285	82,323	40.6	59.4	40.0	60.0	39.3	60.7	40.2	59.8	40.0	60.0	42.3	57.7	48.9	51.1													
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,672	27,732	21,940	55.8	44.2	54.8	45.2	54.6	45.4	54.4	45.6	54.2	45.8	55.7	44.3	63.2	36.8													
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,743	12,081	9,662	55.6	44.4	54.3	45.7	53.7	46.3	54.1	45.9	53.9	46.1	55.8	44.2	64.5	35.4													
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,376	6,593	5,783	53.3	46.7	52.8	47.2	52.5	47.5	52.4	47.6	53.0	47.0	53.5	46.5	58.3	41.7													
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,752	6,987	4,765	59.5	40.5	57.6	42.4	57.9	42.1	57.2	42.8	56.5	43.5	58.1	41.9	64.8	35.2													
Hosiery and knit goods	22,574	7,891	15,183	32.7	67.3	31.8	68.2	31.4	68.6	32.2	67.8	32.5	67.5	35.9	64.1	39.6	60.4													
Garments and personal furnishings	50,906	14,168	36,688	27.9	72.1	28.2	71.8	28.8	71.2	29.0	71.0	29.0	71.6	30.1	69.9	37.4	62.6													
Other textile products	18,556	6,994	8,652	45.0	55.0	42.6	57.4	41.3	58.7	42.1	57.9	42.6	57.4	46.7	53.3	62.7	37.3													
Tobacco	10,456	4,056	6,398	38.8	61.2	35.2	64.8	31.4	68.6	37.1	62.9	37.1	62.9	33.6	66.4	49.2	50.8													
Beverages	15,792	12,581	3,211	79.7	20.3	79.6	20.4	78.5	21.5	79.8	20.2	79.2	20.8	82.8	17.2	91.7	8.3													
Chemicals and allied products	46,916	33,051	13,865	70.4	29.6	64.4	35.6	60.4	39.6	61.2	38.8	59.9	40.1	64.6	35.4	76.3	23.7													
Clay, glass and stone products	13,693	13,169	5,254	78.9	21.1	77.8	22.2	77.2	22.8	77.7	22.3	78.8	21.2	83.3	16.7	92.9	7.1													
Electrical apparatus	59,354	25,255	14,099	64.2	35.8	58.4	41.6	56.9	43.1	56.3	43.7	57.5	42.5	62.8	37.2	75.8	24.2													
Iron and steel products	233,735	263,555	30,180	89.7	10.3	85.9	14.1	85.7	14.3	85.2	14.8	85.3	14.7	86.6	13.4	94.0	6.0													
Machinery (other than vehicles)	22,768	19,869	2,919	87.2	12.8	84.4	15.6	83.6	16.4	83.1	16.9	83.2	16.8	84.4	15.6	91.8	8.2													
Agricultural implements	11,599	10,706	893	92.3	7.7	85.2	14.8	83.9	16.1	82.5	17.5	80.7	19.3	87.0	13.0	94.8	5.2													
Land vehicles and aircraft	102,451	95,558	8,915	91.3	8.7	88.2	11.8	88.1	11.9	88.1	11.9	88.1	11.9	90.6	9.4	95.2	4.8													
Automobiles & parts	25,549	21,664	3,985	84.5	15.5	83.8	16.2	83.4	16.6	83.4	16.6	83.4	16.6	83.4	16.6	83.4	16.6													
Aircraft & parts	-	-	-	82.7	17.3	73.5	26.5	70.3	29.7	70.4	29.6	70.0	30.0	76.6	23.4	92.0	7.0													
Steel shipbuilding & repairing	44,457	41,922	2,535	94.3	5.7	94.0	6.0	93.2	6.8	92.5	7.5	93.5	6.5	97.8	2.2	98.6	1.4													
Heating appliances	5,707	5,190	517	90.9	9.1	88.6	11.4	88.9	11.1	88.9	11.1	88.8	11.2	90.6	9.4	93.2	6.8													
Non-ferrous metal products	41,769	33,864	8,105	80.6	19.4	78.5	21.5	77.4	22.6	77.4	22.6	77.4	22.6	77.4	22.6	77.4	22.6													
Non-metallic mineral products	16,547	14,989	1,558	90.6	9.4	80.5	19.5	80.2	19.8	80.0	19.0	80.1	19.9	80.2	19.8	80.2	19.8													
Miscellaneous	17,658	11,555	6,303	64.3	35.7	59.6	40.4	61.0	39.0	60.3	39.7	60.3	39.7	62.4	37.6	74.2	25.8													

* Excluding statistics of central electric power stations.

of employees, whereas the monthly surveys are limited to establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over. In spite of these qualifications, it is felt that sufficient comparability exists to indicate the recent trends of female employment in the important group of manufacturing industries.

In 1939, the proportion of women per 1,000 employees of both sexes had been 220; the ratio shown by the firms co-operating in the Oct. 1, 1945, survey was considerably higher, at 263 per 1,000. It will be noted that although the employment of workers of both sexes reached its greatest volume at Oct. 1, 1943, the highest proportion of women was recorded a year later, when 286 in each 1,000 persons reported in manufacturing were females. Subsequent ratios were progressively lower.

The following table shows the changes from year to year in the proportions of females per 1,000 workers of both sexes engaged in manufacturing from 1937. The earlier figures are annual averages, taken from the Census of Industry, while the statistics of the monthly surveys depict the situation existing on or about the first of the indicated month. In this Table and Table VII, data for central electric stations are omitted from the manufacturing totals, but those in Table VI include such figures.

TABLE VIII.- Proportions of Females per 1,000 Workers in Manufacturing According to the.-

		Annual Census of Manufactures	Monthly Surveys of Employment and Payrolls
Annual			
Average	1938	214	-
	1939	220	-
	1940	218	-
	1941	226	-
	1942	257	-
	1943	282	-
	1944	-	-
Reported as at			
	Oct. 1, 1942	-	260
	Oct. 1, 1943	-	282
	Apr. 1, 1944	-	283
	Oct. 1, 1944	-	286
	Apr. 1, 1945	-	274
	Oct. 1, 1945	-	263

From 214 per 1,000 employees in 1938, the proportion of females in the factory employment rose to 220 per 1,000 in 1939. The pronounced expansion in activity in the heavy manufacturing industries in 1940 tended to lower this ratio, which fell in that year to 218, thence rising to 226 per 1,000 workers in 1941, and to 257 on the average, in 1942. At Oct. 1 of that year, the females in recorded employment made up 260 per 1,000 workers, according to the current survey; as already stated, the employment of women probably reaches its peak in the autumn, thus largely accounting for the difference between the annual average figure for 1942 and that at Oct. 1 of the same year. The ratio of females per 1,000 workers continued to rise in 1943 and 1944, when the Oct. 1 figures were 282 and 286 per 1,000, respectively. The decline indicated at Apr. 1, 1945, was partly seasonal in character, and partly due to curtailment in employment for women in munition plants; that at Oct. 1 reflected largely if not entirely the changed situation resulting from the termination of hostilities. Thus from 1939 to the autumn of 1944, there was a rise of some 30 p.c. in the proportion of women per 1,000 employees of both sexes engaged in manufacturing, but by Oct. 1, 1945, the increase amounted only to rather less than 20 p.c.

TABLE IX.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, JUNE 1, 1941 - DEC. 1, 1945, BASED ON JUNE 1, 1941=100, TOGETHER WITH PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS.

Month	Nine Leading Industries			Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing			Month	
	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings		
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls			
1941	June 1	100.0	100.0	\$25.49	100.0	100.0	\$25.25	100.0	100.0	\$25.57	June 1, 1941
	July 1	102.8	103.6	25.60	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82	July 1
	Aug. 1	104.8	107.0	25.79	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06	Aug. 1
	Sept. 1	106.3	109.4	26.13	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22	Sept. 1
	Oct. 1	108.2	112.8	26.46	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80	Oct. 1
	Nov. 1	109.4	116.7	27.10	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59	Nov. 1
	Dec. 1	110.1	118.3	27.40	110.4	119.4	27.32	112.1	123.1	28.15	Dec. 1
1942	Jan. 1	108.2	112.0	26.27	108.4	112.1	26.13	111.4	114.3	26.32	Jan. 1, 1942
	Feb. 1	107.9	117.9	27.73	108.2	118.3	27.62	113.8	126.0	28.39	Feb. 1
	Mar. 1	107.8	118.6	27.99	108.0	119.3	27.92	116.5	129.8	28.68	Mar. 1
	Apr. 1	107.9	120.9	28.47	108.0	121.4	28.41	118.7	133.9	28.94	Apr. 1
	May 1	109.3	123.2	28.65	109.5	123.8	28.59	120.4	137.0	29.19	May 1
	June 1	112.0	124.7	28.27	112.3	125.3	28.20	122.6	137.2	28.73	June 1
	July 1	114.5	128.7	28.55	114.9	129.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	29.16	July 1
	Aug. 1	115.8	130.8	28.68	116.3	131.6	28.62	126.4	143.2	29.08	Aug. 1
	Sept. 1	116.8	134.2	29.31	117.3	135.3	29.29	128.3	148.5	29.72	Sept. 1
	Oct. 1	118.1	136.8	29.55	118.6	137.8	29.51	129.9	152.5	30.15	Oct. 1
	Nov. 1	119.3	139.5	29.85	119.9	140.6	29.81	130.1	155.3	30.70	Nov. 1
	Dec. 1	121.3	142.8	30.08	122.0	144.0	30.06	132.0	159.7	31.17	Dec. 1
	Average	113.2	127.5	28.61	113.6	128.3	28.56	122.9	139.9	29.17	
1943	Jan. 1	119.5	130.9	28.61	120.1	131.7	27.92	130.7	142.5	28.11	Jan. 1, 1943
	Feb. 1	117.9	138.3	30.00	118.5	139.3	29.96	132.2	157.0	30.65	Feb. 1
	Mar. 1	118.1	141.8	30.74	118.6	143.0	30.72	133.0	162.1	31.49	Mar. 1
	Apr. 1	117.6	142.8	31.13	118.1	144.1	31.14	133.5	164.3	31.81	Apr. 1
	May 1	116.1	138.5	30.60	116.5	139.6	30.59	132.7	159.5	31.09	May 1
	June 1	117.9	142.1	30.93	118.5	143.4	30.93	133.5	163.1	31.62	June 1
	July 1	119.5	144.3	30.99	120.1	145.5	30.97	134.8	164.7	31.62	July 1
	Aug. 1	121.0	146.3	31.08	121.6	147.5	31.06	135.5	166.2	31.77	Aug. 1
	Sept. 1	121.2	147.3	31.30	121.8	148.7	31.30	136.8	169.0	32.03	Sept. 1
	Oct. 1	122.0	149.4	31.52	122.6	150.8	31.53	137.7	171.9	32.37	Oct. 1
	Nov. 1	122.8	150.6	31.59	123.4	152.0	31.60	137.4	172.7	32.62	Nov. 1
	Dec. 1	123.9	151.9	31.61	124.6	153.4	31.61	137.4	174.0	32.86	Dec. 1
	Average	119.8	143.7	30.79	120.4	144.9	30.78	134.6	163.9	31.50	
1944	Jan. 1	120.9	139.5	29.77	121.5	140.4	29.69	134.8	156.5	30.18	Jan. 1, 1944
	Feb. 1	119.3	146.9	31.76	119.8	148.1	31.76	135.3	170.6	32.78	Feb. 1
	Mar. 1	118.4	147.9	32.26	118.8	149.1	32.37	134.8	172.2	33.25	Mar. 1
	Apr. 1	117.6	147.3	32.37	118.1	148.6	32.37	134.2	171.7	33.28	Apr. 1
	May 1	116.1	145.2	32.27	116.5	146.2	32.26	132.9	168.1	32.92	May 1
	June 1	117.6	145.1	31.83	118.1	146.0	31.80	132.8	166.7	32.64	June 1
	July 1	119.5	147.0	31.75	120.0	148.1	31.72	134.4	167.7	32.44	July 1
	Aug. 1	120.3	147.4	31.66	120.7	148.4	31.63	133.9	166.8	32.38	Aug. 1
	Sept. 1	121.0	148.5	31.72	121.5	149.6	31.69	134.6	168.6	32.55	Sept. 1
	Oct. 1	119.7	149.9	32.36	120.0	151.0	32.36	133.2	169.2	33.02	Oct. 1
	Nov. 1	120.0	149.9	32.30	120.4	151.0	32.29	131.7	168.1	33.20	Nov. 1
	Dec. 1	121.2	151.0	32.20	121.6	152.1	32.19	131.0	168.0	33.35	Dec. 1
	Average	119.3	147.1	31.85	119.8	148.2	31.84	133.6	167.8	32.66	
1945	Jan. 1	117.9	137.6	30.18	118.1	138.1	30.10	126.6	147.1	30.22	Jan. 1, 1945
	Feb. 1	117.0	145.6	32.18	117.2	146.4	32.15	128.0	162.6	33.06	Feb. 1
	Mar. 1	116.5	147.9	32.81	116.7	148.8	32.81	127.6	164.7	33.56	Mar. 1
	Apr. 1	115.6	143.5	32.06	115.8	144.1	32.00	126.7	158.7	32.55	Apr. 1
	May 1	114.8	144.7	32.58	114.9	145.4	32.55	125.4	161.9	33.59	May 1
	June 1	114.7	142.7	32.15	114.8	143.3	32.10	124.4	157.2	32.88	June 1
	July 1	114.8	143.9	32.37	114.9	144.5	32.32	123.2	156.3	32.94	July 1
	Aug. 1	114.5	142.4	32.14	114.6	143.0	32.09	121.5	152.9	32.73	Aug. 1
	Sept. 1	113.2	140.6	32.11	113.2	141.1	32.06	116.2	148.0	32.58	Sept. 1
	Oct. 1	110.7	137.7	32.16	110.5	137.8	32.08	112.1	140.4	32.54	Oct. 1
	Nov. 1	112.3	139.2	32.03	112.1	139.3	31.95	110.9	139.3	32.64	Nov. 1
	Dec. 1	113.6	139.3	31.73	113.4	139.5	31.63	109.6	136.7	32.44	Dec. 1
	Average	114.6	142.1	32.04	114.7	142.6	31.99	121.2	152.1	32.65	

During the war years, there was expansion in the great majority of manufacturing industries; the most notable gains for workers of both sexes were, of course, indicated in iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, electrical apparatus and chemical plants. In each of these, the ratio of women per 1,000 workers reached a position decidedly above the pre-war level; the declines during 1945 in the numbers, and usually in the proportions of females, did not suffice to lower employment for such workers to its 1939 volume.

PART 2.

I.- STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS IN THE DOMINION.

Introduction.

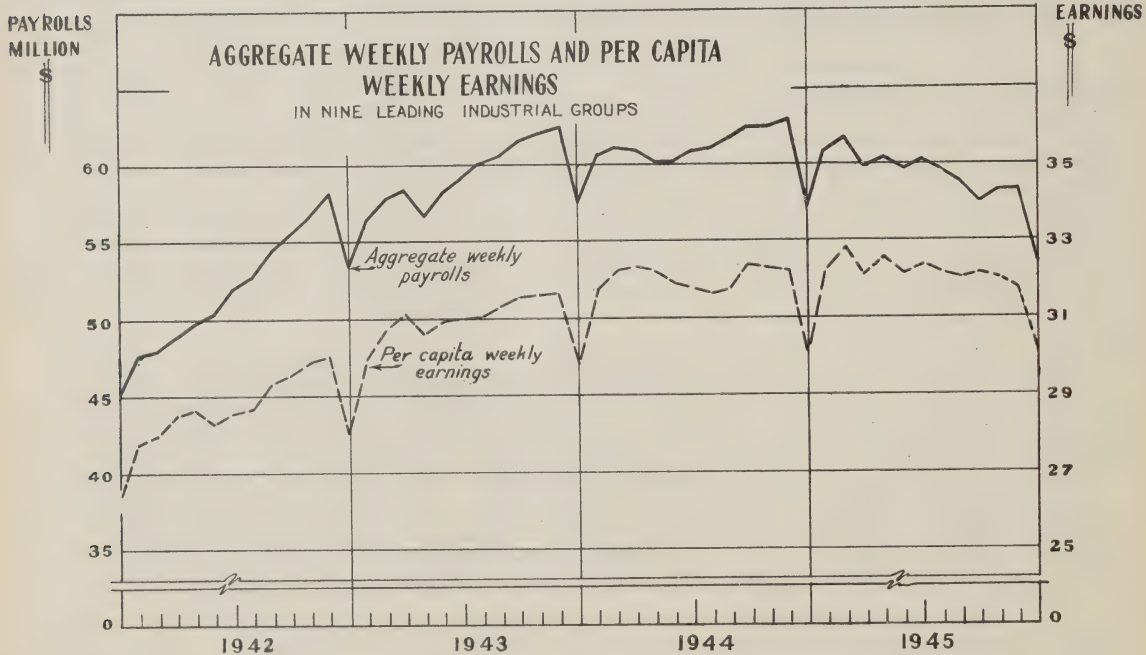
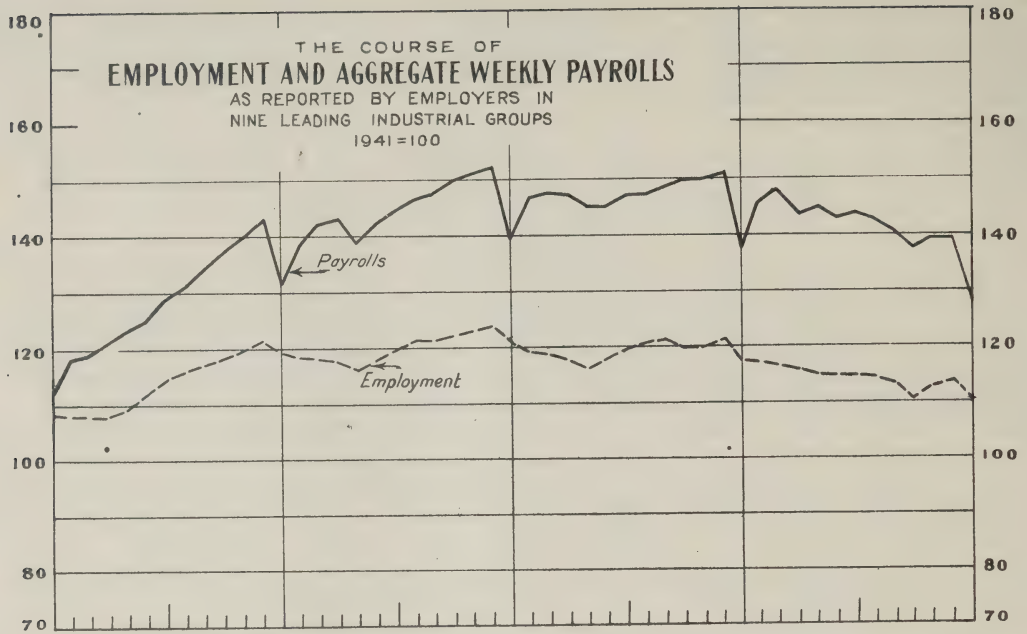
The current record of weekly payrolls as reported by employers with staffs of 15 persons and over was established by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the spring of 1941, to complement the monthly data on employment which are available since 1920. Although the current statistics of payrolls were first collected with the employment returns for Apr. 1, 1941, the record is considered as commencing with June 1 of that year, for the reason that the material obtained in the first and second inquiries was incomplete in the case of several important industries. Soon after the institution of the payroll statistics, it became evident that the figure would have to be expressed in the form of index numbers so as to provide comparisons over periods of some duration. In order to carry the record back as far as possible, the payrolls reported at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding, were taken as the base of this index of payrolls, and the data originally furnished at that date have been revised and extended for the purpose. To provide comparisons of the monthly

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Monthly Statistics of Payrolls.

The questionnaire used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the months, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods; the payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, Unemployment Insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Incentive and production bonuses are also included. The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of salaried employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the former surveys, as a result of the collection of the statistics of payrolls, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.



trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment, on their original base, 1926=100, are currently converted to the base, June 1, 1941=100, and are published on this base, as on the 1926 base. For all purposes except that of comparison with the payroll data, however, the index numbers of employment on the latter base should be used.

The use of so short a basic period for the payroll statistics, and following such brief experience with the data, is obviously unsatisfactory, despite the meticulous care taken to ensure the maximum accuracy possible under the circumstances. When time permits, a more satisfactory common basic period will be established for the index numbers of employment and payrolls.

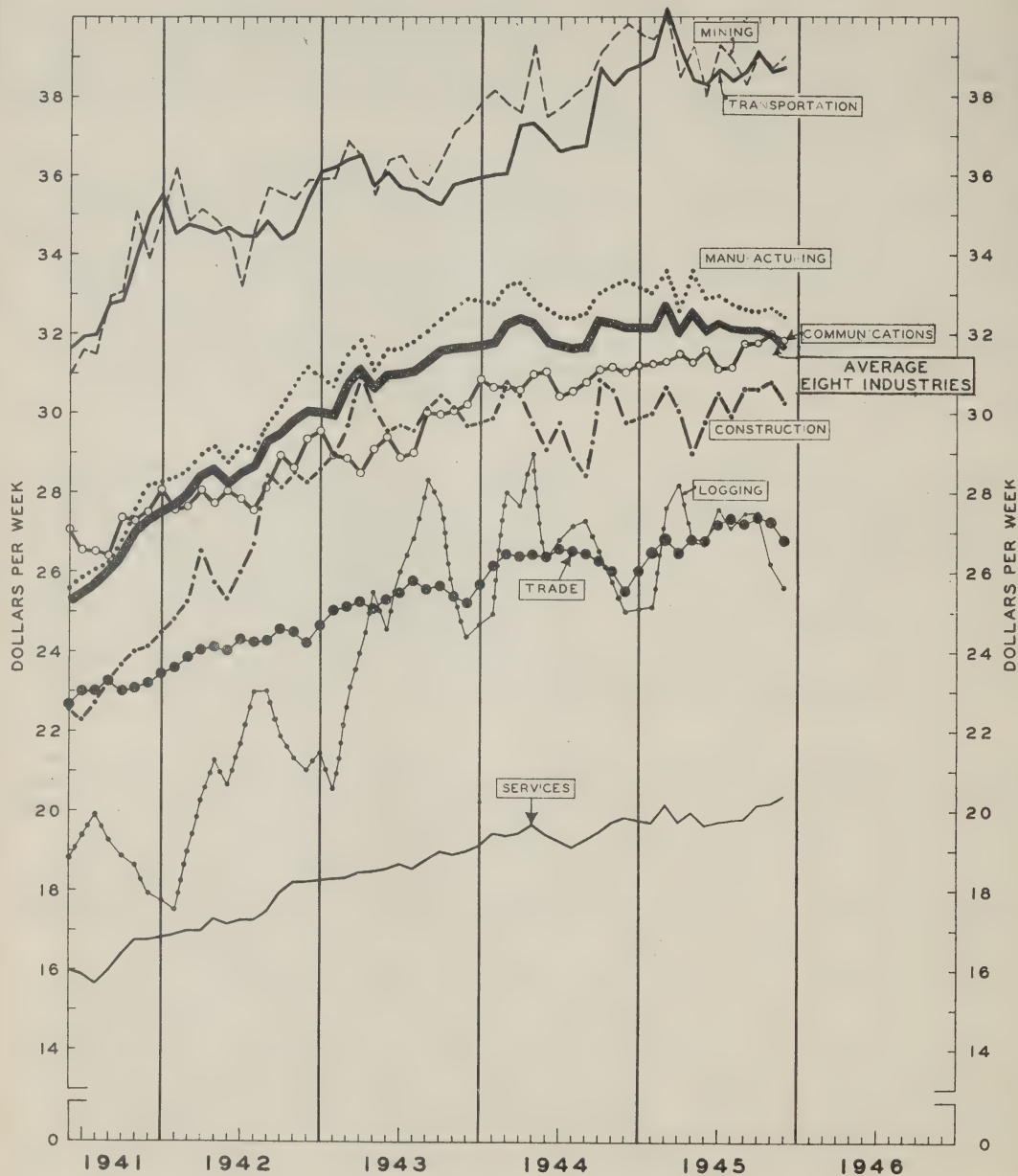
The statistics tabulated show the amounts disbursed by the co-operating employers on or about the first of the month, for services rendered in the week preceding. Table I on page 2 summarizes the data reported in 1944 and 1945, provincially, and in the leading cities and the major industrial groups. In Table IX are shown indexes of employment and payrolls monthly from 1941. A description of the method followed in tabulating the statistics of payrolls appears in the footnote on page 65. Tables at the back of this Annual Review contain index numbers of payrolls and of employment on the June 1, 1941 base, for the Dominion, the economic areas and the larger cities, annually in the period 1942-45, and quarterly in 1945, while Table 8 gives for the same years and dates, average weekly earnings in a lengthy list of industries.

The personnel of the establishments in the eight leading industries co-operating in the current surveys of employment and payrolls during 1945 included 1,787,751 men and women, whose weekly payrolls averaged \$57,178,954. Including those in financial institutions, the persons in recorded employment averaged 1,855,300, and the payrolls, \$59,443,292 per week; the latter indicates an annual payroll of \$3,091,051,200 distributed in the year under review by leading establishments in the following industries:- manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services, trade and finance. As compared with 1944, there were reductions of 3.8 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls reported in the eight leading industries, and of 3.4 p.c. in the nine major divisions, as compared with those of 4.3 and four p.c., respectively, in the numbers employed in the same industries.

The average weekly earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment in the eight main industrial groups amounted to \$31.99 in 1945, while in the nine groups, the average was \$32.04; in 1944, the mean in the eight leading industries was \$31.84, and in the nine leading divisions, \$31.85, while the 1943 figure were \$30.78 and \$30.79, respectively, and those in 1942, \$28.56 and \$28.61, respectively. There was thus a slight increase, amounting to 0.5 p.c., in the average weekly earnings of persons employed by the larger establishments in 1945 as compared with the preceding year, while the gains over 1943 and 1942 were more pronounced, being 3.9 p.c. and 12 p.c., respectively. From June 1, 1941, when the current record of payrolls was established, to Dec. 1, 1945, the reported aggregate of weekly payrolls in the eight major industrial divisions rose by 39.5 p.c. and the number of employees by 13.4 p.c.; if the figures for financial institutions are included, the general advance amounted to 39.3 p.c. in the case of the payrolls, and to 13.6 p.c. in the case of the workers. When industrial activity, expressed terms of employment, was at its maximum at Dec. 1, 1943, the index numbers of employment and payrolls exceeded those indicated at the same date two years later by 10 p.c.; these percentages relate to the eight leading industries. The declines from the peak in the nine divisions were somewhat less, being 8.3 p.c. in the case of the payrolls, and 8.5 p.c. in the case of the employees.

Although the maximum figures of payrolls and employment were reached late in 1943, the highest average earnings were recorded early in 1945, the per capita figure of \$32.81 which was reported at Mar. 1 of the year under review being the greatest in the period of observation. With changes in the industrial distribution

AVERAGE PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS EIGHT INDUSTRIES



of workers and curtailment of overtime work following the cessation of hostilities, the average earnings generally decreased, and by the end of the year, the means had fallen from the peak by \$1.18 and \$1.08 per week in the case of the eight and the nine major industrial divisions, respectively. The general per capita figures at Dec. 1, 1945, were below the annual average for the year, being also lower than those at the same date in 1944.

The aggregates and averages given in this Annual Review reflect the earnings of extremely large proportions of the wage-earning population in the Dominion; it should be noted that the payrolls reported do not include those whose earnings normally are unusually high, (such as certain professional workers and persons on commission), nor those in the lower-paid brackets, as, for example, agricultural and domestic workers. Also excluded are those employed in small businesses where earnings frequently are low. As a result of the war, it is probable that the current statistics of employment and payrolls at present cover a larger proportion of the total wage-earners than would normally be the case.

II.- The Distribution of the Weekly Payrolls and of the Persons in Recorded Employment in 1944 and 1945.

From the data contained in Table I on page 2 of this review, it is evident that in most cases, there was a relatively even distribution of employees and payrolls between the provinces, the leading cities and industries during 1945, repeating the experience in 1944 and 1943; in general, the disparities existing in the proportions of employees and payrolls in the various units of population were due in the main to the industrial distribution of the workers reported therein. The sex and age distributions also exercise considerable influence, although in more recent years this was minimized by wartime conditions. Still another factor is the amount of overtime or of short time which may be reported, while the incidence of labour disputes in industries with relatively large payrolls in a province or city will also contribute to the disparities which may be shown; for instance, in Windsor, the prolonged dispute in the automotive industry had an extremely marked effect upon the city, the provincial and the general payrolls during the year under review, as well as upon the industrial data.

Among the provinces, the greatest disparity in the ratios of employees and payrolls is found in Quebec, in which was situated 30.6 p.c. of the recorded workers, whose earnings made up 29.3 p.c. of the reported disbursements in 1945. In that province, unusually high proportions of the wage-earners are employed in logging and lumbering, (ordinarily carried on in rural areas and in the smaller centres of population), while the textile and other light manufacturing industries also provide work for greater-than-average percentages of the indicated working forces: in such industries, the percentage of women workers is traditionally high, a fact which is reflected in the payment of rates which are frequently below the general average. In Ontario, were situated 41.3 p.c. of the Dominion total of persons in recorded employment during 1945, when the payrolls of such workers constituted 42 p.c. of the indicated disbursements. British Columbian establishments, paying out 10 p.c. of the salaries and wages reported in the year under review, provided employment for 9.2 p.c. of the working force.

During 1945, the firms furnishing data in the eight leading cities taken as a unit disbursed 44.8 p.c. of the weekly payrolls currently reported throughout the Dominion, and provided work for 44.5 p.c. of the aggregate number of persons in recorded employment. These proportions were rather closer than those of 46.7 p.c. and 46.1 p.c. indicated in the case of the disbursements and the employees, respectively, in 1944. In the preceding year, 45.9 p.c. of the employees were situated in the eight larger centres, and their earnings had constituted 46.8 p.c. of the total

1/ For a discussion of the coverage of the total wage-earners enumerated in the 1941 Census, obtained in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls, see the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls.

reported payrolls. The weekly earnings in these cities in the year under review averaged \$32.22, as compared with the Canada mean of \$31.99. When the higher rents and other living costs usually found in the metropolitan areas are considered, the difference of 23 cents in the latest averages is less than would be expected; in 1944 and 1943, the disparities were rather larger, at 45 cents and 60 cents, respectively. The diminution in the discrepancy between the cities' figure and that in the Dominion as a whole in 1945 as compared with preceding years, is probably a result of the lessening in overtime work in war plants, which particularly affected establishments in the larger centres of population. The fact that in each of the years for which data are available the disparity in the per capita figures has been relatively small, is no doubt largely due to the effect of the comparatively high wages in mining and certain other industries ordinarily located in the smaller centres of population; on the other hand, the concentration of women workers usually found in the larger cities is a factor operating to reduce the average earnings therein.

The third section of Table I deals with the industrial aspect, showing that in 1945, manufacturing provided work for 59.8 p.c. of the total personnel reported in the Dominion, and disbursed 61 p.c. of the aggregate payrolls of the co-operating establishments. In 1944, 63.5 p.c. of the staffs were employed in factories, which paid 65.2 p.c. of the recorded salaries and wages, while in 1943, the ratio had been 63.9 p.c. in the case of the employees, and 65.4 p.c. in the case of the payrolls. As elsewhere stated, the reduction in activity in manufacturing during the year under review produced a more normal distribution as between the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing classes according to pre-war standards, than had existed for some time.

The table also reveals a somewhat more usual division of workers and payrolls between the light and the heavy manufacturing industries than in recent years. Thus, 30.2 p.c. of the total persons in recorded employment were reported in the production of durable manufactured goods in 1945, and received 33.8 p.c. of the indicated salaries and wages, while in the non-durable division were situated 28.5 p.c. of the workers, whose earnings formed 26 p.c. of the total disbursements. In the preceding year, 34.8 p.c. of the recorded employees were classed in the heavy manufactured goods industries, which distributed 39.2 p.c. of the indicated payrolls in the eight leading industrial divisions. In the case of the non-durable manufactured goods industries, the proportions in 1944 had been 27.7 p.c. of the employees, and 24.8 p.c. of the salaries and wages. It is also interesting to note that in 1939 the heavy manufacturing industries had provided work for rather more than 20 p.c. of the total working force reported in the monthly surveys.

As in earlier years for which data are available, the payrolls disbursed in mining and transportation during 1945 were disproportionately large in relation to the reported number of workers. This resulted in the main from generally high wage-rates, associated also with the employment of predominantly male staffs; overtime work was also a factor. On the other hand, the persons reported in logging, construction, services and trade were paid somewhat disproportionately small shares of the aggregate salaries and wages. In the first two, the reported staffs are very largely male, but the rates of labour turnover are usually high, and other factors affect the situation, notably the intermittent nature of the work, dependent to a considerable extent upon weather conditions. In construction, the employment of considerable numbers of unskilled workers on highway and railway construction and maintenance tends to lower the industry's proportion of the total payrolls; in 1945, these two groups employed some 68 p.c. of the total persons reported in construction as a whole. It will be noted that the average in building construction in each year for which data are available has been above-average. The peculiar circumstances affecting the statistics in logging have been dealt with in Section 1 on page 27. In services and trade, there are large proportions of female labour, a situation which ordinarily implies many workers in the younger age classes; considerable numbers of part-time workers in some establishments in these industries also tend to keep the

earnings at a relatively low level. Another factor in the case of services is the practice of providing board and lodging for many of those employed in hotels and restaurants, the employees of which constitute a large proportion of the reported personnel of the establishments co-operating in the service division. The ratios of employees and payrolls in communications were relatively even, the industry employing 1.8 p.c. of the staffs of all reporting firms in the eight leading industries, and an almost equal proportion of the indicated salaries and wages.

III.- Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, by Industries, in the Dominion, the Economic Areas and the Leading Cities, Annually, 1942-1945, and Quarterly, in 1945.

Annual index numbers of employment and payrolls in the last four years together with quarterly data for 1945, are given in Tables 5, 6 and 7, for a considerable list of industries in the Dominion, in the five economic areas, and the eight leading cities, respectively. In these tables, the indexes of employment have been converted from their 1926 basic average to June 1, 1941, as 100, to afford comparison with the payroll data.

Generally speaking, the losses in payrolls during 1945, like those in employment, were largely confined to manufacturing; in most areas, and in Canada as a whole, mining was also quieter. On the whole, the trends in the remaining branches of industry were favourable, as the release of men and women from the Armed Forces and from munitions work permitted the employment of greater numbers and of more efficient workers in such groups. Within the manufacturing division, the falling-off from 1944 was limited to plants which had been wholly or largely engaged on war work. Thus the chemical, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured product and certain divisions of the lumber-using industries showed curtailment. In the remaining industries for which data are given in Table 5, the index numbers of payrolls were higher, as were those of employment. In most cases, the 1945 figures of salaries and wages in the different branches of manufacturing, apart from those enumerated above, were the highest in the comparatively brief record. In regard to the losses in the iron and steel-using industries, it should be recalled that the prolonged dispute during 1945 in the automotive division had a decided effect upon the situation.

Except in the Prairie Area, the general payrolls reported in the year under review by firms in all provinces were lower than in 1944; this is illustrated in Table 6. To repeat what has already been stated in the case of the Dominion figures, the losses took place very largely in manufacturing, and within that division, were mainly restricted to establishments which had been engaged in war work. There was widespread improvement in most of the non-manufacturing industries; the exceptions were mining in Quebec, Ontario and the Western Provinces, construction in the Maritime Area and British Columbia, and logging in British Columbia.

The final tables in this group give the data for the leading industrial cities, in which were situated 44.5 p.c. of the Dominion total of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industries in 1945, and in which were disbursed 44.8 p.c. of the reported payrolls in the same year. The experience in these metropolitan areas, obviously, was much the same as that in the Dominion as a whole, there having been pronounced curtailment in employment and payrolls in establishments which had been engaged on war work, with an upward movement in those branches of manufacturing regarded as non-essential during the war, and also in the non-manufacturing industries which had likewise suffered from shortages of labour in recent years. Thus in all cities there were impressive losses in manufacturing as a whole, resulting in most cases from the recession in iron and steel plants. In Quebec City, Toronto and Winnipeg, there were also important reductions in chemical factories, and in Toronto and Hamilton, in electrical apparatus and machinery production.

IV.- Annual Average Weekly Earnings Reported in 1942-1945, with Quarterly Figures in 1945.

Table 8 shows the average weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment in a lengthy list of industries, on an annual basis from 1942, with quarterly data in 1945. The monthly trends of average earnings in the eight leading industries from the summer of 1941 are depicted in the graph on page 68.

It is interesting to note from Table 8 that despite declines in the hours generally worked, the annual average weekly earnings in a great many of the industries listed were higher in the 12 months under review than in 1944 or earlier years, the exceptions being most branches of the iron and steel group, the miscellaneous manufactured goods industry, electric light and power and building construction. Factors producing the upward movement in a majority of the industries listed were (1) the retention of the more efficient and highly skilled workers in cases where employment was declining and the release of employees of marginal efficiency in all industries, whether active or inactive (2) greater activity in many divisions which had been short-staffed during the war (3) diminution in the extent of part-time work and in absenteeism (4) the employment of increasingly large proportions of men, and (5) the granting of higher wage rates in considerable numbers of establishments. On the other hand, the curtailment in overtime work in many industries was a factor tending to lower the average earnings. The transfer of workers from the more highly-paid to the less highly-paid industries which materially affected the aggregate payroll disbursements, had for obvious reasons a more evident effect upon the general average of earnings in manufacturing as a whole and upon the all-industries' figures, than upon the average in any given industry.

In most cases, the increases in the average weekly earnings referred to in the preceding paragraph were moderate, being, in general, substantially smaller than those which had been reported in 1944 over 1943, and in 1943 over 1942. Only in the chemical, garment and personal furnishing and tobacco manufacturing, coal-mining, telegraph operation, railway operation, railway construction and maintenance, miscellaneous services (chiefly laundries and dry-cleaning establishments), banks and trust companies and brokerage divisions did the earnings in the year under review exceed by \$1.00 per week or more those indicated in the preceding 12 months.

During 1942 and 1943, the greatest average earnings were indicated at Dec. 1, coinciding with the peak of employment recorded in those years. This situation was abnormal, resulting from wartime conditions. In 1944, the Apr. 1 mean was the highest, while industrial activity continued generally to expand up to Dec. 1. In the 12 months under review, the maximum average was indicated at Mar. 1, when the mean, at \$32.81, exceeded the annual average by 82 cents; the high point in employment had been recorded at Jan. 1, and that of payrolls, at Mar. 1. The figure of average earnings in 1945 was also the maximum in the period for which data are available, being 44 cents above the previous high figure of \$32.37 reported at Apr. 1, 1944.

During 1945, the highest per capita figures were reported in steam railway operation, the mining of metallic ores and automobile manufacturing; in these industries, the proportions of male workers substantially exceed the average, while overtime work in some instances was an important factor. At the other end of the scale, come employees in hotels and restaurants, hosiery and knitting mills, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, boot and shoe and garment and personal furnishings factories. In these, the proportions of female labour are high, in some cases part-time work enters into the situation. In hotels and restaurants, board and lodging are provided for many workers, a factor for which allowance can not be made in these statistics. This is also the case in the logging industry, for which the collection of data on employment and payrolls presents peculiar difficulty, largely as a result

of the method of payment used in many camps; in these cases, the earnings are credited throughout the season to the account of the employees. They are then drawn against for current needs, but final settlement is made only when the bushman has completed his period of service with the company. This practice is commonly reported in Eastern and Central Canada. The high rate of labour turnover is another factor complicating the preparation of statistics for logging; such turnover obviously tends not only to lower the aggregate earnings reported, but in reality also has an important effect upon the earnings of the individual.

There is probably greater variation in the earnings of loggers in the different economic areas than is found in any other industry. This partly results from the nature of the operations in the various parts of the country, involving the use of different methods in taking out the timber. Thus, at Dec. 1, 1945, the averages reported ranged from \$22.44 in Quebec to \$42.99 in British Columbia, the Dominion mean being \$25.35. As already stated, the accumulation of earnings for distribution at the end of the season is very frequently found in Quebec, for which the currently-tabulated figures may therefore tend to under-estimate the average wages and salaries received.

Increase in Earnings during the War.- A comparison of the average weekly earnings at June 1, 1941, when the current record of payrolls was established, with those indicated at the cessation of hostilities in Europe is interesting. The trend in the intervening period was very generally favourable, in spite of an important degree of dilution of labour, the advance in the eight leading industries being from \$25.25 at June 1, 1941, to \$32.10 at the same date four years later. The difference amounted to 27.1 p.c.; the increase in recorded employment in the same comparison was 14.8 p.c., and that in the aggregate weekly payrolls, 43.3 p.c. A comparison as at V-J Day shows a rise of 27 p.c. in the average earnings, accompanying those of 13.2 p.c. in the number of employees and 41.1 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages.

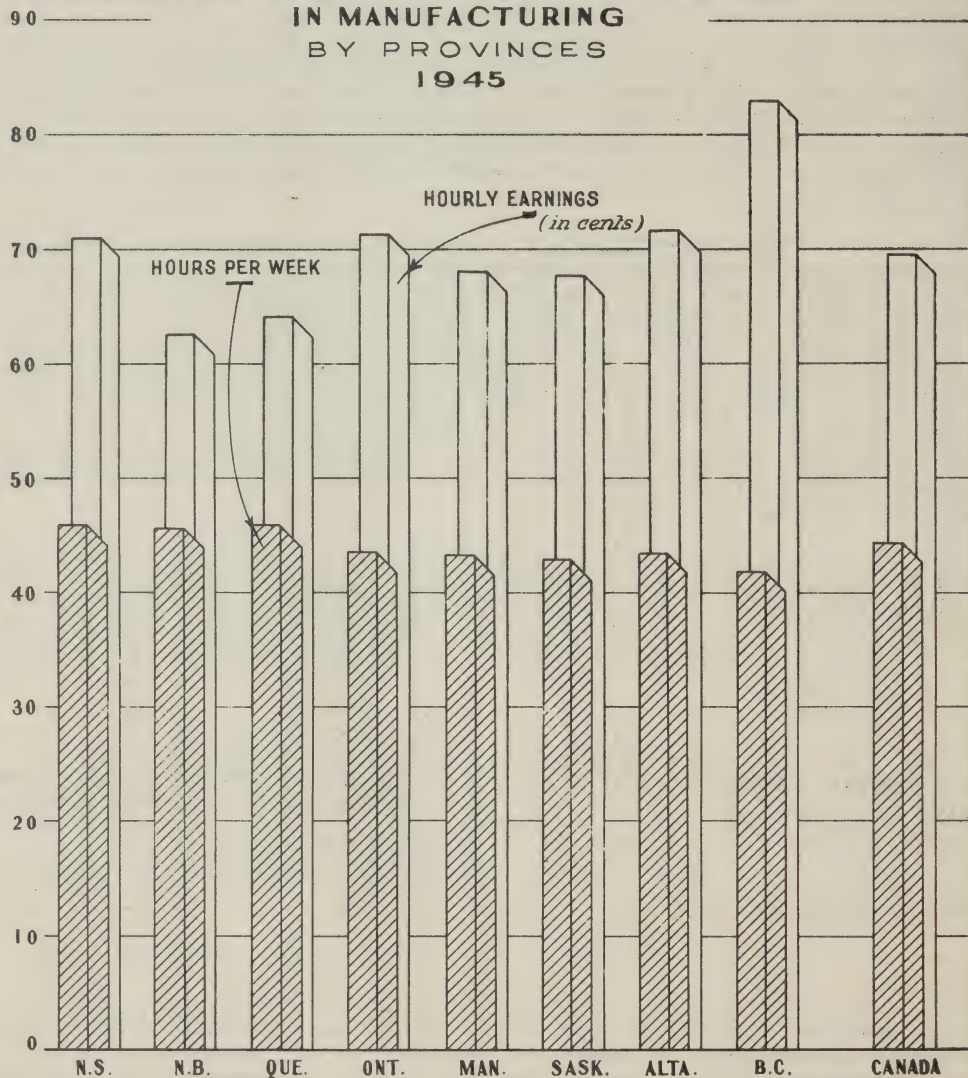
In manufacturing, the growth in the average weekly earnings from the institution of the monthly payroll statistics to the end of the war was even more marked, the figure of \$25.57 at June 1, 1941, rising to \$32.88 at the same date in 1945, or by 28.6 p.c.; the increase just after V-J Day amounted to 27.4 p.c.; these comparisons are based upon the totals for manufacturing including central electric stations. (A brief discussion of the trends of earnings in manufacturing during the war appears on page 61).

The average weekly earnings in the following industrial divisions during 1945 exceeded those reported in manufacturing as a whole:- pulp and paper, printing and publishing, beverage, chemical, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, iron and steel (in all branches listed in Table 8 except heating appliances), non-ferrous metals and miscellaneous non-metallic products. The employees in these groups constituted 38.5 p.c. of all those reported in manufacturing during the year under review.

V. Statistics of Average Hours Per Week and Average Hourly Earnings.

The collection of monthly data on man-hours and hourly earnings was instituted late in 1944 in connection with the current surveys of employment and payrolls. As is explained in the definitions given in the explanation on page 77, the statistics of hourly earnings are available only for wage-earners for whom records of hours worked are kept, thus relating in the main to those who are paid at hourly rates. As a result of this necessary restriction, the number of persons for whom information is published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and hourly earnings is smaller than the number for whom statistics are given in the current reports on employment and payrolls, which include data for salaried employees and wage-earners paid at other than hourly rates as well as for hourly-rated wage-earners. In 1945, the wage-earners

**AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK
AND
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
OF
HOURLY RATED WAGE EARNERS REPORTED
IN MANUFACTURING
BY PROVINCES
1945**



in factories for whom statistics of hours worked and average hourly earnings were reported averaged 797,699, constituting some 76 p.c. of the total persons in recorded employment in manufacturing in that year. In general, material on man-hours is available for smaller proportions of workers in the non-manufacturing industries than is the case in the factory group, fewer of the employees being paid by the hour. The final column in Table 9 on page 97 shows the industrial distribution of the wage-earners for whom statistics of man-hours and hourly earnings were available in 1945; the table also shows the average hours worked and the average hourly earnings in the weeks ending Mar. 1, June 1, Sept. 1 and Dec. 1, together with the annual averages for 1945.

The table (No. X.) on page 77, contains the monthly figures of average hours worked and average hourly and weekly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners in manufacturing from Nov. 1, 1944, to Dec. 1, 1945, together with a recapitulation of the average weekly earnings of salaried employees and wage-earners reported monthly in the same period in this table, the figures exclude electric light and power.

From the latter part of 1944, there was a decided decline in the weekly average of hours worked in manufacturing. It is no doubt true that, as well as more extensive overtime work in the latter part of 1944 than was the case 12 months later, there was also more absenteeism, and a higher proportion of part-time work, so that the falling-off in the reported averages of hours worked during the period of observation by the regular full-time staffs in many establishments probably exceeds the decline of about an hour and a half indicated in manufacturing as a whole. In the case of the durable manufactured goods industries, the reduction in the year was rather greater, amounting to 1.7 hours at Nov. 1, and to two hours at Dec. 1, 1945. On the other hand, the hours worked in the production of light manufactured goods fell only slightly, from 45.3 and 45.5 at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1944, respectively, to 44.6 at Nov. 1, and also at Dec. 1, 1945.

The hourly earnings in manufacturing as a whole in the year under review were affected by several opposing factors, unequal in weight. Thus reductions in premium overtime work, and changes in the industrial distribution of workers, (mainly from the relatively high-pay to the relatively low-pay divisions), tended to lower the general average, while the payment of increased wage-rates in several important industries, accompanied in many cases by the establishment of a shorter working week, together with the release of the less-efficient employees, operated to raise the averages. As a result of these and other factors, the earnings fell from 70.3 cents per hour at Nov. 1 and 70.5 cents at Dec. 1 of 1944, to 67.5 cents and 67 cents at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1945, respectively. The average weekly earnings of the typical hourly-rated wage-earner declined from \$32.55 and \$32.64, respectively, at the beginning of November and December of the former year, to \$30.31 at Nov. 1 and \$30.02 at Dec. 1 in 1945; it should be noted that the existence of an important dispute in the automotive industry had a considerable effect upon the general average of earnings in manufacturing during the period from mid-September to the latter part of December. This strike tended to intensify the effect of the changing industrial distribution, the extent of which is indicated by the fact that at Dec. 1, 1944, 56.7 p.c. of the wage-earners for whom current statistics of hourly earnings are available were classified in the durable manufactured goods industries, a proportion which 12 months later had fallen to 47.3 p.c. At the former date, the earnings indicated in this class had averaged 77.9 cents per hour, and the hours, 46.9 per week, as compared with averages of 60.4 cents per hour and 45.5 per week in the light manufacturing industries, in which were then reported 43.3 p.c. of the total hourly-rated wage-earners in manufacturing. At Dec. 1 of the year under review, the hourly earnings of workers engaged in the heavy manufacturing industries had fallen to 74 cents per hour and the hours to 44.9 per week, while in the non-durable goods division, the general rate was 60.6 cents per hour, and the hours, 44.6 per week. In the latter group were employed 52.7 p.c. of indicated hourly-rated wage-earners at the end of 1945.

Chart 27

ANNUAL AVERAGE OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES

1945

AVERAGE
HOURS &
AV. HOURLY
EARNINGS
(in cents)

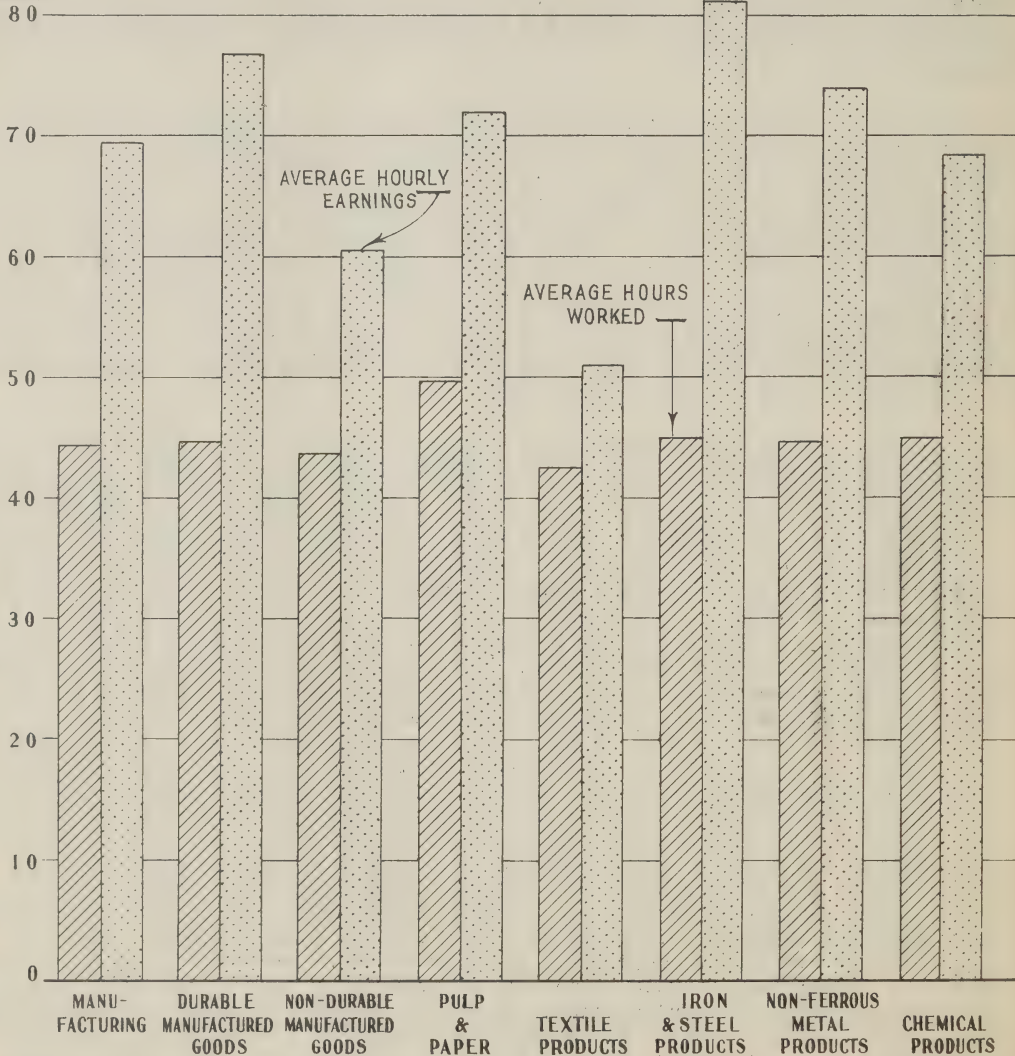


TABLE X .- AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING^{1/} AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF SALARIED EMPLOYEES AND WAGE-EARNERS, NOV. 1, 1944 - DEC. 1, 1945.

Week Preceding	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Wages	Average Weekly Salaries & Wages
Nov. 1, 1944	46.3	70.3	\$32.55	\$33.13
Dec. 1	46.3	70.5	32.64	33.29
*Jan. 1, 1945	39.6	70.0	27.72	30.11
Feb. 1	45.4	70.1	31.83	32.98
Mar. 1	45.8	70.1	32.11	33.50
*Apr. 1	43.6	70.4	30.69	32.48
May 1	45.5	70.5	32.08	33.51
June 1	44.3	70.3	31.14	32.81
July 1	44.3	70.1	31.05	32.91
Aug. 1	44.3	69.5	30.79	32.65
Sept. 1	44.1	69.2	30.52	32.51
Oct. 1	44.7	67.8	30.31	32.45
Nov. 1	44.9	67.5	30.31	32.55
Dec. 1	44.8	67.0	30.02	32.32

EXPLANATION OF THE TERMS USED IN THE MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS STATISTICS.

Wage-Earners.- Employers are asked to furnish statistics of man-hours on behalf of those wage-earners for whom they keep a record of aggregate hours worked, so that the data relate, in the main, to persons employed at hourly rates. Information for salaried employees is purposely excluded, while in many cases, statistics of man-hours are not available for certain classes of wage-earners, whose earnings, like those of most salaried employees, are not directly dependent upon the number of hours worked; examples of wage-earners most commonly excluded are route drivers, truck men, piece workers in many but not all establishments, etc. In addition, some employers do not keep a record of man-hours for any classes of employees. Accordingly, the number of workers for whom statistics are given above and in Table 9, is smaller than the total number of employees, (salaried personnel and wage-earners) for whom statistics of employment and payrolls are obtained in the monthly surveys on these subjects.

Man-Hours.- The statistics of man-hours include overtime, as well as the hours worked by part-time and casual workers. Hours credited to persons absent on leave with pay in the reported pay period are included in the statistics as though the hours for which payment was made had been worked.

Wages.- The wages reported represent gross earnings before deductions are made for taxes, unemployment insurance, etc.; they do not, however, include the value of board and lodging which in some cases is part of the remuneration of workers. Incentive and production bonuses and overtime payments are included, as are sums paid employees absent on leave with pay during the pay period for which statistics are given. The figures of average weekly wages result from the multiplications of the average hours worked during the period of observation, by the average hourly earnings reported in the same period.

Pay Periods.- Statistics of man-hours and hourly wages reported for periods exceeding one week in duration are reduced by the appropriate proportions to obtain for tabulation purposes the number of hours worked and the hourly earnings in one week in the indicated pay period; such information is then added to the data furnished by employers who pay on a weekly basis, so that, in all cases, the tabulated data represent the situation in one week in each month.

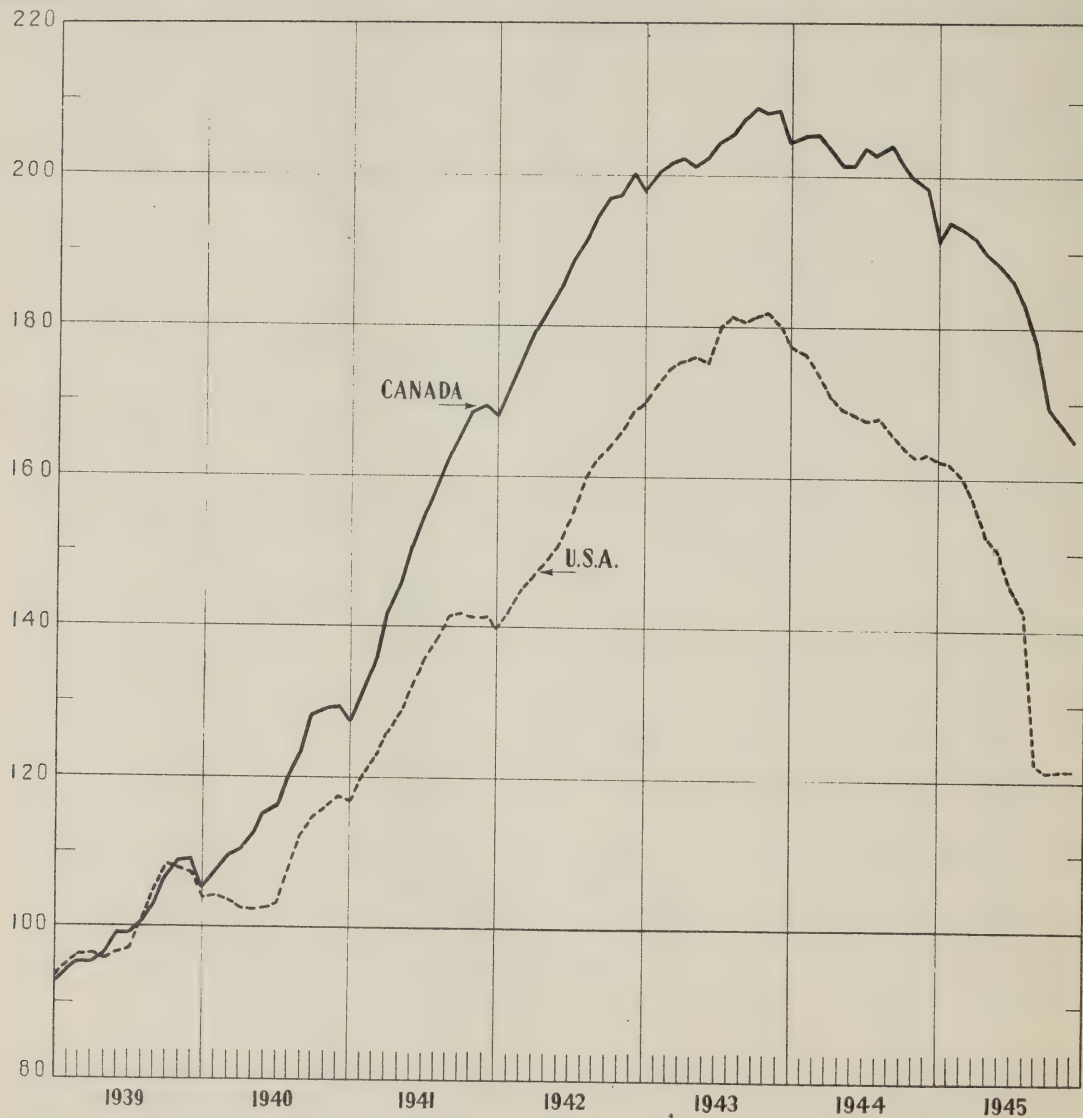
^{1/}Excluding Electric Light and Power.

* The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter holidays in the case of Apr. 1.

EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES

1939 - 1945

1939=100



In connection with the general decline of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours in the weekly average of hours worked in manufacturing as a whole throughout the Dominion between Dec. 1, 1944, and Dec. 1, 1945, accompanied by that of 3.5 cents in the hourly average earnings, it may be noted that, according to the more or less comparable data published in the Monthly Labor Review of the United States Department of Labour, the decreases in the same period in the United States amounted to 4.1 hours per week and 4.5 cents per hour. The American weekly average of earnings fell from \$47.64 in the week of Dec. 15, 1944, to \$41.40 a year later, or by 12.7 p.c. In the case of the Canadian average, there was a decline of eight p.c., the weekly wages falling from \$32.64 at Dec. 1, 1944, to \$30.02 at the beginning of December, 1945.

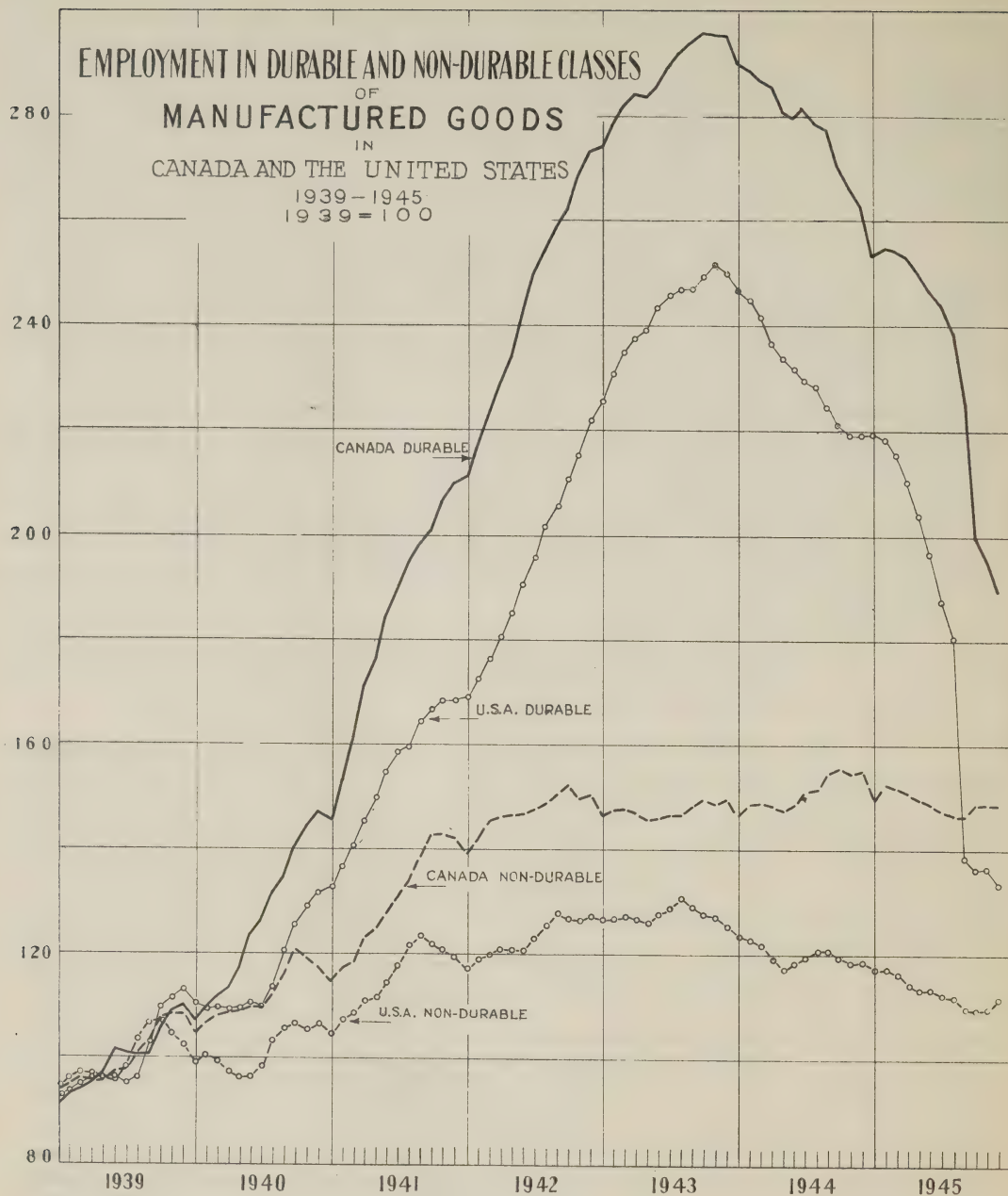
The comparison of the figures given in the last two columns of Table X is interesting, showing that the disparity of 65 cents at Dec. 1, 1944, between the average weekly earnings of the combined salaried employees and wage-earners (paid by the hour and on other terms), and those of hourly-rated wage-earners, had risen to \$2.30 by Dec. 1, 1945. The weekly earnings of hourly-rated personnel declined by eight p.c. in the 12 months, whereas the earnings of all persons in recorded employment showed a reduction of 2.9 p.c. between Dec. 1, 1944, and Dec. 1, 1945. In the case of the durable manufactured goods industries, the reduction in weekly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners in the year amounted to \$3.31, and that in the combined salary-and-wages figure to \$1.63, while in the light manufacturing industries, the decrease was 45 cents per week in the case of hourly-rated wage-earners, but the salary-and-wage figure rose by 60 cents per week. In regard to the latter, it should be mentioned that employers in certain industries, particularly in the non-durable goods category, frequently state that the earnings of their piece-workers and other wage-earners paid at other than hourly-rates ordinarily exceed those of their hourly-rated personnel.

VI.- COMPARISON OF THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

For a great many years, monthly reports on employment and payrolls in manufacturing have been issued in the United States. In Canada, the record of employment goes back to 1920, but the collection of complementary statistics of payrolls was instituted only in 1941. The scope of the surveys, the methods by which the information is compiled, the dates to which the returns relate, and the basic periods used in calculating the indexes in the two countries differ; there are also important variations in the two industrial classifications and groupings. The American figures for manufacturing^{1/} as a whole are computed from reports supplied by representative establishments in 154 manufacturing industries; these reports cover more than 65 p.c. of the total production workers in all manufacturing industries of the country, and about 80 p.c. of all production workers in the 154 industries covered. The Canadian indexes are based upon returns furnished monthly by establishments having 15 employees and over, and include from 85 to 90 p.c. of the total number of salaried employees and wage-earners in manufacturing as reported to the Annual Census of Industry. The American statistics of payrolls in manufacturing relate only to production workers, whereas the Canadian data include also the earnings of salaried personnel, a distinction which may contribute materially to differences in the behaviour of the figures of earnings. The importance of these various factors cannot be assessed; there are too many possible differences in the statistics tabulated in the two countries to permit comparisons in any detail, but sufficient correspondence probably exists to impart interest to comparisons of the general trends.

The base period at present used in calculating the Dominion indexes of employment is the 1926 average, while the American indexes of employment and payrolls in manufacturing are calculated on the average for 1939 as 100. Accordingly,

^{1/}The American figures are taken from the Monthly Labor Review and from the monthly press letters issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.



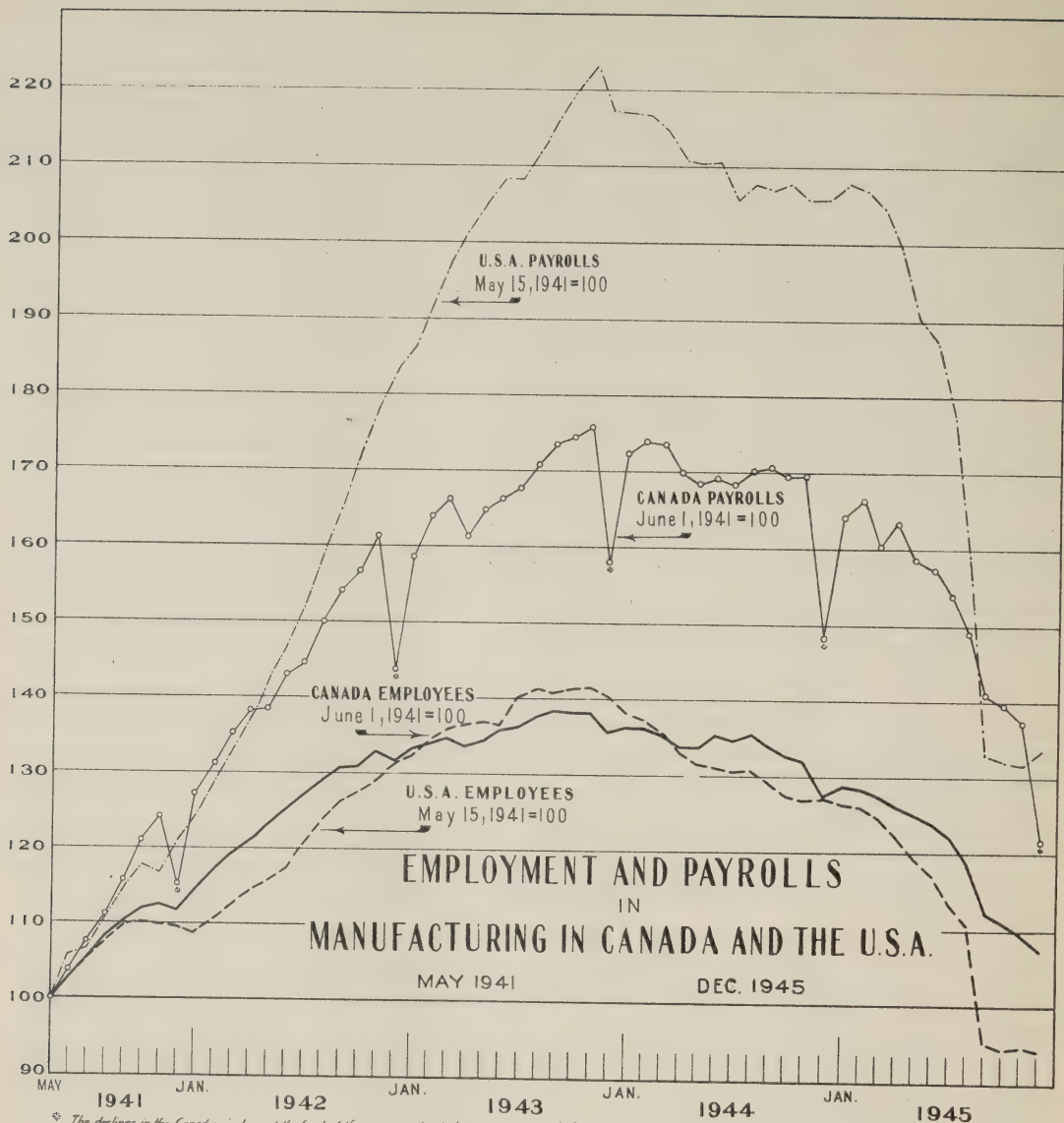
the Canadian figures of employment have been converted to the 1939 base as 100 p.c. for the purposes of the comparison illustrated in Charts 28 and 29. The Canadian index in that year was 111.8 p.c. of the 1926 average, so that the conversion lowers the Dominion indexes as currently published.

The course of employment in manufacturing in the two countries from 1938 has been almost continuously upward, in movements which have been generally similar in direction, although they have differed in magnitude. To some extent, the relatively greater growth indicated in the Dominion during most of the period depicted may be due to the fact that the numbers of workers involved are smaller than those in the United States, tending to exaggerate the fluctuations as compared with those indicated in the much larger body of workers across the border. A more important factor, however, was Canada's participation in the war for a period of just over two years before the American entry in December, 1941. The importance of the latter factor is clearly indicated by the generally greater degree of correspondence in the movements of the curves in the period in which both countries were at war.

Extremely marked expansion in employment in manufacturing in Canada and the United States took place between 1939 and the latter months of 1943, while, also in each country, the general movements in 1944 and 1945 were retrogressive. The declines in the latter year were precipitous, the highly important contractions due to the completion or cancellation of war contracts and those resulting from conversion to peacetime production, being augmented by substantial reductions in employment occasioned by industrial disputes. Nevertheless, the curve of employment in both countries remained relatively high, that in Canada falling only to the level indicated late in 1941, while in the United States, the contractions lowered the curve at the end of 1945 to its position in the early part of 1941, some months before the latter country entered the war.

The trends in plants turning out durable and non-durable manufactured goods in Canada and the United States are illustrated in Chart 29. An important degree of similarity in the course of employment in these groups in the two countries is shown, although in 1944 there was some divergence in the curves for the light manufacturing industries, that for Canada rising slightly, while the American curve showed a moderately downward tendency. In 1945, the movement in both countries was retrogressive, but the losses in the United States were more pronounced. This was also the case in the heavy-manufactured goods industries during the latter year, in which the existence of industrial disputes was a factor of considerable weight in both countries.

Chart 30 illustrates the monthly fluctuations of employment and payrolls in Canada and the United States in the period for which the statistics of payrolls are available in this country, i.e. from May, 1941. The American indexes, which, as already stated, relate to the middle of the month, have been converted from their original basic period of 1939 to May 15, 1941, for comparison with the Canadian figures; the latter, relating to the last pay period in the month, are based on the number of employees and the payrolls disbursed on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding as 100 p.c. As already stated, the fact that the American statistics of payrolls include data for production workers only, whereas the Canadian figures relate to salaried personnel as well as to wage-earners, intrudes an element of incomparability in the two sets of figures, the importance of which cannot be assessed. The brief experience with the statistics of weekly wages derived from the record of man-hours and hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners, which was established late in 1944, indicates that, as would be expected, an index of payrolls based on wages only, is considerably more sensitive than an index of payrolls which includes salaries as well as wages. It is probable, therefore, that the disparities in the two curves of payrolls depicted in the chart may be due in considerable measure to the differences in the content of the aggregates on which the indexes are based. Differences in industrial distributions of workers represented in the two series will also have an effect upon the curves.



* The declines in the Canadian indexes at the first of the year are due to losses during the holiday season; the year-end holidays do not enter into the American indexes.

To recapitulate what was stated in connection with Chart 28, employment in manufacturing generally in Canada reached a relatively higher level during the war than was recorded in the States. Thus in 1943, when activity in both countries attained its maximum, the Canadian annual index was 204.2 p.c. of the 1939 average, as compared with the American average of 177.5 on the same base. Measured from the spring of 1941, however, there was in 1943 a rather more rapid growth in the States than in Canada, where the annual index was 135.6 p.c. of the June 1, 1941, figure, while the American average was 138.0 p.c. of the May 15, 1941, index. (These movements are clearly depicted in Chart 30). During 1944, on the other hand, the volume of employment in this country was better maintained, there being a falling-off of only 0.7 p.c. from 1943 in the Canadian index for manufacturing, as compared with the decline of 4.7 p.c. in the same comparison in the American index. The disparity in the curves became greater in 1945, when the index in the United States declined by 15.3 p.c., as compared with a loss of 9.2 p.c. in Canada.

The movements of payrolls in manufacturing, as indicated in Chart 30, show extremely marked expansion in both countries, the gains therein being relatively much greater than those recorded in the number of employees, but the position reached by the American curve was decidedly higher than that in the Dominion. Thus the peak of recorded employment in each case was indicated late in 1943, when the November index of employment in the States, on the 1941 base, was 141.4 and that of payrolls, 223.0, while in this country the figures were 138.5 and 175.8 in the case of employment and payrolls, respectively. In 1944, the trends of employment in both cases were retrogressive, but also in both cases, the payrolls were rather higher, on the average, than in 1943, in spite of the fact that the peak indexes had been reached late in that year. In 1945, the contraction in employment was greatly accelerated, and was accompanied by declines in the payrolls which were relatively greater than those in employment. The downward movements of both curves in Canada, however, were much less precipitate than those in the United States. As already stated, part of the disparities in the figures in manufacturing is probably due to the exclusion of data for salaried personnel from the American indexes, but other factors also entered into the situation. Among these may be mentioned the fact that in many American establishments work in excess of 40 hours per week is paid for at overtime rates, whereas premium overtime pay in Canada would generally begin at a higher level of hours. The greater governmental regulation of salaries and wages, associated with strict control of prices in this country, no doubt also enters into the situation.

Table XI shows the weekly average earnings in manufacturing as a whole, and in the durable and the non-durable goods industries in Canada and the United States from 1939; as already stated, the figures are not entirely comparable, those in this country representing the earnings of salaried employees and wage-earners, while the means in the United States relate only to production workers.

Table XI.- Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing in Canada and the United States^{1/}

YEAR	DURABLE MANUFACTURED GOODS		NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURED GOODS		ALL MANUFACTURING	
	CANADA	U. S.	CANADA	U. S.	CANADA	U. S.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1939	22.84	26.50	20.82	21.78	21.56	23.86
1940	25.25	28.44	21.87	22.27	23.23	25.20
1941	27.89	34.04	23.20	24.92	25.31	29.58
1942	32.23	42.73	25.52	29.13	29.14	36.65
1943	34.40	49.30	27.28	34.12	31.43	43.14
1944	35.82	52.07	28.55	37.12	32.59	46.08
1945	35.68	49.05	29.24	38.29	32.56	44.39

^{1/}The American figures are taken from the Monthly Labor Review, and from The Survey of Current Business.

From the institution of the current record of payrolls in the Dominion in the spring of 1941, the per capita weekly earnings rose by 27.7 p.c., to an average of \$32.59 in 1944, thence declining slightly to \$32.56 in 1945. In the United States, the increase of 57.1 p.c. brought the annual mean to \$46.08 in 1944, a figure which fell to \$44.39 in 1945; it was then 51.3 p.c. above its level in the middle of May, 1941, while the Canadian average was higher by 27.5 p.c. than when the record of payrolls began at June 1, 1941.

Table XI also gives the 1939 and 1940 averages for the United States and the Dominion. The Canadian averages for those two years, and that for 1941, are obtained by dividing by 52 the annual average earnings derived from the records of the annual Census of Industry; although the resultant weekly averages are not entirely comparable with the statistics obtained for subsequent years in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls, they are sufficiently similar in trend to provide a reasonably accurate basis of comparison. It appears from this comparison that the average earnings of American production workers in manufacturing advanced from 1939 to 1945 by 86 p.c., while those of Canadian wage-earners and salaried employees rose by 51 p.c. It should be noted that last year there were serious losses in earnings in both countries as a result of industrial disputes.

oooooooo0000oooooooo

22/6/46

TABLE 1. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated province or area, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at Dec. 1, 1945.

	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	CANADA
1927 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	104.0	105.6	105.3	-	-	-	101.1	104.6
1928 - Average	106.7	-	-	-	108.3	113.5	117.9	-	-	-	106.4	111.6
1929 - Average	114.8	-	-	-	113.4	123.1	126.3	-	-	-	111.6	119.0
1930 - Average	118.3	-	-	-	110.3	114.6	117.1	-	-	-	107.9	113.4
1931 - Average	108.1	-	-	-	100.9	101.2	111.5	-	-	-	96.5	102.5
1932 - Average	92.2	-	-	-	85.5	88.7	90.0	-	-	-	80.5	87.5
1933 - Average	85.3	-	-	-	82.0	84.2	86.2	-	-	-	78.0	83.4
1934 - Average	101.0	-	-	-	91.7	101.3	90.0	-	-	-	90.4	96.0
1935 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	95.4	103.3	95.2	-	-	-	97.7	99.4
1936 - Average	109.4	-	-	-	100.7	106.7	99.3	-	-	-	101.1	103.7
1937 - Average	121.0	-	-	-	115.4	118.3	99.3	-	-	-	106.8	114.1
1938 - Average	111.5	89.2	120.1	102.4	117.0	113.7	100.0	94.6	108.1	102.8	104.2	111.8
1939 - Average	110.5	95.6	121.7	97.8	120.8	114.3	103.2	96.5	109.9	108.8	107.6	113.9
1940 - Average	122.2	103.1	132.1	111.3	127.9	129.2	109.0	103.0	111.5	116.8	113.3	124.2
1941 - Average	155.0	117.4	170.9	137.7	157.8	160.0	126.6	122.2	123.4	135.6	135.6	162.3
1942 - Average	174.2	108.7	196.1	150.8	186.2	179.4	135.6	132.2	126.3	146.9	164.8	173.7
1943 - Jan. 1	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2	183.7
Feb. 1	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4	181.2
Mar. 1	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4	181.4
Apr. 1	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0	180.6
May 1	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.8	178.2
June 1	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6	181.2
July 1	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9	183.7
Aug. 1	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8	185.9
Sept. 1	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8	186.2
Oct. 1	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4	187.5
Nov. 1	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8	188.7
Dec. 1	199.6	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7	190.5
Average - 1943	182.1	114.7	203.1	159.6	200.0	185.8	141.4	137.5	132.0	153.9	190.0	184.1
1944 - Jan. 1	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2	185.7
Feb. 1	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0	183.2
Mar. 1	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	169.4	186.3	181.7
Apr. 1	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	166.0	184.7	180.5
May 1	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3	178.2
June 1	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	184.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6	180.5
July 1	187.8	136.7	205.5	168.6	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5	183.5
Aug. 1	185.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.6	148.1	163.3	185.7	184.3
Sept. 1	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.5	150.3	143.3	145.5	164.0	188.1	185.5
Oct. 1	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	193.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6	183.3
Nov. 1	187.1	132.3	204.6	169.3	196.7	185.9	148.1	143.9	141.8	158.5	182.5	183.8
Dec. 1	191.8	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.6	188.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.5	185.7
Average - 1944	183.1	132.8	199.3	165.4	196.4	184.7	147.0	141.9	138.3	160.5	185.7	183.0
1945 - Jan. 1	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9	180.4
Feb. 1	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0	178.9
Mar. 1	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0	178.2
Apr. 1	180.6	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0	176.9
May 1	183.1	113.9	195.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	130.0	150.3	172.4	175.5
June 1	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5	175.3
July 1	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4	176.5
Aug. 1	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1	175.0
Sept. 1	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6	172.8
Oct. 1	170.5	124.2	185.7	153.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	160.2	174.2	168.7
Nov. 1	178.2	123.1	193.6	161.8	178.8	170.8	150.6	145.4	145.9	161.7	172.5	171.2
Dec. 1	186.7	124.9	199.5	174.1	179.4	173.1	153.6	145.1	148.5	166.4	171.5	173.2
Average - 1945	179.1	125.4	192.4	165.5	183.2	178.4	145.7	140.9	139.3	157.3	175.1	175.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1945.

8.1 .2 4.7 3.2 30.3 40.4 12.0 5.5 2.4 4.1 9.2 100.0

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at Dec. 1, 1945.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1927 - Average	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
1928 - Average	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.6	106.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
1929 - Average	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
1930 - Average	111.8	125.5	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.8
1931 - Average	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	88.3	97.1	104.5
1932 - Average	88.1	101.9	95.2	99.3	83.7	78.4	86.6	88.5
1933 - Average	81.0	95.1	87.5	90.2	74.6	75.9	80.2	83.0
1934 - Average	84.5	95.1	93.5	99.5	84.1	93.1	82.9	87.4
1935 - Average	87.3	96.9	97.5	102.2	92.6	115.0	87.8	96.6
1936 - Average	92.1	95.2	101.5	106.3	98.3	121.3	92.3	103.7
1937 - Average	101.2	100.3	107.9	107.9	112.1	146.4	95.1	110.7
1938 - Average	103.9	107.5	107.3	105.0	106.8	138.3	93.1	109.1
1939 - Average	106.6	119.6	109.9	108.4	103.7	133.4	93.9	111.4
1940 - Average	114.7	126.4	123.1	119.2	124.4	161.2	101.0	120.2
1941 - Average	142.7	167.8	152.9	149.2	159.5	227.3	122.8	146.8
1942 - Average	167.4	223.2	180.2	161.9	186.6	282.5	132.4	205.0
1943 - Jan. 1	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Average - 1943	187.6	271.9	195.2	168.0	186.7	305.6	139.2	245.8
1944 - Jan. 1	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
Aug. 1	186.3	269.6	197.3	170.5	181.6	289.7	145.5	237.6
Sept. 1	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	143.0	237.4
Oct. 1	185.6	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	284.1	144.6	232.0
Nov. 1	184.1	265.7	196.8	170.8	182.4	286.8	146.6	229.0
Dec. 1	182.8	247.8	198.0	172.8	185.5	289.5	151.3	232.6
Average - 1944	187.8	268.4	197.7	166.7	180.8	291.0	145.2	242.6
1945 - Jan. 1	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	223.1
July 1	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Aug. 1	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1	169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7
Oct. 1	164.5	196.3	173.3	156.2	168.4	162.9	140.7	209.3
Nov. 1	164.9	189.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	162.2	146.3	207.4
Dec. 1	165.7	173.3	177.7	168.0	172.6	123.7	150.4	206.3
Average - 1945	172.5	217.3	184.3	162.6	176.4	242.3	142.6	221.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1945.

14.5 1.4 13.2 1.2 3.2 .9 3.6 4.3

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at December 1, 1945.

	Manufac- turing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade	Sight Industries
1927 - Average	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Average	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929 - Average	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Average	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
1931 - Average	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.6
1932 - Average	84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5
1933 - Average	80.9	66.5	97.5	83.9	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	83.4
1934 - Average	90.2	124.7	110.8	79.1	80.3	109.3	115.1	117.9	96.0
1935 - Average	97.1	126.9	123.3	79.8	81.2	97.8	118.2	122.1	99.4
1936 - Average	103.4	138.7	135.5	81.0	84.1	88.2	124.5	127.5	103.7
1937 - Average	114.4	189.3	153.2	85.4	85.2	99.5	130.2	132.1	111.1
1938 - Average	111.0	142.8	155.9	85.0	84.4	105.4	135.2	132.6	111.8
1939 - Average	112.3	119.1	163.8	84.4	85.6	113.0	137.4	136.6	113.9
1940 - Average	131.3	166.9	168.4	87.2	89.7	90.7	143.2	142.9	124.2
1941 - Average	168.4	187.8	176.6	96.7	98.9	126.6	167.5	156.5	152.3
1942 - Average	206.5	196.5	171.3	103.7	105.5	130.3	178.8	156.1	173.7
1943 - Jan. 1	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8	183.7
Feb. 1	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3	181.2
Mar. 1	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1	181.4
Apr. 1	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8	180.6
May 1	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7	178.2
June 1	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6	181.2
July 1	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4	183.7
Aug. 1	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8	185.9
Sept. 1	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0	186.2
Oct. 1	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3	187.5
Nov. 1	230.3	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2	188.7
Dec. 1	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9	190.5
Average - 1943	226.2	180.4	158.5	104.5	114.4	129.8	189.8	155.1	184.1
1944 - Jan. 1	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0	185.7
Feb. 1	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9	183.2
Mar. 1	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5	181.7
Apr. 1	226.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4	180.5
May 1	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4	178.2
June 1	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3	180.5
July 1	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2	183.5
Aug. 1	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7	184.3
Sept. 1	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0	185.5
Oct. 1	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7	183.3
Nov. 1	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.6	170.3	183.8
Dec. 1	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.6	124.2	109.5	204.6	179.5	185.7
Average - 1944	224.5	215.8	154.5	108.6	121.2	104.6	202.2	164.2	183.0
1945 - Jan. 1	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8	180.4
Feb. 1	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4	178.9
Mar. 1	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0	178.2
Apr. 1	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6	175.9
May 1	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0	175.5
June 1	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1	175.3
July 1	207.2	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0	175.5
Aug. 1	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.8	119.3	211.3	171.4	175.0
Sept. 1	198.6	181.4	143.9	123.4	128.3	123.9	213.1	172.2	172.8
Oct. 1	188.3	205.2	143.6	123.4	127.3	124.7	209.9	176.5	168.7
Nov. 1	186.3	277.1	144.7	125.0	127.4	130.7	210.5	181.7	171.2
Dec. 1	184.2	326.8	150.5	126.7	128.0	132.0	211.2	192.3	173.2
Average - 1945	203.6	247.3	146.9	117.6	124.5	109.1	205.7	174.8	175.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1945.									
	54.7	5.5	4.0	1.9	9.4	9.5	3.0	12.0	100.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1945 (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

Industries	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	Relative Weight June 1.
MANUFACTURING	212.7	215.0	214.3	212.9	210.6	209.0	61.3
Animal Products (edible)	228.4	222.9	209.7	204.2	207.9	218.6	2.5
Fur and Products	131.9	130.7	130.9	133.7	140.5	141.0	.2
Leather and Products	135.5	139.7	140.3	140.6	140.7	140.1	1.6
Boots and Shoes	125.2	128.0	128.3	128.9	129.2	128.2	1.0
Lumber Products	115.2	117.3	118.2	120.2	120.3	124.9	3.8
Rough and Dressed Lumber	131.1	93.2	94.1	97.1	97.6	104.7	2.1
Furniture	128.8	128.6	129.3	128.5	126.2	126.6	.7
Other Lumber Products	195.2	197.9	199.1	199.9	200.4	199.7	1.0
Musical Instruments	29.3	29.2	29.7	28.6	27.7	28.2	.03
Plant Products (edible)	165.4	165.4	162.2	160.5	156.8	155.6	2.8
Pulp and Paper Products	135.8	137.1	137.8	137.5	138.1	141.5	4.9
Pulp and Paper	119.9	121.7	122.1	121.2	122.8	128.2	2.2
Paper Products	208.1	210.1	211.5	213.6	212.4	213.5	.9
Printing and Publishing	132.3	132.7	133.7	133.3	133.3	134.8	1.8
Rubber Products	174.1	181.3	180.9	181.3	179.4	181.1	1.3
Textile Products	152.8	159.7	151.1	150.9	158.8	157.8	7.7
Thread, Yarn and Cloth	153.8	160.0	160.6	160.0	157.5	156.9	2.7
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	109.7	111.5	111.6	111.0	108.3	107.3	1.2
Woolen Yarn and Cloth	163.6	169.3	169.6	169.6	168.9	168.4	.7
Artificial Silk and Silk Goods	566.1	622.8	631.0	627.5	617.6	621.3	.7
Hosiery and Knit Goods	143.9	148.8	148.8	147.2	145.5	145.5	1.3
Garments and Personal Furnishings	150.5	158.1	160.7	163.0	162.0	160.9	2.8
Other Textile Products	171.4	180.9	183.0	178.5	174.0	170.5	.2
Tobacco	142.2	152.3	154.0	145.8	135.8	124.2	.6
Beverages	260.1	252.3	251.1	253.6	256.7	259.2	.8
Chemicals and Allied Products	602.8	609.2	604.2	597.0	579.2	544.4	3.9
Clay, Glass and Stone Products	131.0	133.4	133.0	134.7	135.8	138.2	.9
Electric Light and Power	143.0	141.4	141.2	140.5	143.2	147.8	1.0
Electrical Apparatus	308.9	306.9	298.1	293.2	288.7	287.6	2.4
Iron and Steel Products	239.5	300.6	300.2	295.6	291.6	236.3	21.9
Crude, Rolled and Forged Products	247.4	250.1	250.2	246.2	244.1	242.4	1.9
Machinery (other than Vehicles)	219.9	223.4	222.8	220.6	217.1	215.7	1.3
Agricultural Implements	130.7	132.8	137.6	135.2	143.4	142.3	.7
Land Vehicles and Aircraft	277.9	274.1	269.2	261.6	255.4	250.3	8.9
Automobiles and Parts	289.0	289.8	288.2	285.8	278.1	278.0	2.3
Steel Shipbuilding and Repairing ^{1/}	1196.4	1216.2	1235.0	1251.3	1251.8	1234.5	3.5
Heating Appliances	177.1	180.6	193.2	193.8	193.7	192.3	.3
Iron and Steel Fabrication ^{1/} (n.e.s.)	285.8	291.2	285.0	281.9	274.9	264.7	.9
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	233.2	239.3	240.4	237.2	231.9	229.0	.6
Other Iron and Steel Products	324.8	331.4	337.3	338.6	328.4	319.9	3.8
Non-Ferrous Metal Products ^{1/}	382.2	384.7	386.8	395.1	392.1	375.3	3.0
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	208.2	214.2	213.4	213.7	214.1	215.7	.9
Miscellaneous	352.2	353.4	356.2	349.7	345.6	340.7	1.1
LOGGING	313.0	312.3	309.9	267.6	205.3	201.1	3.4
MINING	146.4	151.5	150.7	149.5	145.7	144.6	3.8
Coal	91.2	97.2	96.2	94.3	92.7	92.2	1.8
Metallic Ores	256.8	264.0	263.1	261.7	251.6	247.5	.6
Non-Metallic Minerals (except Coal)	162.8	162.2	160.0	160.5	161.0	163.2	1.7
COMMUNICATIONS	110.7	110.2	111.2	112.1	112.6	115.5	1.7
Telegraphs	128.7	127.4	128.1	127.2	126.4	126.9	.4
Telephones	105.8	105.5	106.8	107.6	108.5	112.1	1.3
TRANSPORTATION	122.3	118.2	117.9	120.7	124.4	125.9	9.1
Street Railways and Carriage	192.7	186.7	184.6	186.4	188.3	190.7	2.7
Steam Railways	107.7	107.2	106.7	107.2	107.0	107.9	4.9
Shipping and Stevedoring	97.3	81.6	81.4	95.6	115.6	118.3	1.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	98.2	89.9	89.2	87.0	98.3	103.1	7.4
Building	87.2	83.3	81.5	82.9	85.5	90.7	2.3
Highway	115.8	89.9	84.2	87.8	131.6	131.8	2.9
Railway	93.3	96.5	101.4	90.3	82.6	89.6	2.2
SERVICES	201.1	198.0	199.0	201.1	202.4	202.4	2.8
Hotels and Restaurants	204.0	197.7	198.9	200.5	201.6	201.4	1.3
Personal (chiefly Laundries)	195.9	198.4	199.1	202.3	204.0	204.5	1.0
TRADE	180.8	169.4	167.0	172.6	171.0	171.1	10.5
Retail	192.9	177.3	172.3	180.4	177.8	177.4	7.7
Wholesale	150.7	150.1	153.6	153.6	154.5	155.9	2.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	180.4	173.9	178.2	176.9	175.5	175.3	100.0
FINANCE	128.4	128.6	128.7	128.8	128.7	129.0	-
Banks and Trust Companies	132.6	133.0	133.0	133.0	133.1	133.0	-
Brokerage and Stock Market	149.4	151.9	154.2	159.9	169.9	178.3	-
Insurance	121.4	121.5	121.6	121.3	120.6	120.8	-
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	177.9	176.5	175.8	174.5	173.2	173.1	-

^{1/}Revised, as a result of changes in industrial classification.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1945 (1926-100). Concluded.

Note:- For the relative importance in 1945 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding pages.

Industries	1945						Average
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING	207.2	204.1	198.6	188.3	186.3	184.2	203.6
Animal products - edible	224.5	224.0	235.2	238.8	243.4	245.6	225.3
Fur and products	143.1	140.4	141.3	146.7	147.9	154.4	140.2
Leather and products	139.6	139.8	141.9	142.5	146.1	148.1	141.0
Boots and shoes	129.2	129.2	131.0	132.0	134.8	136.3	130.0
Lumber and products	129.8	130.4	130.9	126.4	125.5	121.3	123.4
Rough and dressed lumber	110.6	110.6	111.1	107.2	104.6	98.7	101.7
Furniture	128.8	130.4	131.4	134.7	139.3	141.5	131.0
Other lumber products	203.5	206.0	205.6	191.0	190.5	186.9	198.0
Musical instruments	28.0	29.3	30.4	32.1	32.5	35.5	29.9
Plant products - edible	159.8	176.0	177.0	203.2	182.8	176.8	170.1
Pulp and paper products	145.2	146.3	148.3	148.1	150.0	151.5	143.1
Pulp and paper	132.8	134.8	137.5	134.8	133.9	133.2	128.6
Paper products	218.9	218.0	221.6	225.5	232.1	235.0	218.4
Printing and publishing	137.0	137.6	138.2	139.8	143.6	147.1	136.9
Rubber products	181.0	181.3	178.0	173.2	176.1	178.0	178.8
Textile products	167.4	154.4	156.2	159.0	161.5	162.9	158.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	157.3	157.3	156.9	158.5	161.1	164.7	158.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	107.4	107.8	106.8	107.5	110.2	112.3	109.3
Woolen yarn and cloth	170.6	168.3	167.0	169.7	173.6	178.1	169.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	615.3	611.0	614.8	622.3	632.0	648.0	619.2
Hosiery and knit goods	146.5	144.3	145.7	148.8	153.0	155.8	147.9
Garments and personal furnishings	159.5	153.5	158.4	163.7	164.7	165.3	159.9
Other textile products	166.3	164.1	163.4	161.9	166.7	165.8	170.5
Tobacco	122.0	113.3	121.5	126.3	131.3	146.9	134.6
Beverages	265.7	266.4	274.6	283.7	292.6	280.6	266.4
Chemicals and allied products	472.5	430.9	399.9	363.6	354.6	342.6	490.9
Clay, glass and stone products	141.7	144.7	145.5	145.6	150.1	151.8	140.5
Electric light and power	154.2	160.8	162.9	160.2	163.2	164.8	151.9
Electrical apparatus	291.3	285.6	279.9	266.5	267.3	274.0	287.3
Iron and steel products	282.1	273.3	253.7	215.0	208.6	200.8	267.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	243.4	241.3	237.7	228.8	225.2	222.0	239.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	216.4	215.0	216.3	213.7	217.6	222.6	218.4
Agricultural implements	144.7	145.4	139.9	140.3	149.6	158.2	141.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	244.1	235.6	212.1	161.2	154.4	145.6	228.5
Automobiles and parts	277.4	272.5	269.3	171.3	168.5	139.9	250.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing ^{1/}	1252.8	1212.4	1068.2	876.3	836.7	722.9	1112.9
Heating appliances	189.2	179.8	180.0	178.4	183.0	191.4	196.0
Iron and steel fabrication ^{1/} (n.e.s.)	259.6	257.5	249.5	235.5	224.5	220.3	260.9
Foundry and machine shop products	228.8	226.9	211.9	198.3	197.2	199.0	222.8
Other iron and steel products	307.2	289.9	277.6	241.5	229.0	229.3	296.2
Non-ferrous metal products ^{1/}	346.8	338.0	315.6	295.5	293.4	290.8	349.7
Non-metallic mineral products	223.5	224.7	223.2	217.0	215.7	214.8	215.5
Miscellaneous	339.2	324.0	325.9	297.6	295.2	287.2	330.6
LOGGING	184.6	185.2	181.4	205.2	277.1	326.8	247.3
MINING	146.5	144.9	143.9	143.6	144.7	150.5	146.9
Coal	91.6	90.2	89.4	90.4	90.9	95.5	92.7
Metallic ores	246.9	244.9	241.5	236.7	246.9	259.4	251.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	179.8	178.5	181.1	184.1	169.9	167.4	169.2
COMMUNICATIONS	118.7	121.8	123.4	123.4	125.2	126.7	117.6
Telegraphs	130.8	135.4	135.4	136.5	138.6	139.7	131.4
Telephones	116.1	118.3	119.7	119.5	121.1	122.7	113.6
TRANSPORTATION	126.3	127.8	128.5	127.3	127.4	128.0	124.5
Street railways and cartage	192.7	195.2	196.4	197.5	200.9	201.9	192.8
Steam railways	107.7	110.0	111.1	110.5	109.9	110.2	108.6
Shipping and stevedoring	117.8	115.4	112.7	107.6	106.6	107.7	104.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	112.6	119.3	123.9	124.7	130.7	132.0	109.1
Building	98.5	103.0	115.2	122.1	134.4	137.3	101.8
Highway	146.6	156.9	158.3	155.8	162.4	167.4	132.4
Railway	96.0	101.7	101.7	99.2	98.3	94.6	96.4
SERVICES	208.9	211.3	213.1	209.9	210.5	211.2	205.7
Hotels and restaurants	210.3	214.1	215.5	208.3	206.9	208.0	205.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	206.3	206.0	208.2	213.0	217.4	217.4	206.0
TRADE	172.0	171.4	172.2	176.5	181.7	192.3	174.8
Retail	177.8	176.3	176.7	182.4	188.6	203.1	182.0
Wholesale	167.8	169.8	161.3	162.6	165.0	166.7	167.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	175.5	175.0	172.8	168.7	171.2	173.2	175.1
FINANCE	129.6	130.0	130.0	134.0	134.7	135.0	130.5
Banks and trust companies	135.2	135.5	135.4	137.1	137.4	137.5	134.1
Brokerage and stock market	190.9	192.7	189.7	191.7	200.5	210.3	178.3
Insurance	121.3	121.7	122.1	126.5	127.2	127.4	122.8
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES (including Finance)	173.3	172.8	170.8	167.0	169.4	171.4	173.0

^{1/}Revised, as a result of changes in industrial classification.

TABLE 5. - INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, AVERAGES 1942-1945 AND QUARTERLY, 1945.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1. - Index Numbers of Payrolls.

I n d u s t r i e s	Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	1 9 4 5			
					Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
MANUFACTURING	139.9	163.9	167.8	152.1	164.7	157.2	148.0	136.7
Animal products - edible	111.9	128.3	152.9	157.9	148.9	151.4	164.5	179.2
Fur and products	103.6	111.5	114.3	123.6	120.2	128.4	127.6	148.5
Leather and products	113.0	120.1	125.3	133.1	133.5	132.6	134.6	144.9
Boots and shoes	108.8	117.3	122.9	132.5	132.7	132.7	134.5	144.7
Lumber and products	113.6	120.9	130.9	134.1	131.2	134.4	142.9	134.9
Rough and dressed lumber	109.4	108.1	114.5	119.1	113.8	120.4	130.8	118.2
Furniture	113.9	112.0	123.3	131.1	130.0	126.0	132.7	146.4
Other lumber products	126.0	165.7	188.8	184.4	187.4	187.0	190.8	177.7
Plant products - edible	117.8	125.4	142.3	148.1	140.9	136.6	153.0	160.2
Pulp and paper products	109.7	111.0	119.5	128.2	123.6	126.1	134.8	138.2
Pulp and paper	111.9	111.6	119.0	127.0	120.9	125.6	138.4	133.7
Paper products	118.4	123.3	133.8	142.5	139.4	140.1	145.3	160.8
Printing and publishing	103.7	105.7	114.9	124.6	121.4	121.8	126.3	135.7
Rubber products	108.0	118.4	163.6	183.2	191.8	186.8	186.6	186.4
Textile products	114.6	116.7	119.4	124.1	127.5	123.9	123.5	131.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	113.6	114.5	117.8	121.4	124.4	120.4	120.5	130.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	112.0	109.5	108.7	108.5	113.1	107.6	105.6	115.6
Woolen yarn and cloth	118.2	118.4	120.6	124.4	125.8	121.6	123.5	134.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	109.8	119.7	133.5	143.6	146.6	146.2	145.6	158.1
Hosiery and knit goods	108.5	109.3	116.3	121.3	123.0	119.5	119.8	133.4
Garments and personal furnishings	119.2	122.4	121.4	128.3	130.9	130.1	129.1	135.1
Other textile products	113.0	117.2	122.4	123.6	132.9	122.4	120.9	124.3
Tobacco	141.4	153.9	160.5	169.8	198.0	161.5	162.3	191.1
Beverages	123.3	125.4	140.8	151.5	143.6	149.7	158.3	162.1
Chemicals and allied products	202.9	216.2	206.0	174.7	212.8	199.3	142.9	125.2
Clay, glass and stone products	113.6	122.4	128.1	133.4	128.2	131.7	138.1	145.6
Electric light and power	102.7	105.0	109.2	116.6	110.4	113.0	121.7	128.8
Electrical apparatus	136.4	168.7	184.6	165.7	176.6	166.6	159.2	159.1
Iron and steel products	163.7	207.6	208.6	168.7	196.5	181.0	158.8	125.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	126.1	136.8	136.6	131.8	139.3	134.4	132.3	122.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	123.8	128.4	119.9	117.4	122.7	115.9	115.5	122.8
Agricultural implements	135.4	150.0	157.8	174.0	175.6	180.0	169.1	191.5
Land vehicles and aircraft	149.9	190.3	206.0	155.2	191.0	168.8	142.9	98.0
Automobiles and parts	117.3	134.7	130.6	105.6	131.2	115.4	110.8	55.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	283.0	501.3	475.9	373.2	417.6	423.1	344.2	240.4
Heating appliances	109.1	121.2	130.5	143.4	152.9	144.0	139.2	151.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	152.5	175.2	161.6	143.6	164.0	142.0	140.0	119.1
Foundry and machine shop products	153.7	160.1	166.1	156.1	177.1	164.8	145.3	139.3
Other iron and steel products	215.0	266.5	232.4	179.7	214.3	192.8	169.9	136.6
Non-ferrous metal products	160.4	201.6	187.6	160.2	168.8	159.3	136.9	127.2
Non-metallic mineral products	117.3	130.4	135.7	138.2	137.8	138.6	143.1	135.7
Miscellaneous	196.4	241.6	237.9	212.0	235.5	223.6	214.6	185.9
LOGGING	135.1	143.6	182.4	210.5	271.9	170.7	158.2	263.0
MINING	108.1	102.7	105.3	101.6	108.0	98.4	98.5	106.2
Coal	129.2	134.5	154.3	152.2	167.5	144.3	145.9	163.0
Metallic ores	99.5	89.7	82.5	77.1	81.3	75.9	73.1	79.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	113.3	116.2	132.8	138.0	136.5	132.9	148.8	133.9
COMMUNICATIONS	110.8	116.5	127.1	140.8	132.1	138.6	148.9	153.3
Telegraphs	117.9	129.4	130.3	140.1	133.6	138.7	147.5	144.0
Telephones	108.5	112.4	140.6	140.6	131.2	133.2	148.9	155.8
TRANSPORTATION	116.6	130.2	142.0	152.4	149.4	152.1	156.1	156.1
Street railways and cartage	113.6	130.9	145.3	154.6	151.6	153.1	158.7	163.5
Steam railway operation	118.4	131.0	142.2	154.8	157.7	151.1	157.7	156.3
Shipping and stevedoring	114.4	124.9	135.0	137.0	107.8	155.1	143.2	140.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	111.2	121.1	97.7	103.7	86.3	97.0	119.8	125.9
Building	126.4	137.0	79.8	85.3	69.9	76.1	97.4	116.6
Highway	94.0	99.7	102.0	104.2	69.9	100.6	126.9	127.4
Railway	108.7	123.3	123.1	141.4	147.2	134.8	154.9	143.3
SERVICES	113.8	128.7	140.9	149.1	146.5	145.3	154.0	156.5
Hotels and restaurants	119.6	138.8	154.4	161.4	161.8	156.3	166.4	165.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	106.6	116.2	123.6	132.2	125.6	129.9	136.7	143.6
TRADE	105.7	108.7	117.3	127.3	121.7	124.1	127.3	139.6
Retail	105.4	108.5	116.6	126.2	119.5	122.5	125.1	140.0
Wholesale	106.3	109.3	119.1	129.8	126.1	127.6	132.0	138.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	128.3	144.9	148.2	142.6	148.8	143.3	141.1	139.5
FINANCE	111.0	115.5	122.4	130.7	126.4	129.7	130.2	137.7
Banks and trust companies	116.8	121.0	127.6	136.5	135.5	135.6	135.8	140.0
Brokerage and stock market operation	96.0	106.8	133.2	177.4	158.4	177.5	179.6	218.2
Insurances	106.1	110.5	116.6	122.2	115.5	121.1	121.9	130.9
TOTAL	127.5	143.7	147.1	142.1	147.9	142.7	140.6	139.3

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, AVERAGES 1942-1945 AND QUARTERLY, 1945. (Concluded).

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2.- Index Numbers of Employment.

Industries	Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	1945			
					Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
MANUFACTURING	122.9	134.6	133.6	121.2	127.6	124.4	118.2	109.6
Animal products - edible	100.4	108.7	129.4	130.6	121.3	126.4	136.0	142.0
Fur and products	98.1	101.5	101.9	113.4	105.9	114.1	114.3	124.9
Leather and products	101.8	101.8	100.3	103.1	102.4	102.3	103.6	108.1
Boots and shoes	98.7	96.0	95.6	99.2	97.9	97.9	100.0	104.1
Lumber and products	96.3	96.4	100.4	102.0	97.8	103.3	108.3	100.3
Rough and dressed lumber	91.3	83.5	84.7	87.9	81.3	90.5	96.0	85.3
Furniture	100.7	96.5	110.7	117.1	115.5	113.1	117.4	126.5
Other lumber products	110.0	134.7	139.3	133.3	134.1	134.5	138.6	125.9
Plant products - edible	112.7	112.8	126.8	127.1	121.2	116.3	132.3	132.1
Pulp and paper products	103.1	101.8	105.9	111.5	107.4	110.3	115.6	118.1
Pulp and paper	102.5	99.2	101.3	106.7	101.3	106.4	114.1	110.6
Paper products	111.9	116.9	125.3	130.6	126.4	127.6	132.5	141.1
Printing and publishing	99.8	98.3	103.2	109.4	106.8	107.7	110.4	117.5
Rubber products	95.7	96.1	121.0	132.8	134.4	134.5	132.2	132.2
Textile products	104.5	100.6	98.5	99.5	101.1	99.0	98.0	102.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	103.5	95.8	92.7	93.4	94.5	92.3	92.3	96.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	101.8	94.4	88.5	86.9	88.7	85.3	84.9	89.3
Woolen yarn and cloth	107.7	97.2	90.6	91.1	91.0	90.4	89.6	95.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	100.1	95.0	101.4	105.8	107.8	106.1	105.0	110.7
Hosiery and knit goods	98.2	98.9	102.7	103.4	104.1	101.7	101.9	109.7
Garmets and personal furnishings	109.0	105.3	101.0	102.7	103.3	103.4	101.8	104.9
Other textile products	103.4	103.8	103.1	102.7	110.2	102.7	98.4	99.9
Tobacco	139.8	133.5	124.7	125.8	143.9	116.1	113.6	137.3
Beverages	114.9	110.1	120.4	129.6	122.1	126.1	133.6	136.5
Chemicals and allied products	185.3	187.4	172.3	139.2	171.4	154.4	110.6	97.2
Clay, glass and stone products	99.1	100.5	101.9	105.4	99.8	103.7	109.2	113.9
Electric light and power	96.1	94.2	94.6	101.4	94.2	98.6	109.7	109.9
Electrical apparatus	118.4	142.8	153.9	135.6	139.9	134.9	131.3	137.9
Iron and steel products	144.3	172.5	166.1	134.3	160.9	143.9	127.5	100.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	117.1	124.2	117.9	113.6	118.6	114.8	112.5	106.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	112.5	109.4	98.8	97.0	98.9	95.3	96.0	98.8
Agricultural implements	117.0	122.8	118.9	131.3	127.5	131.9	129.7	146.6
Land vehicles and aircraft/	135.1	160.2	162.3	126.2	148.6	138.2	117.1	80.4
Automobiles and parts	112.1	120.2	114.6	97.7	112.4	108.4	105.0	54.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	238.0	373.8	362.8	278.0	308.5	308.4	266.8	180.6
Heating appliances	99.4	105.3	107.2	117.4	122.0	121.4	113.6	120.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	131.7	122.4	129.5	115.3	126.0	117.0	110.3	97.4
Foundry and machine shop products	124.7	122.4	109.5	95.9	103.5	98.6	91.2	85.7
Other iron and steel products	182.8	207.9	176.6	137.9	157.0	143.9	129.2	106.8
Non-ferrous metal products	137.2	168.4	152.3	120.3	133.1	129.1	108.6	100.1
Non-metallic mineral products	108.8	116.1	118.4	120.5	118.8	120.0	124.2	119.5
Miscellaneous/	155.1	185.0	166.9	152.0	162.9	155.8	149.7	133.8
LOGGING	124.1	114.0	136.3	186.2	195.8	127.0	114.6	206.4
MINING	96.6	89.4	87.2	82.9	85.0	81.6	81.2	84.9
Coal	103.5	101.9	98.0	101.3	105.1	100.8	97.7	104.4
Metallic ores	93.0	81.6	73.6	67.6	70.7	66.5	64.9	69.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	99.0	97.6	101.7	105.1	99.4	101.4	112.4	104.0
COMMUNICATIONS	106.7	107.5	111.8	121.0	114.4	113.8	127.0	130.3
Telegraphs	106.5	114.0	112.5	113.8	109.2	109.8	117.2	121.0
Telephones	106.8	105.3	111.5	123.2	115.8	121.6	129.8	133.1
TRANSPORTATION	106.4	115.4	122.3	126.0	119.3	127.4	129.9	129.6
Street railways	104.7	115.2	125.9	131.6	126.0	130.2	134.1	137.8
Steam railway operation	108.6	118.9	123.5	126.4	124.2	125.6	129.3	128.3
Shipping and stevedoring	103.0	103.0	110.4	110.4	85.8	124.7	118.8	113.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	93.4	93.2	75.1	78.5	64.2	74.2	89.1	95.0
Building	111.9	113.6	67.6	72.1	57.8	64.3	81.6	97.3
Highway	80.4	75.9	72.6	73.4	46.7	73.1	87.3	92.8
Railway	88.2	92.0	89.4	95.0	101.9	89.2	101.3	94.2
SERVICES	104.6	111.1	118.3	120.4	116.4	118.4	124.7	123.6
Hotels and restaurants	105.4	113.8	123.7	125.7	121.6	123.1	131.7	127.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	103.3	106.9	110.0	112.2	108.4	111.4	113.4	138.6
TRADE	99.5	98.9	104.7	111.1	106.5	109.1	104.6	122.6
Retail	99.8	99.3	104.3	110.5	105.0	107.8	107.4	123.4
Wholesale	98.6	98.1	106.5	115.7	112.8	114.5	118.4	122.4
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	113.6	120.4	119.8	114.7	116.7	114.8	113.2	113.4
FINANCE	105.5	106.5	108.9	112.4	110.9	111.1	112.0	116.3
Banks and trust companies	113.6	115.2	117.4	120.5	119.5	119.5	119.9	123.5
Brokerage and stock market operation	87.9	93.2	113.3	144.6	125.1	144.6	153.9	170.6
Insurance	97.4	96.6	98.0	100.4	99.4	99.3	99.8	104.2
TOTAL	113.2	119.8	119.3	114.6	116.5	114.7	113.2	113.6

1/ Revised, as a result of changes in industrial classification.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES
AVERAGES 1942-1945, AND QUARTERLY, 1945.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1.- Index Numbers of Payrolls.

Areas and Industries		Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	1 9 4 5			
						Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
Maritime Provinces	- Manufacturing	139.4	178.0	192.8	178.4	197.1	182.7	169.3	163.0
	Lumber Products	120.3	130.6	167.4	134.0	142.9	145.0	137.3	112.9
	Pulp and Paper	114.3	121.2	125.5	133.1	129.3	133.0	140.6	140.9
	Iron and Steel	170.3	242.7	258.4	228.1	267.1	233.7	207.0	191.6
	Logging	132.1	156.4	186.3	193.8	249.7	178.1	102.3	257.4
	Mining	112.9	112.1	135.3	135.2	149.2	131.0	130.9	144.8
	Transportation	173.4	209.5	212.9	224.3	261.4	227.5	199.6	195.8
	Construction	142.5	136.7	131.9	126.9	94.2	127.2	146.4	165.8
	Trade	108.3	111.0	126.1	140.4	133.4	137.4	138.2	156.8
	- All Industries	136.0	155.5	167.1	163.7	172.8	164.2	156.8	165.7
Quebec	- Manufacturing	145.2	175.8	178.7	160.1	172.4	159.0	154.1	142.7
	Lumber Products	116.2	126.8	142.9	154.5	138.8	154.1	173.1	164.8
	Pulp and Paper	109.1	108.7	121.7	129.9	123.5	129.9	138.2	138.3
	Textile Products	115.7	118.3	122.8	130.0	134.1	131.1	129.5	138.6
	Chemical and Allied Products	214.4	242.4	234.3	186.7	238.3	215.3	147.6	113.5
	Iron and Steel	175.1	242.5	241.8	194.1	219.9	214.5	180.3	143.0
	Logging	159.8	157.5	215.9	256.1	363.8	175.0	161.8	345.3
	Mining	112.9	115.0	114.7	107.1	1112.6	105.5	103.4	108.6
	Communications	107.8	110.9	122.6	136.4	127.8	133.7	142.3	151.6
	Transportation	112.3	120.4	131.7	144.2	134.5	147.3	150.8	153.5
	Construction	127.8	124.7	92.1	98.8	82.0	92.6	118.3	114.3
	Services	121.1	141.5	153.9	158.4	156.1	154.6	166.8	162.6
	Trade	105.1	109.7	117.5	125.4	120.9	123.4	125.6	136.8
	- All Industries	135.4	155.6	157.6	149.6	157.1	152.4	146.1	145.0
Ontario	- Manufacturing	133.7	149.8	153.6	139.4	153.0	143.6	135.0	123.7
	Lumber Products	111.0	127.6	131.7	136.0	131.7	139.1	145.2	132.6
	Plant Products - edible	117.5	123.0	137.2	141.8	133.2	131.7	143.6	152.1
	Pulp and Paper	110.8	111.8	117.1	126.6	122.7	123.4	132.4	137.5
	Textile Products	113.3	114.3	114.8	116.4	1119.0	114.9	115.8	123.7
	Chemical and Allied Products	176.4	186.0	169.9	154.1	178.9	170.8	128.1	128.1
	Electrical Apparatus	132.2	152.2	166.3	160.9	170.0	163.8	154.6	158.2
	Iron and Steel	147.1	171.4	172.0	138.7	165.4	147.7	130.3	100.2
	Non-ferrous Metal Products	142.3	173.0	172.1	153.5	171.8	159.0	143.0	134.8
	Logging	149.9	146.2	203.6	298.2	387.2	231.7	237.1	379.3
	Mining	89.0	84.9	79.1	75.8	80.5	76.0	72.0	76.4
	Communications	109.1	112.5	126.8	142.0	132.1	139.7	152.1	159.2
	Transportation	114.2	125.1	135.6	145.3	141.8	144.5	149.4	148.9
	Construction	89.8	99.4	81.8	96.7	83.8	86.3	107.5	123.2
Ontario	Services	112.4	125.2	135.1	142.2	138.9	159.2	145.4	149.9
	Trade	103.0	104.7	111.0	121.0	115.5	118.6	120.9	132.2
	- All Industries	123.6	135.3	138.2	132.6	140.8	133.5	130.2	126.9
Prairie Provinces	- Manufacturing	136.6	154.1	164.9	155.8	162.1	153.2	153.2	158.3
	Animal Products - edible	120.0	146.0	189.5	183.5	174.8	167.4	181.0	225.9
	Lumber Products	109.7	111.4	123.7	131.2	151.5	122.5	135.4	120.2
	Plant Products - edible	116.4	135.5	151.5	160.2	150.2	147.9	161.1	180.6
	Textile Products	116.7	121.6	124.4	133.9	139.9	133.4	131.3	134.3
	Iron and Steel	151.9	184.1	183.1	152.8	170.0	153.0	145.1	140.3
	Mining	135.6	140.6	151.5	146.8	159.2	136.4	141.4	154.0
	Communications	107.5	112.2	119.9	134.1	125.2	132.8	146.0	139.8
	Transportation	108.3	147.1	138.2	146.4	141.4	143.5	152.3	153.3
	Construction	94.0	99.0	96.7	101.2	78.9	94.7	122.1	119.9
	Services	103.7	114.5	128.2	140.9	142.2	134.7	142.8	150.5
	Trade	107.2	110.6	121.1	131.8	124.5	126.3	131.0	145.2
	- All Industries	117.1	128.1	138.0	139.7	137.6	134.9	142.7	148.4
British Columbia	- Manufacturing	170.6	217.6	214.6	193.4	200.6	195.2	202.1	173.1
	Animal Products - edible	110.6	132.0	145.7	167.9	139.1	138.2	192.2	176.2
	Lumber Products	114.1	111.4	118.4	121.3	120.5	119.0	126.3	127.1
	Plant Products - edible	135.1	153.4	188.3	194.2	162.2	159.4	241.6	221.9
	Pulp and Paper	108.2	113.1	122.7	129.3	126.4	121.5	133.3	143.9
	Iron and Steel	368.1	557.1	508.5	392.4	446.0	429.7	392.4	262.9
	Non-ferrous Metal Products ^{1/}	120.9	122.7	108.0	112.9	105.5	103.8	117.0	122.1
	Logging	99.2	121.3	138.4	130.9	133.1	134.5	132.1	135.8
	Mining	99.7	93.5	91.1	87.9	85.5	81.0	91.8	92.7
	Transportation	116.0	134.6	148.7	160.7	154.5	157.5	169.5	172.0
	Construction	143.4	229.4	140.3	124.5	118.0	122.8	136.7	135.4
	Services	114.3	130.9	148.5	165.2	157.2	161.6	175.1	177.0
	Trade	113.7	118.5	131.5	142.4	137.2	137.6	146.1	167.1
	- All Industries	140.8	174.5	169.2	159.8	160.9	159.2	167.0	155.8

^{1/} Revised, as a result of changes in industrial classification.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - (Concluded).

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941 as 100, for comparison with the index number of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2.- Index Numbers of Employment.

Areas and Industries		Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	1945			
						Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
Maritime Provinces	- All Manufacturing	117.0	135.9	139.2	129.2	137.9	132.5	125.2	118.7
	Lumber products	97.3	102.2	116.2	97.7	96.1	110.7	99.5	83.6
	Pulp and paper	102.1	104.1	102.5	105.2	104.7	106.6	110.0	108.4
	Iron and steel	147.7	190.9	190.0	167.1	185.7	169.9	155.9	144.0
	Logging	109.4	111.2	120.5	117.5	158.2	105.9	60.0	157.3
	Mining	91.0	83.7	89.3	85.7	86.9	86.9	83.6	88.6
	Transportation	155.5	180.9	180.7	183.1	209.5	187.9	161.5	168.0
	Construction	116.5	102.4	90.3	91.9	63.0	93.4	104.9	125.4
	Trade	102.8	101.5	108.1	119.6	111.4	118.1	118.4	136.0
	- All Industries	114.3	119.5	120.1	117.5	118.0	118.8	113.6	122.5
Quebec	- All Manufacturing	124.9	140.3	138.0	122.2	128.6	127.3	117.9	108.7
	Lumber products	88.9	88.8	94.9	100.7	90.9	99.6	112.9	102.8
	Pulp and paper	102.6	100.4	106.0	111.0	105.4	111.3	116.0	115.4
	Textile products	105.8	103.0	101.6	102.9	104.6	102.6	101.7	105.5
	Chemical and allied products	197.7	206.5	190.6	145.6	187.0	166.9	112.0	86.0
	Iron and steel	147.2	195.4	191.1	150.8	166.5	164.6	141.1	110.4
	Logging	135.5	115.1	135.9	147.7	195.7	106.3	93.8	211.0
	Mining	103.8	106.4	102.1	93.9	97.4	92.3	91.6	94.2
	Communications	109.7	108.4	113.2	125.0	119.5	122.3	131.0	136.3
	Transportation	101.6	106.2	113.4	117.7	102.9	122.4	126.5	127.3
Quebec	Construction	105.2	98.6	74.2	75.3	63.2	70.0	87.6	88.4
	Services	111.0	119.3	126.9	128.9	127.1	127.2	134.7	129.3
	Trade	100.9	101.8	107.8	111.9	106.8	109.3	109.1	120.6
	- All Industries	118.3	127.1	124.9	116.4	119.8	117.2	113.2	114.0
Ontario	- All Manufacturing	119.0	125.8	124.8	114.7	122.2	117.3	111.2	103.3
	Lumber products	95.8	105.6	105.6	108.0	103.7	110.5	115.0	103.8
	Plant products - edible	113.8	112.9	127.9	126.4	119.3	116.4	128.3	129.4
	Pulp and paper	103.7	102.7	106.3	113.4	109.2	110.8	117.0	122.3
	Textile products	102.1	96.7	93.9	94.1	95.4	93.0	92.5	98.2
	Chemical and allied products	166.5	163.4	142.7	126.7	149.1	137.5	103.4	102.9
	Electrical apparatus	115.6	131.0	142.2	135.3	139.2	135.8	133.1	131.6
	Iron and steel	133.2	144.2	138.5	113.8	130.3	121.6	107.6	84.3
	Non-ferrous metal products	121.8	138.6	132.6	118.3	130.2	121.3	109.5	105.2
	Logging	135.8	113.6	150.8	222.2	263.6	186.0	186.7	290.3
Ontario	Mining	89.8	75.4	69.4	66.8	69.2	66.2	64.7	68.2
	Communications	105.6	101.0	108.2	119.2	111.8	116.6	124.9	131.0
	Transportation	106.0	113.9	119.9	124.0	114.0	125.1	128.9	128.3
	Construction	77.4	80.1	65.6	75.3	65.6	68.3	82.2	92.2
	Services	104.5	109.4	114.8	115.9	109.0	112.1	117.6	117.5
	Trade	96.3	94.4	99.1	106.5	102.4	104.5	104.4	116.5
	- All Industries	110.8	114.8	114.3	110.6	114.2	110.9	108.6	107.3
Prairie Provinces	- All Manufacturing	122.6	134.1	139.4	128.9	131.3	127.9	125.8	127.9
	Animal products - edible	111.2	132.4	169.2	158.8	148.5	149.3	153.9	181.8
	Lumber products	97.9	89.4	98.8	105.2	117.7	100.6	104.7	94.6
	Plant products - edible	115.5	130.5	143.4	144.6	137.2	133.0	146.2	158.8
	Textile products	114.1	112.9	111.6	113.0	118.0	116.5	108.3	106.8
	Iron and steel	130.1	153.7	144.7	116.4	125.5	117.5	109.5	105.7
	Mining	121.5	120.6	123.2	118.0	123.7	112.6	114.4	121.1
	Communications	103.5	107.5	109.9	117.3	108.8	115.8	124.6	124.7
	Transportation	101.9	111.3	119.9	121.7	117.1	119.8	125.4	125.5
	Construction	79.7	75.1	69.8	72.4	55.4	68.6	86.2	84.6
Prairies	Services	95.0	101.7	112.6	116.0	111.2	112.4	117.2	122.4
	Trade	101.1	101.9	109.3	116.5	109.9	112.3	114.2	128.8
	- All Industries	105.7	110.2	114.6	113.6	110.1	110.5	114.7	119.7
British Columbia	- All Manufacturing	145.4	172.8	171.2	152.9	153.8	155.5	161.1	138.2
	Animal products - edible	101.2	110.6	117.7	125.2	107.6	110.6	154.3	138.4
	Lumber products	102.3	92.0	94.6	96.3	92.7	96.1	99.0	99.7
	Plant products - edible	126.2	130.6	153.9	157.3	122.3	129.0	201.4	185.2
	Pulp and paper	105.7	104.9	110.1	113.1	112.4	108.3	115.2	120.1
	Iron and steel	295.3	430.6	398.2	300.1	331.3	333.0	306.2	203.2
	Non-ferrous metal products	108.8	108.7	103.2	97.3	99.0	93.4	97.4	97.8
	Logging	94.0	110.3	125.0	121.7	125.0	121.6	121.9	124.4
	Mining	88.9	84.4	78.6	74.7	72.6	71.9	78.2	78.0
	Transportation	100.1	110.1	121.1	126.6	119.9	125.0	133.7	132.5
B. C.	Construction	116.9	157.0	104.8	95.8	86.5	95.6	104.9	102.5
	Services	101.1	110.7	120.0	131.7	125.0	130.6	140.5	137.6
	Trade	104.6	103.2	110.6	117.3	111.9	114.4	118.2	131.1
	- All Industries	122.1	140.8	137.7	129.8	127.5	130.1	136.1	127.1

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - (Concluded).

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941 as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2. - Index Numbers of Employment.

Cities and Industries	Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	1 9 4 5			
					Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
MONTREAL								
- Manufacturing	125.2	146.3	144.7	126.9	134.4	130.8	122.3	114.7
Plant products - edible	101.4	97.0	99.6	102.8	104.0	101.2	101.4	104.7
Pulp and paper	107.1	110.1	117.4	123.5	120.7	121.6	123.8	130.7
Textiles	108.0	103.9	102.5	102.4	105.0	102.6	100.7	104.8
Tobacco	119.0	119.9	114.0	109.7	114.6	103.9	107.9	111.4
Iron and steel	149.5	150.5	155.7	151.3	168.8	165.0	142.4	111.0
Communications	107.9	105.8	112.1	126.9	120.6	126.0	131.2	140.2
Transportation	92.0	89.1	98.9	104.7	77.0	111.8	121.2	121.5
Construction	115.6	97.8	86.9	97.3	92.0	85.6	101.9	114.6
Services	106.8	113.7	126.6	131.1	130.4	130.9	132.8	135.4
Trade	101.2	103.3	108.9	113.2	110.1	111.3	110.3	123.9
Montreal - All Industries	118.7	132.9	133.1	122.3	125.2	124.5	119.9	117.4
QUEBEC								
- Manufacturing	152.7	195.7	190.2	139.9	154.8	152.3	131.2	95.6
Chemicals	217.8	272.4	229.1	113.9	165.4	135.0	66.8	37.1
Iron and steel	192.2	359.5	400.0	249.7	276.6	287.6	253.8	91.1
Transportation	106.1	112.8	120.4	126.9	123.9	130.6	129.4	127.0
Construction	101.2	101.4	95.7	100.5	90.9	95.6	112.0	111.5
Services	105.3	113.9	127.3	132.6	130.6	123.9	137.9	140.7
Trade	98.0	103.1	112.7	122.7	114.0	120.4	124.5	131.1
Quebec - All Industries	136.2	165.9	163.7	132.6	140.1	139.8	128.6	105.7
TORONTO								
- Manufacturing	127.3	140.5	140.7	124.4	132.9	127.7	119.9	113.1
Plant products - edible	104.5	101.9	115.5	116.5	115.7	111.8	113.8	124.6
Pulp and paper	102.0	100.8	107.5	114.3	111.2	110.8	114.6	125.2
Textiles	105.2	102.0	97.0	97.6	98.5	97.1	95.4	102.1
Chemicals	181.8	194.1	175.2	158.2	183.3	166.7	132.9	135.6
Electrical apparatus	121.3	147.2	158.0	145.7	150.8	146.4	145.8	136.2
Iron and steel	158.0	198.1	183.9	132.0	152.0	143.6	125.2	92.0
Communications	104.3	101.7	107.6	122.0	115.4	120.3	127.8	134.8
Transportation	106.8	116.5	125.4	133.8	127.5	131.0	134.0	137.3
Construction	67.4	78.0	73.9	90.7	76.7	91.3	99.0	117.5
Services	103.9	110.5	117.0	108.9	107.4	108.2	107.4	111.0
Trade	93.6	97.3	102.2	109.4	105.4	106.4	107.7	121.2
Toronto - All Industries	117.5	127.3	128.9	120.2	124.3	121.6	117.3	115.9
OTTAWA								
- Manufacturing	109.6	116.6	114.9	101.5	110.7	100.4	94.2	94.1
Pulp and paper	108.2	112.8	112.3	109.9	108.7	106.9	109.5	112.7
Iron and steel	93.8	107.2	107.7	81.1	103.1	84.3	62.1	61.9
Construction	114.6	89.9	71.4	76.1	69.8	73.3	76.3	95.0
Services	112.2	121.9	124.2	132.0	125.8	128.1	140.2	138.1
Trade	101.3	106.7	112.2	120.6	113.6	115.7	115.0	137.6
Ottawa - All Industries	107.5	115.7	110.7	107.9	109.4	105.6	104.1	111.6
HAMILTON								
- Manufacturing	119.5	119.7	115.3	109.5	115.8	110.3	104.0	103.4
Textiles	101.2	93.8	95.1	94.8	95.9	94.6	91.0	98.9
Electrical apparatus	117.8	123.6	131.0	121.8	128.7	121.9	114.5	116.4
Iron and steel	132.7	133.9	119.2	107.4	118.3	108.3	99.9	94.5
Construction	73.0	72.5	80.9	80.5	67.3	69.1	82.5	112.9
Trade	98.6	96.0	102.1	109.2	105.3	109.0	104.2	117.8
Hamilton - All Industries	115.2	115.3	111.7	108.9	112.9	109.1	104.3	106.6
WINDSOR								
- Manufacturing	124.8	135.2	127.6	103.4	122.3	117.0	111.4	44.9
Iron and steel	126.3	137.5	127.5	97.2	119.9	113.2	106.3	30.2
Construction	136.3	134.1	115.2	116.3	106.9	112.7	118.2	114.5
Trade	96.8	103.9	119.6	122.5	125.1	126.3	116.3	119.1
Windsor - All Industries	122.9	133.0	126.6	105.4	121.9	117.4	112.4	53.8
WINNIPEG								
- Manufacturing	123.1	132.3	137.5	126.9	129.5	126.1	122.3	122.7
Animal products - edible	98.8	119.2	154.3	147.8	130.0	132.2	146.2	181.6
Textiles	114.3	114.9	112.4	114.7	119.0	118.5	116.1	104.8
Chemicals	775.5	532.7	532.8	391.0	541.0	496.5	278.2	196.9
Iron and steel	115.8	141.4	139.4	112.4	120.9	112.2	108.5	100.8
Communications	97.7	96.1	99.1	110.1	98.6	112.1	117.8	117.0
Transportation	101.7	111.3	122.3	133.7	130.8	129.7	134.2	143.7
Construction	44.7	43.7	30.3	38.5	29.3	29.8	43.6	62.1
Services	104.7	109.9	123.4	129.0	122.1	122.4	127.4	141.7
Trade	102.8	103.2	110.3	117.9	109.9	111.9	113.4	135.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	108.4	114.0	118.9	116.7	115.0	114.1	114.5	123.1
VANCOUVER								
- Manufacturing	133.0	237.4	228.9	189.1	199.6	200.2	194.2	153.1
Lumber products	94.6	86.0	97.1	104.2	103.5	100.5	107.6	107.8
Iron and steel	335.9	497.8	447.6	318.6	358.2	356.6	325.3	202.6
Communications	108.3	109.2	111.7	120.6	114.8	121.2	128.5	127.0
Transportation	102.5	113.7	131.5	143.7	133.8	144.6	152.8	153.3
Construction	149.5	157.7	112.2	120.3	101.0	115.9	135.6	144.2
Services	108.6	115.5	112.9	135.2	120.1	135.2	144.3	142.3
Trade	103.7	102.2	110.4	117.1	111.6	114.5	118.6	129.9
Vancouver - All Industries	144.5	173.3	171.0	156.3	157.2	160.7	161.9	145.4

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES,
AVERAGES 1942-1946, AND QUARTERLY, 1946.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on, or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1.- Index Numbers of Payrolls

Cities and Industries		Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	1946			
						Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
MONTREAL	- Manufacturing	144.3	181.4	184.5	163.7	178.0	170.3	157.8	149.1
	Plant Products - edible	109.8	113.8	125.0	131.5	131.4	128.8	131.1	141.9
	Pulp and Paper	107.4	113.9	128.3	138.5	134.4	134.4	140.0	153.8
	Textiles	116.4	117.2	122.0	128.8	134.1	131.4	129.0	136.5
	Tobacco	128.1	148.6	160.4	164.7	177.4	164.8	169.4	173.1
	Iron and Steel	175.5	244.2	243.4	192.6	221.2	203.3	180.4	144.0
	Communications	108.0	110.5	122.3	135.4	126.6	132.7	139.0	154.2
	Transportation	104.1	103.0	117.2	138.5	99.4	138.9	141.4	149.1
	Construction	132.4	115.4	106.6	120.3	114.6	106.9	129.8	140.9
	Services	116.7	137.7	155.1	160.6	157.4	157.9	166.5	169.4
	Trade	105.5	111.6	118.2	125.7	122.3	123.8	125.1	137.2
	- All Industries	133.1	161.5	165.1	153.3	160.5	157.5	150.6	147.7
QUEBEC	- Manufacturing	174.7	254.2	274.3	197.3	220.9	231.8	178.6	125.6
	Chemicals	276.2	417.8	387.4	211.5	302.9	274.9	126.8	73.9
	Iron and Steel	217.5	412.4	523.3	322.3	349.3	409.3	296.6	119.0
	Transportation	115.3	127.5	142.6	153.6	145.6	157.8	161.2	166.9
	Construction	132.0	149.3	145.5	160.5	146.3	154.9	188.4	181.0
	Services	113.9	129.9	151.8	164.9	174.4	154.2	167.6	173.2
	Trade	103.8	113.4	129.8	139.0	129.8	136.6	142.2	148.7
	- All Industries	156.2	215.0	232.0	182.5	195.9	205.5	172.9	136.6
TORONTO	- Manufacturing	144.0	169.2	174.3	153.4	167.7	160.0	149.1	139.6
	Plant Products - edible	109.3	108.1	116.8	124.5	121.7	119.2	125.9	137.0
	Pulp and Paper	108.6	109.2	118.3	128.3	126.1	124.5	129.3	142.2
	Textiles	119.3	123.4	121.5	124.8	126.4	121.4	124.7	133.5
	Chemicals	191.6	224.8	211.6	194.3	218.7	210.4	169.0	172.6
	Electrical Apparatus	132.9	164.7	180.7	175.1	185.0	179.1	173.9	169.4
	Iron and Steel	184.3	235.7	241.8	171.7	204.6	190.1	162.8	119.5
	Communications	108.9	110.8	123.6	139.9	131.0	138.6	149.7	158.3
	Transportation	116.7	131.1	141.2	151.9	147.6	150.3	154.1	156.5
	Construction	73.7	85.8	83.7	103.6	88.3	90.5	114.6	135.1
	Services	110.6	124.3	137.8	139.6	139.4	137.7	139.4	145.9
	Trade	104.9	106.9	112.0	122.2	117.1	119.8	121.2	134.5
	- All Industries	131.4	150.9	156.0	145.0	153.1	149.5	142.6	139.8
OTTAWA	- Manufacturing	122.2	137.9	142.8	130.6	141.4	129.3	120.6	122.3
	Pulp and Paper	111.6	118.7	124.5	126.7	125.6	122.4	128.6	130.6
	Iron and Steel	130.6	158.4	163.1	126.6	160.0	133.2	95.2	97.9
	Construction	131.6	110.7	88.7	96.2	90.5	94.6	97.3	123.3
	Services	129.6	146.6	151.5	165.5	168.8	157.0	165.9	178.3
	Trade	104.4	114.7	125.4	136.7	131.7	133.2	136.7	147.6
	- All Industries	119.2	129.3	132.8	132.2	135.9	130.2	127.7	134.8
HAMILTON	- Manufacturing	135.7	141.1	139.3	130.8	142.6	130.2	122.5	122.1
	Textiles	112.3	107.5	109.6	109.8	112.0	111.5	103.7	115.9
	Electrical Apparatus	150.1	154.0	170.8	158.4	176.2	161.1	135.2	143.9
	Iron and Steel	147.7	154.1	143.2	128.2	144.8	126.3	118.9	112.1
	Construction	86.9	95.9	67.2	103.3	86.7	87.7	107.3	149.2
	Trade	105.3	104.2	113.4	122.1	117.5	119.2	120.1	135.4
	- All Industries	131.7	136.1	134.4	129.8	138.4	128.2	123.2	126.0
WINDSOR	- Manufacturing	128.0	146.2	142.2	110.1	140.8	121.7	115.3	47.6
	Iron and Steel	130.0	149.1	142.9	104.3	139.7	117.7	110.6	30.2
	Construction	151.2	161.3	144.0	147.8	136.0	145.5	145.7	149.2
	Trade	96.8	105.3	115.1	121.3	117.9	123.0	120.3	123.0
	- All Industries	127.4	145.3	142.0	113.1	140.9	123.7	118.2	55.7
WINNIPEG	- Manufacturing	136.2	150.6	161.7	152.1	160.2	150.2	150.6	153.7
	Animal Products - edible	112.3	138.8	181.6	177.9	163.0	155.5	179.4	232.5
	Textiles	116.3	121.0	119.5	131.8	136.7	131.6	135.7	128.4
	Chemicals	854.7	635.2	636.4	485.4	673.0	624.5	367.3	244.3
	Iron and Steel	134.6	166.5	171.6	145.2	162.1	143.0	144.6	133.7
	Communications	97.0	95.7	101.2	114.9	107.8	108.7	131.2	114.9
	Transportation	109.6	126.9	135.9	152.7	150.2	150.4	155.5	164.7
	Construction	43.4	45.9	33.7	42.9	32.9	33.0	49.3	71.9
	Services	111.4	121.4	138.6	148.3	152.1	141.0	148.4	158.4
	Trade	110.4	112.7	122.1	133.4	125.4	127.1	130.6	151.2
	- All Industries	116.5	126.3	134.6	135.2	136.1	131.1	135.0	144.5
VANCOUVER	- Manufacturing	222.6	308.5	292.8	242.3	263.1	253.3	245.5	194.3
	Lumber Products	106.4	101.8	116.3	122.1	125.6	114.9	125.0	129.7
	Iron and Steel	413.1	634.0	567.0	419.2	479.8	461.2	418.7	268.6
	Communications	115.9	119.1	127.9	138.9	135.4	134.9	138.8	146.3
	Transportation	111.4	132.2	148.4	167.3	159.4	167.8	176.9	183.8
	Construction	172.2	194.6	142.6	149.9	136.9	143.6	164.7	184.1
	Services	117.1	135.8	153.4	170.1	159.3	168.5	180.8	182.9
	Trade	112.9	119.2	133.0	143.9	138.9	139.0	148.2	167.9
	- All Industries	172.5	223.5	218.2	198.5	205.7	202.5	204.1	182.0

TABLE 11.- PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS OF PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES
IN CANADA, ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1942-1946, AND QUARTERLY IN 1945.

Industries	Per Capita Weekly Earnings							
	Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	1945			
					Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
MANUFACTURING	29.17	31.50	32.66	32.65	33.56	32.88	32.58	32.44
Animal products - edible	27.57	29.34	30.00	30.81	31.14	30.40	30.81	32.12
Fur and products	26.37	28.50	29.40	29.80	29.82	29.55	29.32	31.23
Leather and products	20.50	22.30	23.46	24.18	24.42	24.28	24.37	25.12
Boots and shoes	19.60	21.68	22.53	23.42	23.78	23.80	23.62	24.42
Lumber and products	23.94	25.00	27.63	27.67	28.52	27.69	28.08	28.58
Rough and dressed lumber	24.55	26.83	28.44	28.69	29.59	28.16	28.94	29.33
Furniture	23.88	25.13	26.45	26.86	27.06	26.71	27.11	27.76
Other lumber products	22.50	25.06	26.89	27.20	27.53	27.39	27.14	27.70
Plant products - edible	23.48	25.23	25.68	26.54	26.61	26.76	26.35	27.59
Pulp and paper products	31.08	31.92	33.10	33.80	33.77	33.71	34.34	34.48
Pulp and paper	33.93	34.92	36.56	37.08	37.03	36.89	37.88	37.82
Paper products	25.52	25.76	26.15	26.91	27.21	27.09	27.06	28.12
Printing and publishing	30.33	31.60	32.71	33.49	33.39	33.30	33.67	33.96
Rubber products	27.57	29.91	32.39	32.46	33.50	32.57	33.10	33.07
Textile products	20.51	21.92	23.14	23.85	24.14	23.94	24.11	24.64
Thread, yarn and cloth	21.16	22.45	23.91	24.59	24.92	24.71	24.70	25.43
Cotton yarn and cloth	20.44	21.71	23.35	24.13	24.62	24.34	24.04	25.03
Woolen yarn and cloth	21.89	22.91	23.91	24.47	24.80	24.16	24.67	25.16
Artificial silk and silk goods	21.46	23.29	24.58	25.41	25.45	25.78	25.93	26.38
Hosiery and knit goods	18.65	20.26	20.89	21.30	21.47	21.34	21.38	22.16
Garments and personal furnishings	20.02	21.57	22.93	23.93	24.31	24.11	24.32	24.68
Other textile products	22.42	23.51	24.63	24.89	24.86	24.60	25.40	25.72
Tobacco	18.17	20.90	23.25	24.35	24.80	25.04	25.72	25.06
Beverages	31.53	33.56	34.58	34.74	34.84	35.28	35.24	35.31
Chemical and allied products	28.55	30.69	32.07	33.84	33.38	34.39	34.55	34.50
Clay, glass and stone products	27.43	29.36	30.80	31.04	31.51	31.14	31.05	31.39
Electric light and power	34.37	35.92	37.23	37.15	37.77	37.00	36.17	37.80
Electrical apparatus	30.59	31.86	32.66	33.52	34.35	33.67	33.06	33.73
Iron and steel products	34.03	35.50	37.69	37.64	39.05	37.71	37.34	37.16
Crude, rolled and forged products	33.25	34.67	36.69	36.79	37.24	37.12	37.27	36.90
Machinery (other than vehicles)	33.30	35.24	35.89	35.75	36.70	35.71	35.48	36.66
Agricultural implements	31.06	33.23	34.64	34.19	35.58	35.24	33.66	33.71
Land vehicles and aircraft	34.95	36.96	38.42	38.86	40.63	38.61	38.66	38.55
Automobiles and parts	38.54	41.27	42.47	40.49	44.03	40.10	39.77	38.39
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	36.07	38.73	39.64	39.49	39.84	40.38	37.95	39.18
Heating appliances	27.86	29.84	32.19	32.32	33.20	31.41	32.45	33.16
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	35.94	37.99	38.94	38.67	40.44	37.71	39.43	38.01
Foundry and machine shop products	33.24	35.03	37.03	36.41	38.26	37.39	35.63	36.35
Other iron and steel products	32.75	34.69	35.74	35.38	37.05	35.17	35.72	34.74
Non-ferrous metal products	31.78	33.30	34.68	35.31	35.83	34.84	35.62	35.92
Non-metallic mineral products	35.70	37.15	38.10	38.78	39.28	39.07	39.05	38.43
Miscellaneous	26.75	29.32	31.35	30.25	31.22	31.00	31.00	30.17
LOGGING	20.34	24.78	26.54	26.89	27.62	26.73	27.47	25.35
MINING	34.79	36.09	38.05	38.60	40.01	38.00	38.25	39.02
Coal	31.09	33.18	36.95	38.19	40.53	36.45	38.00	39.72
Metallic ores	38.60	39.70	40.68	41.02	41.47	41.09	40.55	40.85
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	28.51	30.84	32.34	32.64	34.11	32.62	32.90	31.98
COMMUNICATIONS	28.13	29.36	30.81	31.48	31.26	31.58	31.75	31.84
Telegraphs	27.93	28.60	29.21	31.04	30.83	31.85	31.71	30.03
Telephones	28.20	29.64	31.37	31.62	31.40	31.49	31.76	32.42
TRANSPORTATION	34.69	35.86	37.07	38.82	40.18	38.33	38.59	38.72
Street railways and cartage	31.02	32.59	33.43	34.25	34.83	34.43	34.55	34.62
Steam railway operation	37.99	38.79	40.53	43.94	44.66	42.34	42.88	42.82
Shipping and stevedoring	29.29	31.04	31.48	32.15	32.51	32.17	31.18	32.19
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	26.45	29.64	29.74	30.08	30.65	29.80	30.63	30.26
Building	31.20	34.85	34.12	34.03	34.91	34.12	34.45	34.60
Highway	22.91	25.73	27.73	27.77	29.26	26.87	28.22	26.75
Railway	23.87	26.01	27.73	28.87	28.29	29.33	29.69	29.52
SERVICES	17.37	18.58	19.41	19.87	20.16	19.62	19.78	20.37
Hotels and restaurants	16.44	17.77	18.76	18.98	19.63	18.71	18.64	19.26
Personal (chiefly laundries)	18.86	19.91	20.55	21.57	21.20	21.34	22.07	22.45
TRADE	24.07	26.23	26.21	26.85	26.85	26.79	27.28	26.76
Retail	22.08	23.08	24.03	24.62	24.66	24.55	25.15	24.47
Wholesale	30.53	32.07	32.79	33.07	33.09	32.90	32.87	33.89
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	28.56	30.78	31.84	31.99	32.81	32.10	32.06	31.63
Finance	30.20	31.19	32.35	33.51	32.86	33.65	33.63	34.13
Banks and trust companies	26.86	27.43	28.39	29.58	29.62	29.63	29.60	29.59
Brokerage and stock market operations	33.33	34.97	35.89	37.43	38.66	37.47	35.62	39.04
Insurance	34.85	36.58	38.07	38.98	37.22	39.29	39.13	40.27
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	28.61	30.79	31.85	32.04	32.81	32.15	32.11	31.73

Table 7. - Average Hours per Week and Average Hourly Earnings at Specified Dates, Together with Annual Averages of Hours, Hourly Earnings and Wage-Earners for Whom Such Data were Available in 1945.

INDUSTRIES	Average Hours per Week Reported at						Average Hourly Earnings Reported at						Average Number of Wage-Earners
	Mar. 1 1945		June 1 1945		Sept. 1 1945		Dec. 1 1945		Mar. 1 1945		June 1 1945		Annual Average 1945
	No.	Mo.	No.	Mo.	No.	Mo.	No.	Mo.	¢	¢	¢	¢	
MANUFACTURING	45.8	44.3	44.1	44.8	44.3		70.1	70.3	69.2	67.0	69.4		797,699
• Durable manufactured goods	46.5	44.7	44.2	44.9	44.7		77.8	77.5	75.5	74.0	76.7		424,861
Non-durable manufactured goods	45.0	43.9	44.0	44.6	43.7		60.3	61.4	60.9	60.6	60.7		373,038
Animal products - edible	45.5	44.2	45.3	45.4	44.6		62.6	62.6	62.4	66.0	63.0		27,743
Dairy products	47.1	48.0	48.7	47.7	48.1		60.0	58.5	57.2	60.8	59.0		7,490
Meat products	44.5	42.4	43.6	44.4	42.4		66.3	68.0	68.4	70.8	67.9		16,898
Leather products	44.3	43.2	43.3	43.8	43.1		51.4	52.1	52.3	53.6	52.2		20,902
Leather boots and shoes	44.8	43.5	43.5	44.3	43.3		49.2	50.0	49.8	50.8	49.8		12,625
• Lumber products	45.2	43.5	44.2	44.1	43.7		60.6	60.6	60.0	61.2	60.5		50,931
Rough and dressed lumber	45.6	43.6	44.5	43.6	43.9		62.2	61.6	61.1	63.9	62.0		26,869
Containers	44.4	42.3	43.3	44.6	42.8		58.0	58.2	58.3	58.4	58.3		6,513
Furniture	44.6	43.5	44.1	44.5	43.6		57.8	58.0	57.6	58.3	57.9		9,782
• Musical instruments	48.0	46.9	46.5	46.7	46.5		52.3	53.9	54.4	56.4	53.8		596
Plant products - edible	43.8	42.1	42.0	43.6	42.4		53.2	55.0	54.3	55.0	54.1		39,188
Flour and other milled products	47.9	45.4	46.9	45.8	46.3		61.8	63.2	62.6	63.3	62.6		6,486
Fruit and vegetable preserving	43.7	39.7	36.9	40.8	39.8		48.6	50.9	50.4	51.6	50.1		10,013
Bread and bakery products	43.9	43.3	44.3	44.2	43.6		52.0	54.0	53.7	55.0	53.1		12,036
Chocolate and cocoa products	40.1	36.9	41.6	41.7	39.6		48.6	50.1	49.4	49.8	49.2		5,385
Pulp and paper products	46.4	45.5	46.7	46.8	45.9		69.1	70.4	70.0	69.7	69.7		65,294
Pulp and paper	50.0	49.4	50.6	50.0	49.6		71.5	72.2	72.3	71.9	71.8		33,766
Paper products	43.8	42.8	43.1	44.5	42.7		54.9	55.9	55.3	55.9	55.3		13,181
Printing and publishing	41.8	40.3	41.9	43.0	41.4		74.5	76.7	75.5	75.3	75.8		18,347
Rubber products	45.3	44.1	45.4	44.9	44.0		72.3	72.2	72.3	71.6	71.9		17,430
Textile products	44.2	42.6	42.4	43.6	42.5		50.3	51.4	51.4	51.4	50.9		111,978
Thread, yarn and cloth	47.7	46.4	46.3	47.3	46.3		48.4	49.1	48.9	49.9	48.9		44,996
Cotton yarn and cloth	47.9	46.4	46.1	47.4	46.4		48.2	48.6	48.3	50.1	48.5		20,839
Woolen yarn and cloth	47.2	45.2	46.0	46.9	45.7		49.0	49.8	49.5	49.2	49.2		10,807
Silk and artificial silk goods	47.3	47.8	47.5	48.0	46.7		48.4	49.7	49.9	50.5	49.6		10,440
Hosiery and knit goods	43.3	41.7	41.5	43.0	41.6		46.4	47.8	47.8	48.0	47.4		19,192
Garments and personal furnishings	40.8	39.1	38.9	39.9	38.8		54.3	55.4	55.3	54.3	54.5		35,193
Tobacco	45.2	43.4	44.1	44.4	42.1		50.9	51.8	52.6	51.6	51.3		8,141
Beverages	44.6	46.0	45.6	46.1	44.7		66.2	66.2	66.1	65.6	66.0		10,251
Distilled and malt liquors	44.4	46.3	45.6	46.1	44.5		68.3	68.1	67.9	66.8	67.8		8,779
Chemicals and allied products	46.1	46.3	44.7	44.6	45.0		67.4	69.1	69.1	67.9	68.4		44,743
Drugs and medicines	42.5	42.1	41.7	42.8	42.3		55.5	57.4	56.8	56.8	56.5		4,826
• Clay, glass and stone products	46.4	45.4	44.5	46.0	45.3		63.7	64.6	65.5	64.3	64.4		13,234
Glass products	46.6	44.7	42.8	46.2	44.7		61.1	60.7	61.7	61.4	61.1		5,425
Stone products	46.8	46.5	46.1	46.0	46.0		70.9	71.7	72.0	69.8	71.2		4,736
• Electrical apparatus	44.7	43.4	42.7	43.6	43.2		70.9	70.9	70.2	69.9	70.5		31,819
Heavy electrical apparatus	44.4	48.2	45.2	43.6	45.6		79.7	75.3	75.0	72.9	75.3		8,063
• Iron and steel products	47.0	44.9	44.3	45.3	45.0		82.0	81.9	81.5	78.5	81.2		288,294
Crude, rolled and forged products	47.3	46.8	46.9	46.9	46.4		76.9	77.3	77.7	76.3	77.0		29,086
Machinery (other than vehicles)	49.2	45.9	46.2	47.8	46.7		71.6	73.0	71.9	71.7	72.1		17,163
Agricultural implements	45.9	44.8	43.0	42.9	43.4		75.0	77.2	73.8	73.9	75.0		9,733
Land vehicles and aircraft	46.6	43.6	43.0	44.5	44.1		87.5	87.7	88.0	85.4	87.1		103,380
Railway rolling stock	46.3	43.1	45.0	45.1	44.5		85.7	86.2	86.4	87.2	86.3		34,205
Automobiles and parts	46.0	42.1	41.4	41.7	42.7		94.0	91.6	91.7	81.1	90.4		30,974
Aeroplanes and parts	47.0	44.9	42.7	46.9	44.9		84.3	86.0	85.6	86.2	85.2		35,948
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	45.7	46.5	47.0	45.5	45.1		86.4	86.1	86.4	85.6	86.3		61,349
Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s.	48.7	44.3	47.0	45.5	45.7		81.0	79.2	80.1	77.0	80.1		14,017
Tool mfg.	47.3	45.1	43.4	44.3	44.9		74.6	74.8	73.3	72.5	73.9		6,490
Foundry and machine shop products	48.6	47.0	45.1	45.8	45.8		76.7	77.7	76.0	75.9	83.2		8,013
Sheet metal work	45.1	41.9	44.3	44.6	43.5		65.7	67.0	67.8	67.7	66.7		11,881
• Non-ferrous metal products	46.1	44.3	44.6	44.2	44.6		73.9	73.7	73.8	73.5	73.8		39,787
Preparation of non-ferrous metallic ores	48.0	46.4	46.0	44.6	46.4		74.4	76.1	78.9	79.7	77.5		10,601
Aluminum and its products	46.0	43.6	43.5	44.8	44.7		74.9	75.4	74.8	75.1	74.9		9,300
Copper, lead, tin and zinc mfg.	45.6	43.9	44.7	43.7	44.0		74.6	73.0	71.2	70.2	72.4		16,623
Non-metallic mineral products	46.2	45.5	45.3	44.5	44.8		78.6	79.4	79.6	79.4	79.5		11,606
Petroleum and its products	45.1	43.8	43.6	42.8	43.4		84.1	86.5	87.5	86.8	86.4		6,307
Miscellaneous manufactured products	43.7	42.5	42.7	43.6	41.9		66.8	66.3	65.9	62.2	65.3		15,762
MINING	45.4	43.0	43.0	44.3	43.8		84.6	85.3	85.2	85.3	85.0		60,159
Coal	42.9	38.0	39.2	41.9	40.2		92.9	94.0	94.1	93.7	93.8		23,000
Metallic ores	46.9	45.9	45.0	45.5	45.8		83.7	85.6	85.4	85.2	85.0		28,248
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	47.4	46.9	46.9	46.5	46.5		67.1	65.8	65.7	64.8	65.9		8,911
LOCAL TRANSPORTATION	49.0	46.9	47.2	47.4	47.3		69.6	70.6	70.7	70.3	69.9		25,274
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	41.4	40.5	41.3	41.0	40.4		82.1	81.1	79.6	81.7	80.9		33,770
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	40.6	34.9	38.0	33.7	36.7		64.8	62.0	62.1	62.7	63.2		26,372
SERVICES	45.1	43.6	44.0	43.8	43.8		42.7	42.8	43.2	44.0	43.0		27,962
Hotels and restaurants	46.7	44.8	45.1	44.8	45.1		41.4	41.2	41.4	42.2	41.3		18,661
Personal (chiefly laundries)	41.7	41.2	41.8	41.8	41.2		45.6	46.4	47.4	47.6	46.9		9,301

* The industries classed in the durable manufactured industries are indicated by an asterisk.

1/Chiefly street and electric railways.

GOVT PUBNS

BINDING SECT. JUN 11 1960

